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As seen from the screens before the Building of the New Court.

MASTERS' HISTORY

OF THE

COLLEGE OF CORPUS CHRISTI

AND THE

BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

IN

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

WITH ADDITIONAL MATTER

AND

A CONTINUATION TO THE PRESENT TIME

By JOHN LAMB, D.D.

MASTER OF THE COLLEGE.

SIGNAT AVIS CHRISTUM, QUI SANGUINE PASCIT ALUMNOS;
LILIA VIRGO PARENS INTEMERATA REFERT.

Fit emblem in this Bird I see
Of Christ, who shed his blood for me:

And in the Lilies, undefiled
The Mother of that blessed Child.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY JOHN SMITH, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY.

LONDON.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

M.DCCC.XXXI.

LOAN STACK

MS
1831

TO THE

REVEREND AND LEARNED THE FELLOWS,

SCHOLARS,

AND OTHER MEMBERS

OF

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

THIS

EDITION OF MASTERS' HISTORY

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY ONE

WHO DEEPLY FEELS AND JOYFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES

THE DEBT OF GRATITUDE

WHICH HE OWES TO

THAT ANCIENT AND FLOURISHING SOCIETY

OVER WHICH HE HATH THE HONOUR

OF PRESIDING.

CORP. CHRIST. LODGE.

PREFACE.

IN common with every Member of this Society I have experienced the advantage of possessing a History of the College; and I trust we shall never forget the obligation we are under to Mr. MASTERS for the benefit he conferred upon us, nor lightly estimate the labour and ability which he employed in collecting and arranging the materials for such an undertaking. It is now about eighty years since the publication of this work, during which period the long meditated scheme of rebuilding the College has happily been accomplished. Thus not only is there a large portion of our History incomplete, but we have also arrived at an Epoch of no inconsiderable importance. It would indeed be disgraceful to this Society, were such a work to become useless, to a certain degree, for want of a continuation; or were this period to pass over without adding to our Bede-roll the names, and thus perpetuating the memories of those Benefactors, who have enabled us to accomplish "HOC DIU SPERATUM OPUS." Could any other Member of the College have been found inclined to undertake this work, I would willingly have resigned the task, and given him any assistance in my power, and glad should I have been to have seen it in abler hands.

It is necessary that I should state the plan which I have adopted, as it differs in some respects from that of the former edition. I have republished the first part, viz. "OF THE FOUNDERS, BENEFACTORS, AND MASTERS," but have inserted much fresh matter in the text and notes; and have continued it down to the present time. Instead of the second part, or, "OF THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS;" I have given an account of each FELLOW in Chronological order; and have preferred this arrangement to an Alphabetical one, as it presents a more connected History of the Society. It will be found that there are few among the principal members, who were not Fellows; of some of these mention

is made under the head of the Armorial Bearings in the Hall Windows, and in other parts of the work; of the rest short notices are given in the List of Members. I have likewise added a separate account of each of the Livings in the Gift of the Society.

With respect to the appendix of one hundred and fifteen pages, (fully agreeing with the remark of Jortin in his preface to the Life of Erasmus*), I have taken the liberty of dispensing with it, not by entirely omitting the matter therein contained, but by incorporating the greater part of it in the work.

In this undertaking my object has been to render this work of value to the Members of the College, and to the public at large; for this purpose I have endeavoured to insert information upon every subject that may be required; and have printed the Statutes, and the Interpretations, which have at various times been made upon them; as I fully adopt the sentiment of Mr. Masters in his preface; "That such "bodies as these are instituted for the sake of the publick, and conse- "quently accountable to them for the application of the goods entrusted "to their care; which, when right, no inconvenience can follow from its "being known: and when otherwise, it seems reasonable that every "sufferer should be made acquainted with the means of redress.".

CORP. CHRIST. LODGE,
February, 1831.

* "It is a common thing for writers of History to give an Appendix at the end of the "work, containing original records, letters, instructions, memorials, vouchers, and so forth. "If I may judge of others from myself, these collections are often passed over in a cur- "sory manner by the reader; and his attention is only fixed here and there upon some "extract which has a promising aspect."

THE REV. ROBERT MASTERS' PREFACE.

WHOEVER reflects upon the shortness of human life, and the mutability of things, must perceive the danger the most worthy and best deserving actions are in, unless recorded in writing, of being mistaken at least, if not entirely forgotten, amidst the extraordinary changes which length of time unavoidably produces. From a sense of which, we find some or other in almost every age and country have undertaken this province, and a neglect thereof has usually been reckoned one of the severest reflections upon the most barbarous. It must be no small reproach then to learned societies, who want neither leisure nor abilities, to be deficient herein; they cannot, I say, be ignorant of their foundations without being liable to be justly censured, nor suffer the memories of their benefactors to perish, without betraying a want of due respect and gratitude; whilst yet I fear too many have been negligent in making this small return for their benevolence. For although several short accounts of particular societies have been drawn up in both our universities, yet either through the loss of original deeds, or the neglect of due entries being made in proper registers, most of them are very imperfect; and even such as they are, have been chiefly confined within their own walls, contrary to the judgment of the learned Caius, who seemed to think, that great advantages would arise from things of this kind being more public[a]. What has hitherto seen the light at Oxford, is in the

[a] Paucis annis gratitudinem extinguit negligentia, et benemeritorum oblivionem parit. Proinde admonendi sunt utriusque Universitatis Studentes, ut diligentèr conservandis his quibus affecti sunt beneficiis, colendaque frequenter Patronorum memoria a supina illa negligentia se prorsus vindicent atque sejungant. Eo enim modo patronos novos indies conciliabunt, et quæ profutura sibi sunt acquirent. Mirum enim in modum hominum studia et liberalitates accenduntur, cum et prodesse sentiunt ea quæ conferunt, et grata sui memoria a posteritate conservari. Cum incuria rursus et ingrata beneficiorum oblivio, eorum qui alioquin valde ad benefaciendum propensi sunt, animos avertat studiaque extinguat. *Hist. Cant.* p. 84.

opinion of Bishop Nicholson[b] very inconsiderable, whilst here no undertaking of this sort has ever yet been published. What has been done by Mr. Baker for his own College, in his Preface to Bishop Fisher's Sermon on the Lady Margaret's Funeral, is excellent in its kind, and makes us wish the remainder of it had come forth, (as he seemed to give us hopes of, p. 55,) finished by the same masterly hand. He did however carry on its History through a succession of its Masters, from the foundation to the end of Bishop Gunning's mastership; which, together with many other volumes of those valuable collections he made towards a history of the university in general, he presented to his great friend and patron the late lord Oxford[c]; in whose lady's custody they still remain, with many others of extraordinary value, although to the no small regret of the learned, inaccessible. The residue he bequeathed to the university[d], in hopes that a more favourable opportunity might offer, and more suitable encouragement be given to some other, for setting about so great a work.

The following attempt then, being the first that upon so general a plan, has ever yet been offered to the publick, it may not be improper to acquaint the reader with the motives that engaged me therein, as well as to say somewhat of the method of conducting it. And here I must confess the following observation of the learned gentleman abovementioned, towards the close of that most excellent preface, "that the common accounts of such societies are full of mistakes," and which he tells us, "he made with a view of exciting others to look "into their original foundations, and not to take up with vulgar opinions," seconded by honest master Strype's reflections upon the Historiola Coll. Corp. Christi Cant.[e] at a time when its archives laid before

[b] *Hist. Lib.* p. 152.

[c] Viz. 23 Volumes in Folio.

[d] Viz. 16 Volumes in Folio, and 3 in Quarto, with several valuable printed books noted in his own hand.

[e] "A good pattern for those of that foundation, to continue the history of their ancient "College. And great pity it is, that there are not such histories composed of all the rest of "the Colleges in that University of Cambridge, and in that of Oxford too. And it seems "to lie as a great blot upon University-men, and to be charged on them as a piece of "sloth and ingratitude, that persons who by the favour of their founders enjoy so much "learned ease and leisure, should bestow none of their spare hours, in preserving the "antiquities of their colleges, and in framing some brief history of their foundations, bene-"factors, heads and learned men, and the accidents of remark that have befallen their "respective houses." *Life of Parker*, p. 15.

me, for making a catalogue and disposing them into proper drawers upon refitting the MSS. Library, put me upon examining how this agreed with the originals, on correcting its errors in some places and supplying its defects in others, and likewise on collecting materials for a continuation of it; which growing to a more considerable bulk than I expected, some of my friends were of opinion that such an historical account of this society might be drawn from them, as would not be less acceptable to the curious in such sort of enquiries, than to those who bare any relation thereto; although from the local nature of the subject, some parts of it must necessarily appear so dry and tedious to others, that a general approbation was not to be hoped for. In deference to whose judgment, I first set about drawing up the following account; which I now tender to the public, although at the same time not insensible of its defects; arising partly from the imperfection of the materials, which is perhaps greater than in most other colleges, (the registers in particular specifying no more than the bare name and county of any person at the time of his admission, and being sometimes defective even in these) as well as from the small and inconsiderable endowments of this college in comparison of many others, but more I am afraid from the insufficiency of the writer. This however I can venture with confidence to assure the reader (and which will, I hope, dispose him to make some allowance for the involuntary errors he may meet with) that having no party or private interest to serve, nor little ends in view, and having withal ever had a strong inclination to speak truth upon all occasions, as well as endeavoured to divest myself of prejudices, there is no fact throughout the whole designedly misrepresented, nor an inference drawn from any, which may not in my opinion be fairly thence deduced. My present *situation* and the *restraint*[f] I have been laid under, have indeed made me more sparing of the latter, than perhaps I otherwise might have been; but if this should be deemed a fault, it may hereafter be more easily remedied than some others, arising from the narrowness of the subject, and the minute circumstances sometimes necessary to be related, in order to render the

[f] By *restraint* Mr. Masters refers to the following College Order, dated Nov. 12, 1750. "Agreed that leave be given to Mr. Masters to inspect and publish any papers or records "belonging to the College, providing the Master on perusing them shall judge them not "prejudicial to the credit or interests of the College." *Ed.*

work of more particular use to the society; for whose benefit as it was principally intended, so it would give me great concern to meet with a disappointment herein. However if I should prove mistaken, it would still I hope be deemed a pardonable error, since it arises from my always having looked upon such bodies as these, as instituted for the sake of the public, and consequently accountable to them for the application of the goods entrusted to their care; which when right, no inconvenience can follow from its being known: and when otherwise, it seems reasonable that every sufferer should be made acquainted with the means of redress. But as that of apologizing for one's self is none of the most agreeable employments, so I shall only add farther, that the variety of business I have been engaged in, having unavoidably occasioned so long a delay, lest the patience of my subscribers should be quite worn out, I think myself obliged to put this first part into their hands singly: which as they will find both more extensive in the plan, as well as expensive in the execution, than was proposed, it is hoped may make some amends for any delay that has, or may happen. And if they will be so kind as to indulge me in one favour more, namely, to point out such mistakes as they may meet with in a friendly way, it shall be thankfully acknowledged by the correction of both them and such others as have already been observed, in the second part, which shall follow this with all convenient expedition; whilst on the other hand, I shall give myself no concern about such as may be disposed to cavil at little inaccuracies either in point of language or matter, or have a talent for turning into ridicule what does not happen to suit their taste. But I now turn to a more pleasing subject, namely, that of making my acknowledgements to such friends as have favoured me with their assistance. And here I can begin with no one more properly than the Rev. Mr. Cole, to whom I am in good measure indebted for my initiation in these studies, (wherein his skill is well known,) as also for his kind aid in making extracts from the original deeds, out of which (as far as they could carry me) the following history is compiled. To whom I shall join the learned Dr. Mason on account of the like favours, as also for his friendly revisal of some parts of the work; whilst I am no less obliged to Mr. North for his ingenious remarks upon others. And I ought not to pass over the civilities of Dr. Richardson, the worthy master of Emmanuel college, in so readily granting me

access to his most excellent catalogue of the graduates of this University; a work so exceedingly useful to all biographers, that it would do credit to such a learned body to publish it at their expence. My thanks are due to Dr. Carryl for the like favour, in freely admitting me to the archives of the University, as well as for some materials he was so obliging as to furnish me with. The Rev. Charles Squire late rector of Congham in Norfolk, whose amiable qualities and excellent learning, make his death greatly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, has likewise favoured me with some remarks; but of him I shall say no more, as the biographical collections he left behind him of the most illustrious persons of Great Britain, which may probably soon come forth, will better speak his worth. To the collections of the Rev. Mr. Rand (late fellow of this house, and now the worthy rector of Leverington and Newton in the Isle of Ely) from the Bishop's registers, Domesday &c. I am chiefly indebted for the lists of the rectors in this county; but the obligations I lie under to Mr. Archdeacon Denne for his judicious additions to, as well as kind and friendly correction and revisal of the whole, although more than I am able to express, shall ever be remembered with gratitude. I shall conclude with my hearty acknowledgements to Mr. Pearson, Gordon and Pyle for their good offices, which I should gladly have extended to the rest of the society upon the like occasion.

C. C. C. C. *Feb.* 6. 1753.

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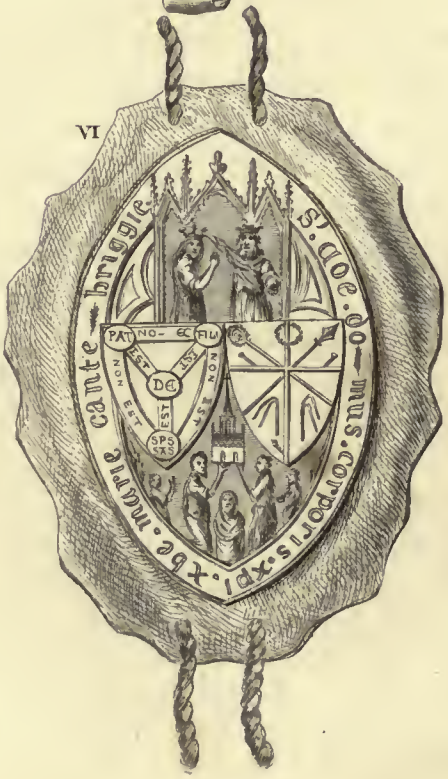

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VII

THE HISTORY

OF

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

OF THE GILDS OF CORPUS CHRISTI AND THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

THE foundation of this College is very different from that of any other in either of our Universities; for whereas each of them were owing to the benevolence of one or two persons as original founders, this was the joint work of two several societies: to explain therefore its original and to do justice to its founders, we are obliged to give some account of those societies, which were called GILDA CORPORIS CHRISTI et GILDA BEATÆ MARIÆ VIRGINIS, the GILD of the BODY OF CHRIST and the GILD of the BLESSED VIRGIN MARY; and this is the more necessary, as such fraternities have long since ceased, and the very name has been in a manner disused.

A GILD was a company of persons associated either for charitable, religious or mercantile purposes, and perhaps sometimes for all these conjointly, who for the better promotion thereof cast some part of their money, goods or lands into a common stock, out of which their processions, annual feasts, charities, and all other publick expences were defrayed. And as the word Gild, which originally signifieth this joint contribution, is manifestly pure Saxon, there is no doubt but these associations began amongst our Saxon ancestors, though they were not peculiar to them, but frequent likewise among other northern nations, the Germans, Franks and Longobards, as Sir Henry Spelman informs us; who all springing from the same common stock, greatly resembled each other in their customs.

Now such Societies or Gilds were common in most cities and great towns throughout the kingdom; the most eminent whereof in Cambridge were those to whom this house stands indebted for its foundation; the former of which, and that the most celebrated of the two, was held in St. Benedict's parish, probably where the college now stands; the latter opposite to Great St. Mary's church, where the present Senate-House is situated[a]. Of whose constitution and design the following particulars will enable the reader to form some sort of judgment; being collected from Admission-Books, in which all their transactions, receipts and expences are regularly entered for some years, from Bede-Rolls of the brethren and sisters (now remaining among the archives of the college,) and from statutes of such like Gilds both original and transcripts[b].

They seem then to have been instituted principally for religious purposes, and consisted of persons of both sexes and of all ranks and denominations, for we find amongst them nobles, knights, gentlemen, clergy and merchants, with their wives, sisters and daughters, but for the most part of such as lived in, or bare some relation to the town or county. These united themselves together, that they might be the better able to raise a fund for hiring priests to pray for their welfare and prosperity whilst alive, and for their souls after their decease; of the prevalence of which prayers the superstition of those times led them to have high conceits. And for this purpose every one who entered into any of these societies contributed either money or goods at their first admission; and that, as it appears from their different values, in some sort of proportion to their circumstances or generosity.

[a] In a place called St. Mary's Hostle, adjoining to Gonville and Caius College; as appears from a bond from that Society, obliging themselves not to open any windows into its garden, dated 1566. As likewise from a deed of Alice sister of Ernisius Mercator of Cambridge, bearing date in 1339, which places it over against the Church.

[b] The original statutes of St. Clement's Gild in Cambridge, are now in the library of Trinity College, O. 7. 15. bearing date 1431. These agree in substance with those of St. Peter and St. Paul and All Saints, given in 1448 and 1473, transcripts whereof may be seen in Vol. XXXVI. p. 165. of those valuable MS. Collections of English Antiquities presented to this University by that faithful and learned Antiquary Mr. Thomas Baker, B. D. late Fellow of St. John's College.

Some gave lands and houses; and the benefactions from time to time received from others, were laid out in the purchase of more; for the better security whereof they severally applied to the King, and obtained licences, at different times, for holding them in mortmain; and made provision out of them for the support of a number of chaplains to say mass daily in the churches of St. Benedict and St. Mary, for the benefit of all the members[c].

Each of these societies had common seals; and many fair impressions of the latter (from one of which the engraving in Plate 1 is taken) are still remaining, but none of the former; which indeed, to speak the truth, was not commonly known even at the time of the foundation of the College; for we find them in that year requesting the mayor of the corporation to set his seal for them, as better known.

They had likewise common halls, with other apartments adjoining, wherein they met for the choice of their officers, for going in procession on certain days to their churches, and for transacting the rest of their business; from which meetings whosoever was voluntarily absent when summoned, or did not come in his best cloaths, was liable to a small fine either in money or wax for the support of the lights.

Each of them had moreover a body of statutes, which every one at his admission was sworn to observe; and were governed by annual officers, the principal of whom was stiled Alderman, and the other two, Treasurers. They were elected at a general assembly held for that purpose, out of such persons as they in their consciences thought would be most able to promote the welfare of their companies; upon which occasion, and at most other general meetings, they usually feasted together, when they drank their ale, of which they kept good store in their cellars, out of a great horn[d] finely ornamented with silver gilt, and which is still remaining in the College treasury; this was presented to the brethren of Corpus Christi by John Goldcorne when alderman, and was liberally filled by

[c] Caius in his History of Cambridge makes mention of a Chapel in St. Mary's Church dedicated to the Body of Christ, and of another to the Virgin Mary, p. 89.

[d] See an engraving of this Horn from a drawing by the Rev. Michael Tyson in the Archæologia, Vol. III. p. 19.

them, especially upon the festival of Corpus Christi, when a magnificent procession was usually made, as will be mentioned hereafter[e].

Whenever any brother or sister departed out of this life, the whole fraternity was summoned to attend the corps to the grave with the lights of the company; and thirty masses were said for the soul within ten days after the person's decease, at the common expence.

Whoever among them happened by misfortunes to be reduced to poverty, they were to be relieved out of the common stock: and any industrious member who wanted money to trade with, might borrow it from thence.

No persons known to be guilty of any notorious crime were to be admitted into any of their societies: and if after admission, a member should deviate from a good and regular course of life, he was first to be admonished by the alderman and his brethren, and if this had not its proper effect, to be expelled for ever.

Every one was to be obedient to the alderman in all things lawful; and no one was to go to law with another without first of all laying his grievances before him, who was to call in one or two of the brethren to assist him in accommodating such differences; and if this had not its desired effect, he was then to give them leave to go to common law.

The counsels of the fraternity were to be revealed to no stranger, lest any injury should be received thereby; and whoever discovered their secrets, was either punished with a pecuniary mulct or expelled for ever, as the circumstances required.

Anniversary days were appointed, for commemorating such as had been considerable benefactors; one of which I find was observed on the third of June, by the fraternity of Corpus Christi with "placebo et dirige" and a mass, in memory of William Yon and Margaret his wife and Agnes their daughter.

These were some of the principal rules by which societies of this sort were governed; and indeed many of them seem to be so well calculated for the preservation of peace and harmony amongst the several members,

[e] The expence of which sometimes amounted to almost three pounds, which was equal to at least twenty pounds of our present money.

and for the promotion of the welfare of the whole, that I think no society need be ashamed of conforming thereto.

An original Entry Book, not the first, of CORPUS CHRISTI GILD, which begins in 1349, and is a very great curiosity, furnishes us with the names and times of admission of many of its members, some of the most eminent whereof I shall take the liberty of mentioning.

THOMAS DE HELTISLE the first Master of the College, was admitted in 1350, with Sir ALAN DE ELTISLEE Rector of Lolleworth his brother, about the same time; as were likewise JOHN DE ELTISLE and JOAN his wife, in 1357.

THOMAS CAUMPES and JOHN RAYSOUN, the two first Fellows, became members about the same time with the Master.

Sir RICHARD KELESHALL knight in 1350, who gave forty shillings to St. Benedict's church.

Sir JOHN WYMUNDHAM Chaplain of the Gild, was admitted by special grace not long after.

HENRY Duke of LANCASTER with Sir HENRY DE WALTON his treasurer, and SIMEKYN SIMEON his esquire, became brethren about the time of founding the College, to whom we may add:

Sir THOMAS HASELARTON knight, and lady ALICE his wife, who were benefactors to Michael House.

Sir JOHN ROTSIE of Harlton knight, and Lady CECILIA his wife, benefactors to this Society.

Sir HENRY COLVILE and MARGARET his wife by special grace, a family of long standing in this county.

JOHN CLEMENT DE TAMWORTH and ALICE his wife, with HENRY and MAUD his father and mother, were also members. He himself indeed was of great service both to the Gild and College in transacting their affairs at London, and presented the latter with a cup and vestment.

WILLIAM DE LENNE and ISABEL his wife gave at their admission twenty shillings in alms, twelve pence for wax, and expended "in ludo "filiorum Israelis," half a mark.

WILLIAM DE EYTON late rector of St. Benedict's, was admitted in 1353; having some time before, by the advice of his friends, freely resigned up his rectory into the hands of the brethren, who had purchased

the advowson, that they might present to it immediately. He generously gave them likewise a tenement lying near the church-yard, for the enlargement of the College, with another house and garden, valued together at upwards of forty pounds.

Sir WALTER DE MANNY[f], Knight of the Garter, who lived at Knebworth in Hertfordshire, and was a great friend of the Duke of Lancaster, and MARGARET MARESHALL his wife[g], with ANNE and ISABEL DE MANNY their daughters, and ELIZABETH DE MOWBRAY her daughter, were admitted in their life-time.

As were Lord THOMAS BROTHERTON Earl Mareschal, and ALICE his wife, with many of their children and relations after their decease; whose souls were to be prayed for, together with all those who had been friends and benefactors to Sir Walter and Lady Margaret above.

Sir JOHN DE GOLDYNHAM of Chigwell, knight, and ELIANOR his wife were likewise admitted, and gave to the Gild the advowson of the Church of Chekewell or Chigwell in Essex for their souls, and those of their fathers and mothers, and of all their friends[h].

[f] This gentleman, whose military exploits had rendered him deservedly famous, when the Duke was felled to the ground by the French at the Isle of Cajant, where the King had sent him to rout the garrison, brought him off safe 1338, and was assistant to him afterwards in taking fifty-six cities in Gascoigne; he was founder of the Charterhouse, London.

[g] Daughter and co-heiress with Alice her sister to Thomas de Brotherton the last Earl of Norfolk of that family. She married first John lord Seagrave of Folkestone in Kent, by whom she had Elizabeth, who married John lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and was her heiress. Her second husband was Sir Walter as above. We find her stiled Countess of Norfolk in 1357, Lady Manny 1372, Lady Seagrave and Marshall 1375. She was created Duchess of Norfolk for life, after her husband's decease, by Richard II. 1397, and died in 1399.

[h] This was afterwards granted to the Master and Fellows in 1362; yet notwithstanding we find Alexander his son presenting to it in 1368 and 1373, and again by his attorney in 1386. Newcourt, Vol. II. p. 143. Nor does it any where appear that the College was ever possessed of it.

"The reason why the College never enjoyed the benefit of the donation by Sir John "Goldynham of the advowson of the church of Chigwell, Essex, may I presume be explained "by the following account:

"The generality of parochial rural churches were originally founded by the piety of the "Thanes, or greater Lords among the Saxons, from the time of their first conversion successively "till about the time of Edward the Confessor; since which time, as will appear if we compare Doomsday

Sir WILLIAM DE CLOPTON knight, and MARY his wife, with WILLIAM their son.

Sir RALPH MALVERNE DE BOREWELL chaplain, who became afterwards fellow was admitted into the fraternity about 1357, and gave them the reversion of a messuage with sixty acres of arable lands, pastures and vineyards lying in that parish, after his decease; but

"Doomsday with the present state and number of them, very few have been built *ab* "*origine.*

"These great men having large fees and territories in the country founded churches for "the service of their families, tenants, and vassals within their respective demesnes. This is "the reason why we so generally find the bounds of a parish commensurate to the extent of "a manor; and it was this likewise that gave a primary title to the patronage of laymen. "For the same reason even to this day the manor and advowson are in gross, unless where "severed by some legal conveyance, so that the conveyance of a manor (without a par- "ticular exception) carries in it a right to the advowson without naming it: that is, the "lord of the fee is by common right patron of the Church. The right of patronage which "the lords of fee had from the beginning by equity and common custom was afterwards "confirmed by a statute, if such I may call an Act of the King and his council, which "constituted a law before Parliaments and their legislative power began. This appears in "the Patent Rolls of 42 Hen. III. memb. 2, whereby it was decreed that *Jus Patronatus* "*cum maneriis ipsis secundum consuetudinem semper transiret.*

"Now as most of the manors of any consequence were either held immediately of the "King *in capite,* or pertained to some Barony held of the Crown, and the Churches were "so appendant to them, the lords could not therefore after the statute of mortmain grant "away the advowson without license first obtained (although only *terras* and *tenementa* "were therein expressed) because the Crown should lose nothing of its right in those fees, "from which it always had a reserved rent and acknowledgment. If we suppose that Sir "John Goldynham or the College did not procure a licence of alienation, which it is pretty "certain they did not, for we never find donations by royal licence defeated; then the "donation of the advowson of the Church of Chigwell was voided by the statute of mortmain, "in which it is expressed: *it shall be lawful to the chief lords of the fee immediately to enter* "*into the land so aliened within a year of the time of alienation, and to hold it in fee and as* "*inheritance.* It may here be remarked the word *terra* in the Saxon times and long after "till law-terms began to be multiplied signified the same as *manerium.* So that in this case "the heir of Sir John, who succeeded to the fee, in which the church stood, had nothing "to do but to withhold the patronage, present his own clerk, and the College had no pos- "sibility of recovery."

The above is the opinion of the Rev. G. NORTH formerly of this College, M.A. in 1744; who was a man of extensive knowlege in various parts of literature, more particularly in the History and Antiquities of this kingdom, he died Vicar of Codicote near Welwyn, June 1772. [Sir E. Brydges' *Restituta,* vol. III. p. 222.]

whether these ever came into the possession of the College is much to be doubted, since no mention is made of them afterwards.

Robert de Blaston and Adam de Newenham were admitted upon promise of faithfully serving the Gild in the office of carpenters before any other, and of giving to some others $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per week, according to the custom of the town. As was likewise William de Stowe who sware upon the Gospels that he would serve the Gild, after he should be released from the master he was then serving.

The first treasurers we meet with were Richard Powel and Simon Sherman, who were elected upon the Wednesday after the Conversion of St. Paul in 1349, as were Roger de Refham and Ralph de Watton upon the feast of St. Luke the evangelist in 1351, for the year ensuing. John Hardy stationer of the University was at that time their bailiff or receiver.

St. Marie's Gild was in being in the beginning of Edward the First's reign, but how much earlier we know not; for we meet with a grant to it of a house in St. Mary's parish from William de Tingeswick and Felicia his wife, to pray for their souls and those of all their predecessors and successors; which although without date we conjecture by the names of the witnesses, must have been about 1284; besides the rolls of their transactions, still remaining, begin as early as 1301, when we find at a congregation then held, it was agreed that all the brethren and sisters should on the day after the Circumcision meet annually, and say mass in the morning in a solemn manner in St. Mary's Church for those of the fraternity who were departed out of this life, and that every one who was absent should pay a small mulct; and it was not long after likewise unanimously assented to, that two trentals or masses of thirty days[1] should be celebrated for the soul of every one of them who should die, and more in proportion to what they should leave by will to the Gild.

They received their rents and fines for admission sometimes in corn in the same manner as colleges do at present, wherein we find

[1] On the thirty chief festivals of the year, which were thought days on which God was easiest of access.

barley usually valued at less than four shillings per quarter, and malt rarely exceeded five.

ADAM ELYOT Clerc. who was one of the earliest aldermen and benefactors we meet with[k], founded a chaplain in St. Mary's church.

JOHN DUNNINGS was elected alderman in 1309; when GUIDO LE SPECER, SIMON DE REPHAM and WILLIAM DE LEDES were appointed his counsellors and assistants; THOMAS DE TENDRING and NICOLAS LE BARBER keepers of the chest and wax; and JOHN LE FURBUR summonitor, whose office it was to summon the brethren to any occasional meeting[l].

JOHN DE CAMBRIDGE who was made a member of this Gild, and became their alderman in 1311, was afterwards appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench and knighted[m]. This gentleman had very large possessions both in lands and houses in this town and the adjacent villages[n], and was a most liberal benefactor to this Society; for we find his trustees conveying to it his capital messuage called Stonehall, with four others and eight cottages[o], and the year following five other messuages and twelve cottages; and more afterward to the amount of five or six and thirty in the whole, in Cambridge and Newnham, with a hundred acres of land, lying on the east and west sides of the town; besides rents of assize, given by him and his son THOMAS, for founding a chantry in the church of St. Mary, and finding two chaplains to say mass for their souls and those of others; all which

[k] 1306. sometimes called 'fraternitas mercatorum Gylde sanctæ Marie Cant.'

[l] 1304. Nicolas capellanus erat Summonitor ad summonend. fratres et sorores nostræ congregationis.

[m] 1331. where a fine was levied before him in 1334.

[n] As appears from an antient book, in which their titles and rents are particularly specified, bearing date in 1354.

[o] 1344. This house was situated in St. Michael's parish and opposite to the college of that name to the south, (between St. Michael's lane and Glomery lane, with one end abutting upon the street towards Henneye,) where the back part of Gonville and Caius college now stands, and which as far as one can judge from its antique appearance, seems to be some part of the original building. Sir John was probably the son of Thomas, baron of the Exchequer in 1311. His arms were *azure a cross patonce between four swans argent.* They are now in painted glass in the Master's lodge.

were afterwards transferred to the College, as will hereafter be related. He is said to have died about the year 1347, when he was again alderman of the Gild, but I should rather imagine it must have been before the abovementioned conveyance, the house being therein described as belonging formerly to him.

ROBERT DE COMBERTONE was elected alderman 1319, when we find all the brethren summoned to hear him take his oath on that occasion, and HENRY DE TRIPLOWE succeeded him in that office two years after.

RICHARD BATEMAN and BEATRICE his wife gave to the Gild a small yearly rent, issuing out of a house in St. Botolph, but if the Gild should ever cease (which they prayed to God it never might) then to the celebration of mass in St. Mary's church; as did in like manner EVA the widow of ROBERT DE MADDINGLE, in case of failure to her own church.

WILLIAM DE LOLLEWORTHE of Cambridge (whose seal is engraved in *Plate* 1.) was likewise a benefactor, as were many others, whose names and particular gifts it might be thought tedious here to enumerate.

We find likewise WALTER REYNOLD afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who had been chaplain to Edward the First, and was promoted to that see by his son's great importunity with the Pope[p];

RICHARD AUNGERVILL DE BURY, afterwards bishop of Durham, tutor to Edward the Third when prince, a man of great learning, and author of Philobiblon[q]; who was made dean of Wells in 1332, promoted the year following to the bishoprick of Durham, became Lord Treasurer in 1344, Lord Chancellor the same year, and died soon after;

And Sir JOHN GRAS knight, with many others of inferior note, in the Bede-Roll of this Society[r], who were probably inserted there by their friends or relations after their decease, it having been customary for great persons, and more especially ecclesiastics, to have their names entered in many religious houses, for the benefit of their prayers.

[p] In 1313, and died in 1327. See Wharton's Anglia Sacra, p. 532.

[q] In the MS. library of the College CCCCLVI. 6. See his Life, ib. CXXXVIII. 11.

[r] Before 1349.

The prayers at the beginning of the statutes, with those at the end of the Bede-Roll may be seen below[s].

Dr. Caius, in his History of Cambridge, speaks of a convent of religious brethren, situated in a street called Catton Rewe near All Saints church, by the castle, the barn and dove-cote of which, remaining in his time, were the property of this College; and then called "The House of the Holy Brethren." Now by some writings to which their seal is affixed, still remaining amongst the archives of the College,

[s] *After proper mention made of, and a petition put up to whatever Saint the Gild was dedicated, followed this general prayer.*

Pro Fratribus et Sororibus vivis Oracio.

DEUS qui Caritatis dona per gratiam sancti Spiritus tuorum cordibus fidelium infundis, da Famulis et Famulabus tuis Fratribus et Sororibus nostris, pro quibus tuam deprecamur clementiam, salutem mentis et corporis: ut te tota virtute diligant, et que tibi placita sunt tota dileccione perficiant: per X. D.—

Incipiunt hic Statuta edita in honore &c.

At the head of the Bede-Roll.

ORATE Fratres et Sorores pro Aldirmanno et Confratribus et Sororibus Gilde Beate Marie Cantabr. semper Virginis, et pro omnibus Benefactoribus vivis et defunctis—Orate pro animabus Fundatorum et Fundatricium Fratrum et Sororum, et omnium Benefactorum dicte Gilde, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, quorum nomina hic infra scribuntur.

Then follows a list of their names in a fair gothic text hand, with others added occasionally as they died on the side in very different hands, and at the end,

Kyrie El', Christe El', Kyrie El',—Pater noster—Et ne nos—Requiem eternam dona eis Domine—Et Lu—A porta Inferi—Erue Do. a.—Credo videre bonum Domini—In terra vi—Requiescant in pace. Amen.—Dominus vobiscum. Et cum—

Pro Vivis.

OMNIPOTENS sempiterne Deus, qui facis mirabilia magna solus, pertende super Famulos tuos et cunctas Congregaciones illis commissas, spiritum gratie salutaris. Et ut in veritate tibi complaceant perpetuum eis rorem tue benediccionis infunde per.—

Pro Defunctis.

DEUS venie largitor et humane salutis auctor, q̄s clemenciam tuam in nostrarum Congregacionem Fratres et Sorores qui ex hoc seculo transierunt, intercedente beata Dei genitrice Maria semper Virgine et beato Michaele archangelo cum omnibus sanctis, ad perpetue beatitudinis consorcium pervenire concedas. per.—

After which at the bottom of all, is another list of Names with this inscription over them:
Item pro animabus defunctorum in mortalitate et post annum Domini MCCCXLIX.

it appears they were stiled "The Brethren of the order of Servants of the Blessed Virgin Mary the mother of Christ in Cambridge." And as their seal differs very little from that of the GILD[s], and we find the College afterwards possessed of the ground whereon their convent stood, so it is probable they bare some relation to one another. This house was founded before the year 1273 (but how long before we know not) for at that time we meet with a grant to it of a tenement and rood of land from HENRY DE BERTONE and CECILY his wife, to pray for the souls of them and their predecessors. WILLIAM DE FAKENHAM was prior of the order, and THOMAS DE LONDON one of the brethren, when the forementioned house was assigned to Sir JOHN SUTTON, chaplain[t].

[s] Only by the founder at the bottom being turned the other way, and the seal somewhat larger with this inscription. S' P... COVETUAL'. FRM. ORDIS. SERVOR' BE MARIE. MATS. X. CANTEBRIG'. This is probably the same religious order mentioned by Tanner in his Monast. p. 49.

[t] There were probably many religious houses of this order in the kingdom, since we find Walter de Croxton stiled proctor-general thereof throughout England, who with the consent of the prior-general, together with the forementioned society, became bound to Henry Bertone and his wife for the payment of eight marks of silver in consideration of their grant, to which instrument both their seals were affixed.

PLATE 2.

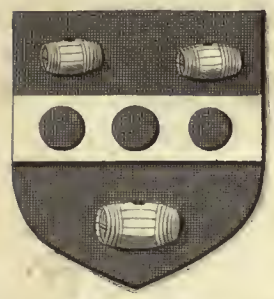
Richard Treton.

II

John Kynne. 1379.

III

John De Necketon.



IV

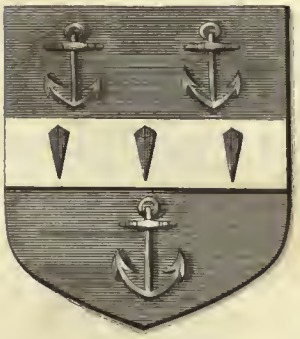
Rich.d De Billingford. 1398.

V

John Tylleshale. 1432.

VI

John Botwright. 1443.



VII

Thomas De Ellisle. 1356.

I

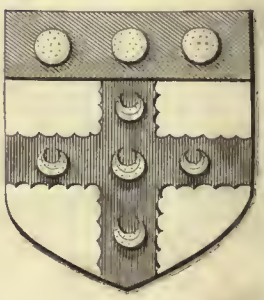
William Sowode. 1523.

XIII

Walter Smyth. 1474.

VIII

Simon Greene. 1477.



IX

Thomas Cosyn. 1487.

X

John Edyman. 1515.

XI

Peter Nolys. 1516.

XII

Thirteen Masters from 1356. to 1544. From the foundation of the College to the Reformation.

OF THE

FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE.

THE two forementioned Societies, although situated in different parts of the town, and distinguished by different names, yet seem to have been united in the same pursuit, each striving to promote its own honour and credit with the greatest earnestness. With which view that of St. Mary was desirous of holding lands and tenements in mortmain, for the support of chaplains to pray for the souls of the fraternity in St. Mary's church, whilst that of Corpus Christi was not less eager of acquiring the same, for the maintenance of priests to pray for the souls of their fraternity in St. Benedict's church. Several licenses for holding such lands, as each of them should piously devote to the forementioned uses, were accordingly obtained of Edward the Third[a]: in which business there was a zealous emulation betwixt them, wherein although the contest was pretty equal, yet the event was very different, for in the same proportion as the number of brethren and revenues of the latter increased, so were those of the former diminished.

Now the society of Corpus Christi being in so flourishing a condition, began to think of erecting a College[b], where persons might be trained up in academical learning, and fitted for putting up supplications to God, for the soul of every one of the fraternity as he departed out of this life. With which view those of the brethren who had houses in the parishes of St. Benedict and St. Botolph, adjoining to one another in a street called Luthburne lane[c], had them pulled down, and with one consent set about building a College in their room, and by demolishing a tenement, with a chantry hard by, which they obtained of the University soon after[d], they acquired a square piece of ground as large as that at present lying between St. Benedict's church-yard and the new

[a] From the seventh to the twentieth year of his reign.

[b] About the sixteenth of Edward III. 1342.

[c] Called sometimes Lourteborou and Lorteburgh, now Free-School lane.

[d] 27 Edw. III. 1353.

After the alderman and brethren had obtained this licence of the King and were thus united, they mutually contributed, and that too with the greatest alacrity, towards building, adorning and establishing their common College; but when they had almost finished the outward buildings, seeing they should stand in need of farther assistance in transacting their affairs, and of some able patron to espouse their interest, and imagining no one fitter for their purpose than the aforesaid Duke, he being a great favourite of the King, and in the highest credit at court, they solicited him to become their alderman[i]; with which request he graciously complied, and was accordingly elected the next Corpus Christi day.

This gentleman, who was the only son of Henry earl of Lancaster, the second son of Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, the younger son of Henry III, was born at Grismond castle in the county of Monmouth, and began to give such early testimonies of his valour and military skill, in an expedition into Scotland in 1335, that the next year he was declared captain general of the King's forces in that realm, and soon after made a banneret. And as a farther token of his majesty's favour, he advanced him to the dignity of earl of Derby in 1337, with an annual pension of 1000 marks during his father's life, and made him earl of Lincoln in 1349. He accompanied the King in his wars in Flanders, and in most of his expeditions into France; in the conquest of which kingdom he was greatly assistant to him, as may be seen in Dugdale's Baronage, where his extraordinary atchievements, and the number of towns he took, are particularly related. And from his being employed in several foreign embassies and treaties in which he acquitted himself with great credit and reputation, we may safely conclude that his abilities in the cabinet were not much inferior to those in the field. By his father's death[k] the title of earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and steward of England, were added to his former, and his majesty, in consideration of his many glorious exploits, granted him likewise the town and castle of Bergerac, which was one of those strong places he had taken by assault in Guienne. His retinue was at this time

[i] In 1352, in which office he continued several years.

[k] In 1345.

amazingly large, and his hospitality such, that he is said to have spent more than a hundred pounds a day. But notwithstanding all the high honours that had been conferred upon him, they were not thought equal to his merit, he was therefore made knight of the garter, and by the general consent of parliament, and the King's special charter, advanced to the title of Duke of Lancaster[l]. He was commonly surnamed *de Torto Collo*, from having a wry neck; and by many the *The good Duke of Lancaster*, which title he was thought to have had a just claim to[m]. He died of the pestilence at Leicester in 1361, and was buried on the north side of the high altar of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary there, which he founded; as likewise an Hospital in that town, which was afterwards perfected by his son-in-law. The recluses of St. Helen's at Pontefract tasted of his munificence, and he was very liberal to the monks of Whalley in Lancashire; but although he is usually deemed the Founder of this College, I meet with no considerable monuments of his bounty bestowed upon it, except a few silver shields enamelled, with his arms and the instruments of the passion upon them, to carry about in their processions, and some other presents not particularly specified; for as to the manor of Barton, which is still called after his name, that was purchased of him by the brethren; so that he seems to have been little more than a mediator, as it were, or a friend at court, whom the societies made use of to obtain favours from the Crown. He left behind him a prodigious estate, which was divided between his two daughters, Maud and Blanch; the former of which was married to William the fifth duke of Bavaria, but dying soon after without issue, left her sister her heir, and the latter to John of Gaunt, of whom we shall have occasion to make mention hereafter.

They had also many other friends and favourers of their commendable undertaking at court, the chief of which was the Queen, a daughter of the earl of Hainault, a woman of a most excellent character; and

[l] 25 Edw. III. and not in the 28th as some historians report.

[m] Sandford states that Henry duke of Lancaster was a great favourer of Wickliffe. This is a mistake: it was John of Gaunt, his son-in-law, who was patron of this reformer. Wickliffe only commenced his attack upon the monastic orders in 1360 the year preceding duke Henry's death.

who, according to Polydore Virgil, not less religiously than seriously desiring the youth of this nation might, by her assistance, be excited to the pursuit of learning and virtue, became a benefactress to Queen's College in Oxford, so called, in honour of her by its founder, who was one of her chaplains; and of whose munificence also, Fabian assures us, the canons of St. Stephen's Westminster largely tasted.

Now when things had happily advanced thus far, they began to think of appointing a Master and Fellows; when THOMAS DE ELTISLE was made the first Master, Sir JOHN RAYSOUN of Fulborne, and Sir THOMAS CAUMPES, the two first Fellows, with two servants of the house to attend upon them, the revenues not being sufficient for the support of more, until by the munificence of Sir JOHN CAMBRIDGE, and his son THOMAS, whose many eminent benefactions to this society ought never to be forgotten, two others were added to their number, which, upon the appropriation of the rectory of Granchester, and their becoming possessed of the manor of Landbeach, was farther augmented. A short time before, the alderman and brethren had devised some rules and statutes, by which both themselves and the scholars of their future College might be more commodiously governed, whose authority was held sacred for some time; amongst them this was one, that the chaplains, upon the death of any one of the society, should repair to the parish church, where he was to be buried, and there perform all the customary rites and ceremonies; whereas at other times they were to confine themselves to their College, and offer up their devotions in St. Benedict's church, as was ordinarily done for some years before the Gilds were united. Not long after however, other statutes were composed, better accommodated to the government of the society, which together with the union of the Gilds and other evidences relating to the foundation, were ratified at different times[n], by the bishop of Ely, by the prior and convent of that church, by the chancellor of the university, by the duke, as alderman, with the seal of the Gilds and

[n] From 1344 to 1356, sometimes stiled, *Coll. pauperum Presbyterorum in Theol. vel Jure Canon. aut Philosophia in honorem et sub vocabulis* CORP. CHRISTI ET BEATÆ MARIÆ VIRGINIS *fundat. et construct. per Hen. Ducem Lancastriæ et nonnullos Laicos Deo devotos.* Reg. Goodrick. fol. 145.

the unanimous consent of the brethren, and by the master and fellows of the College; all which we find joining in one instrument for that purpose, on the 21st of March (which day is dedicated to St. Benedict) 1356, when the whole foundation was fully and finally established and confirmed[o].

The privy seal of the master was used promiscuously for many years with that of Raysoun; the former, I imagine, was the same that was carried away by Aldrich. They are both engraved in Plate 1.

[o] Some of these instruments with the original statutes themselves sealed by them all, are still preserved, although I doubt not, many have perished either through negligence, or at the time that the townsmen made a violent irruption into the College; and in the registry of the university is, *Translatio Coll. Corp. Christi a manû Laicorum in Patronat. Ducis Lancastriæ cum Statutis. eo. an.* The building was raised out of a quarry at Hinton, as is probable by a grant from Henry Charite and Richard Colleson of that parish, for that purpose, dated 1358, to Henry de Tangmer, Thomas de Eltisle, &c.

I. THOMAS DE ELTISLE, Dec. Bac.

WE come now to take a view of the state of the College under the government of this master, whose name we find variously spelt[a]; as indeed were most others, little regard being had to orthography in those dark and early times. In every catalogue of the masters he is said to have been of Norfolk, but from many of his relations being members of the Gild, and some of them prefered in this county[b], as well as from deeds dated at Eltisle[c], where some of his possessions lay, I should rather think he must have been a native of that village as his name imports[d], or at least a descendent from a family that formerly dwelt there. In the charter of erection he is stiled *Bac. in Decretis*, and rector of Lambeth in Winchester diocese, but Le Neve makes him doctor of that faculty, and it is not unlikely he might afterwards proceed therein. He had this benefice, I imagine, from John Stratford Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he had formerly been chaplain, before which we find him possessed of the Rectory of St. Michael's at Long-Stanton, and of Granchester in Cambridgeshire; to the latter of which he was presented by the College, and exchanged it a little before his death with Thomas de Eltisley jun. for Land-beach. What other ecclesiastical preferments he had I cannot learn, but he is said to have had many, with a large patrimonial estate, to have been rich in money, and to have had a notable head for the management of secular affairs; all which fitted him extremely well for the conduct and support of an infant College; whose future welfare he had so much at heart, that he spared neither his own labour, nor expence in endeavouring to

[a] Eltesle, Eltislee, Eltisley, &c.

[b] As Thomas de Eltislee jun. who was presented to the rectory of Eltisle by Thomas, parson of Lambeth in 1351; which advowson, with two medieties of the manor, he and his brother Alan had purchased of John Goldyngham, 23 Edw. III. John, Robert, &c.

[c] As a release of lands in Granchester to Robert Eltislee, 49 Edw. III.

[d] It being customary at that time for persons of any note, especially amongst the clergy, to take their names from the places of their nativity.

enlarge both the number of students and their revenues; nor did he ever omit to call in foreign aid, whenever he found it necessary.

Most of the benefactions heretofore given to the Gilds, had been given by some of their own brethren; these he attempted to get settled upon the College, particularly the building itself with the advowson of St. Benedict's church, which he effected in 1353; and the following year he obtained leave of Thomas son of Sir John Cambridge to remove the chantry founded by his father, into the churches of St. Benedict and St. Botolph, and to convert the chaplains into fellows of the College, provided they still continued to observe the conditions prescribed in the will. By which accession the number of fellows was not only doubled, but their revenues considerably augmented.

And soon after an addition was made to the site of the College, by that piece of ground now the fellows' garden, of part of which he procured a lease from the White Canons at the yearly rent of 3*s.* 2*d.* which upon the dissolution of that house was bought in by the College in Parker's mastership. But a much more considerable one by the following exchange with the Hall of the Annunciation. Now between this garden and Pennyfarthing-lane, stood three tenements, which Edmund de Gonville rector of Terington and Rushworth in the county of Norfolk, and brother of Sir Nicolas of Rushworth aforesaid, had procured for the use of some students which he intended to place there[e]. These houses abutted on Luthborne-lane to the east, and on the church-yard of St. Botolph to the west, into which their fore-gate then opened, the remains of which were lately visible in the old wall of the Tennis Court. He soon after procured a licence for building a College in this place for twenty-four students, with a power of calling it by whatever name, and dedicating it to whatever saint he pleased: and accordingly in the year following, he gave it the name of the "Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary," and appointed John de Colton[f] sometimes called John de

[e] In 1347, for which with an orchard was paid an annual rent of 20*s.*

[f] He was J. C. D. dean of St. Patrick in Dublin, for some time both lord chancellor and chief justice of Ireland, and promoted by papal provision to the archbishoprick of Armagh in 1382, which he resigned for a pension a little before his death, in 1404. He was eminent both for virtue and learning, and dear to all ranks of men, on account of his affability

Terington, the first master, with four fellows, to whom he gave a body of statutes, confirmed both by himself and the chancellor of the university. But he dying before he had finished his design[g], left bishop Bateman his executor and trustee[h], with a large sum of money for completing it; with some part of which he made a purchase of two houses, one of the university called the Long-Entry, the other of St. John's Hospital, whose master was at that time William Birie. But at the same time that he was desirous of finishing this College, according to the intent of its founder, he was not less so of placing it near his own, which was then in building, and called "The Hall of the Holy Trinity of Norwich" after himself, although its stile has been since altered[i]; and with this view he came to an agreement with the alderman, master, fellows and brethren of this house, to exchange all their possessions in Luthborne-lane for the late mansion-house of Sir John Cambridge, and a messuage that had been John Goldcorne's with the adjacent Publick Schools, where the professors of arts were wont to dispute, having first obtained a royal licence for that purpose. Now this exchange was concluded in 1353, with the unanimous consent of all parties, but particularly with the approbation of the bishop and the duke their alderman, upon condition that the Hall of the Annunciation should procure for this College the patronage of St. Botolph's church of the Lady Mary de Sancto Paulo[k] wife of Audomar de Valence earl of Pembroke, the foundress of the hall of Mary de Valence, now commonly called Pembroke Hall, which she had purchased for the benefit

and sweetness of temper. His character, writings, and other preferments may be seen more at large in Sir James Ware's History of Ireland p. 84. Tanner's Biblioth. in voce Colton, &c.

[g] In 1351.

[h] William the son of William and Margery, a family of credit and reputation in the city of Norwich; whose good natural abilities and great application to the civil law, recommended him first to bishop Ayremine, and afterwards to the pope, who in 1343, preferred him to the see of Norwich, having been before elected by the monks there. See a character of him in Blomefield's History of Norwich p. 359. Tanner's Biblioth. p. 80. and Peck's Desid. Curiosa lib. 7. p. 1. *Extant Injunctiones ejus* XXVIII *datæ Priori et Monachis Eccles. Cath. Norw.* 1347. *inter MSS. Coll.* CCCLXX. 5.

[i] By grant from the parliament in Queen Mary's reign.

[k] A lady of singular piety and virtue, who even, during her life-time, expended all her substance in fitting up and adorning her College, and in supplying the poor with necessaries.

of her own College; and farther that all the expences of this exchange, in procuring the advowson, and in getting the king's licence, with all other transactions at London should be borne by the former, whilst all those in the university should fall to the share of the latter. Whereupon the students of the hall removed into the Stone-House, and those of this College had their possessions in Luthborne-lane much enlarged. But the bishop dying the following year at Avignon, a place where he had spent good part of his life, and where he was then upon a visit to his old friend Stephen, lately made pope, under the name of Innocent the Sixth, perhaps with a view of obtaining a cardinal's hat, there arose a difference between the two Colleges soon after, the former refusing to stand to the condition in relation to the advowson; which however was at length happily put an end to, by their consenting to pay forty marks in lieu of all damages, and for the preservation of peace and quiet.

The prior and convent of Barnwell had been possessed of this rectory from the time of Eustace bishop of Ely, who appropriated it to that convent in 1197, reserving only a stipend to the vicar; they were now[1] empowered to transfer all their right therein to the College, by licence from the King as well as the bishop, upon condition of their receiving four marks annually for the same; which payment was regularly made down to the time of Botwright; when upon an omission of four years, a warm contest arose, which was at length agreed by both parties to be referred to John Fray, chief baron of the exchequer, William Lichefield and Gilbert Worthyngton clerks, who after inspecting their writings, determined the payment should still be continued, and that the convent should deliver up all their evidences relating thereto, and assist them as much as possible in getting it appropriated to the College[m]. However instead of this, they were advised by some friends, who were lovers of peace, to buy off this pension they had long been so desirous of getting rid of, which they accordingly effected in 1459, at the expence of a hundred marks; and, for what reasons I could never learn, sold the advowson, together with a small tenement and

[1] 1353. [m] 1446.

garden, in a very short time, to Queen's College for eighty, reserving to themselves only the liberty of making use of the church for praying, singing, and saying mass, as often as they should have occasion, and as they were obliged to do by statute[n].

HENRY DE TANGMER a burgess of the town, and one of the principal brethren of the Gild, gave eighteen or nineteen houses in Cambridge and Newnham, and in lands lying on both sides of the town, to the amount of eighty five acres. He likewise caused the hermitage of St. Anne and the Lazar-House to be built at his own expence, and gave them to the College, but the townsmen soon after took them away by violence, and have continued in possession ever since. To these he added moreover some annual pensions and considerable sums of money, of all which and many other gifts his will makes mention, whereof the master is appointed a feoffee in trust to put the College in possession of them[o]. He dwelt upon Peas Hill, then called the Corn Market, ordered his body to be buried in the church of St. Benedict or St. Botolph, in which soever of them the chaplains of the Gilds should happen to be placed at the time of his death, and left behind him a widow named Maud, a daughter of William Bowyer, who soon after his decease, became likewise a benefactress by joining with her son Henry in the surrender of a house in St. Andrew's parish with some lands in the fields, which her husband had given her for life. He had formerly presented the Gild with a cup called the Gripes-eye[p], which was used for carrying about the host, until one more proper for that purpose was given by Sir John Cambridge[q]. He gave likewise some

[n] The College presented John Snaylwell priest, one of their fellows, to this vicarage in 1376; the value of which was then about 10 marks. He paid a subsidy to the King of 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1406. It was again made a rectory, as appears by an instrument dated Oct. 1444, Andrew Docket (afterwards president of Queen's College) being then the vicar.

[o] Of which a very imperfect copy is still remaining, bearing date on the Tuesday in Whitsun-Week, 35 Edw. III.

[p] Sometimes called Grypyshey, but probably by mistake for Gripe's egg, it being made of a vulture's or gripe's egg, set in silver, with a foot and cover of the same; this was broke in Moptyd's mastership, and renewed in Porie's, I imagine at the expence of Richard Fletcher, then bishop of Bristol, the initial letters of his name and his arms being now upon it.

[q] In 1344. This was called the Monstre, and weighed 78 ½ oz.

enamelled shields, such as the duke of Lancaster had given, and for the same purpose, with the instruments of the passion upon them. His seal is engraved in Plate 1.

The master, with the assistance of the brethren, purchased the reversion of the manor of Barton abovementioned, after the decease of Sir Robert de la Beche, who was then possessed of it, and a rent of 50*s.* per annum from that of Girton, together with the rectory of Granchester, of the duke and John of Granchester[r], at their joint expence for the sum of 500 marks; and a royal licence for holding them in mortmain was soon after obtained at the request of the former, upon condition they should pray for the welfare of the King and Queen, together with that of the duke during their lives, and after their decease for their souls, as well as for those of all the brethren and sisters, who were contributors to this purchase. The College could not get immediate possession of these by reason of the duke's death, which happened soon after, yet in a short time Master John Charnell priest, his principal executor, was able to effect it[s]. A licence of appropriation of the rectory was likewise soon after obtained, but the completion of it was deferred till 1380, when upon the resignation of Richard Tittelsal the last rector there, it was finally concluded. The master is said to have given the vicarage house, with two acres and a half and a rood of land.

The manor of Chamberlayne's in Land-beach with the advowson of the rectory, which the College purchased in 1360 of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne[t] and Sir John Avenell knights[u], did formerly belong to

[r] In 1359, when the annual rent of the manor was about £7. 13*s.* including that from Girton.

[s] He was master of the greater wardrobe to the King, constable of Bourdeaux, and in the Certificatorium of the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry is said to have spent yearly £500. in housekeeping.

[t] This family dwelt at Burnt-Pelham in Hertfordshire in 1249; where we meet with a grant to Henry the son of Walter of 100 acres of land from the church of St. Paul, by Fulke bishop of London at that time, but removed afterwards to this place, where in 1339 they obtained leave of bishop Montacute to have mass said in their own house.

[u] Who lived at Gamlingay in Cambridgeshire, and whose inheritance there came to him by marriage with the family of St. George of Hatley, presented to the living in 1349.

the family of the Beches, and was conveyed by Helen de Beche, who had been wife to Geoffry le Bere, to Walter Chamberlayne knight, who left it with all his possessions there, to his son Henry, and he to Thomas abovementioned, his son and heir. These cost at first 700 marks, and because Sir Peter Courtney put in his claim to the advowson, after a long contest they consented to give him an hundred to avoid any farther expence, they being *poor* and he very *rich;* and to Richard Elyngton, who claimed a right in the manor, as much more, with several smaller sums to others. But by reason of these disputes and other delays, I do not perceive that the money was all paid[x], or that the College got properly possessed of them during this master's life; for he having appointed his nephew Robert Eltislee rector of Lolleworth, and John Raysoun rector of St. Benedict's, and late fellow, with their heirs and assigns, to hold them in trust for the use of the Society, they met with great trouble and much ill treatment from the former; who at his uncle's decease being left likewise one of his executors, would neither surrender these nor give up the money, plate, books, &c. that rested in his hands as master, but claimed them as his private property. This dispute was attended with many inconveniences, and I make no doubt they were great sufferers by his dishonesty; yet notwithstanding no remedy was then provided against the like evil, as the masters under a pretence of their publick seal, claimed the right of keeping the college goods in their own custody till the time of Billyngford, who added the new statute *de juramento officioque magistri* with that view[y]. The master suffered somewhat in his reputation from placing such great confidence in a man of so little worth[z], and would, as Fuller thinks, have been a much more considerable benefactor had not his good purposes been thus basely defeated. The rectory should

[x] A licence of mortmain for holding these was obtained at the expence of fifty marks, the last payment of which was not made till 1392.

[y] 1416.

[z] The Society petitioned John duke of Lancaster to defend them against him, and to use his interest with the judge to favour their cause, when he was bringing an action at common law against them before John Holt justice of assize, for ejecting him from a house he held of them by lease, yet refused to comply with its conditions.

have been appropriated to the College, who were to have received the whole profits, except the portion assigned to the vicar, on condition they should have paid annually to fifty poor people a penny apiece, in the churches appropriated to them, for the welfare of Sir John Avenell, on his birth-day, whilst he lived, and on his anniversary, after his decease; but how it came to pass that this never took effect is no where mentioned.

THOMAS DE CAMBRIDGE died in 1361, and left by will to the "Masters and Scholars of the Gild of Corpus Christi" eight marks per annum, for the support of a chaplain to say mass for his own soul and those of his father and mother; wherein he bequeaths his soul to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints, and his body to be buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church near that of his father; to the high altar of which he left 10*s.*, and 12*d.* to that of every other church in the town, to the prioress of St. Rhadegund's 2*s*, to each nun there 12*d.*[a] His widow and executrix Margaret, who, I imagine afterwards married Robert de Bassyngbourne, was obliged to pay the eight marks above mentioned out of an estate she held for life, upon the resignation of which into the hands of the Society, they engaged to pay an annuity of twenty during her life, and to find a chaplain as above.

WILLIAM HORWOODE who was mayor of the corporation in 1352, and the founder of a chantry in St. Clement's church for two chaplains, granted to this Society by licence from the King in 1362, five messuages, and eight cottages, with two void pieces of ground in the Pettycury to build upon; and gave to the common chest six pounds; but whether these were his own property, or he was only a feoffee in trust for the College, I am as yet uncertain. As did in like manner EUDO DE REPHAM a burgess of Cambridge, a third part of a messuage

[a] He had a sister named Isabell, a nun there, which was probably the reason of his taking such particular notice of that house; she was to receive 26*s.* 8*d.* yearly from the College during life, out of a tenement in St. Giles's, as by deed 1 Hen. IV. Joan de Cambridge died prioress there 1487, who was probably a descendant of the same family. See Br. Willis's Hist. of Abb. Vol. II. p. 48. He was stiled "Domicellus Dominæ de Clare" 1345.

with thirty-one acres of arable land, lying in All Saints parish by the castle, near to a tenement of Henry Tangmer, and abutting upon the high-way. GEOFFRY SEMAN and GODA REFAM, probably the widow of Eudo, are said to have given upwards of ninety acres more, lying in the fields of Granchester and Cambridge; and MARGARET BARBER who had been wife to Roger, a friend and contributor to the Society, in 1371 gave likewise in annual rents *33s. 4d.* for buying liveries for the master and fellows, which is the first benefaction we meet with under that denomination.

Letters patent were procured in 1373 for holding in mortmain one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, with nine houses and five acres of meadow in Cambridge and Granchester, the gift of the brethren and sisters of the fraternity; in which full power is given to JOHN duke of LANCASTER and the other trustees of assigning them, with other tenements given in like manner, to the master and fellows for their better maintenance and support. From which letters we may collect that the Society had accepted and taken possession of divers other lands and tenements, without having obtained a royal licence for holding them, for want of which they had forfeited all right to them, as the certificates delivered into chancery by John Repinghale escheator to the King, upon an inquisition taken here, do more fully set forth. But the duke joining with the rest of the feoffees in an humble petition to the King, he not only graciously pardoned their offence, but confirmed and ratified all their possessions, by a new and more comprehensive licence bearing date 4 Ric. II. (1381.)

The duke was very serviceable to the Society in this business, as indeed he had been in many others; for the aldermen and brethren well knowing the great degree of power he was in, and his good disposition towards them, had frequently made use of his friendly assistance. And thus it was customary for such kind of bodies to apply to some great persons who were favourites at court, to be a sort of mediators between them and the king, and to transact all affairs relating to their foundations; by which means they sometimes came to be called their founders, although in reality they gave them neither lands nor goods; and this led to the mistake in Grafton's abridgement

of Stowe's Annals, where he is stiled our founder in 1357, whereas he was then scarce entered into the seventeenth year of his age, and it is evident the college had been built sometime before.

He was the fourth son of Edward III., took his sirname from Gant in Flanders, the place of his nativity, was created earl of Richmond in his infancy, and at the age of nineteen married Blanch a daughter of the duke of Lancaster abovementioned, having first obtained a dispensation from Rome for that purpose, on account of their near relation. He succeeded his father-in-law in many of his titles and estates at his decease, and had soon after a vast accession of wealth by the death of his wife's sister. The King sent him in 1368 with a powerful army into France, under the title of duke of Brittany, but it does not appear that he met with great success either in this or any other expedition he went upon. His wife died of the great pestilence the following year, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral[b], leaving behind her one son Henry sirnamed of Bolingbroke, the place of his birth, who came afterwards to be King Henry IV, and two daughters Philippa and Elizabeth, the former of which he married to John king of Portugal. Soon after he made an expedition into Gascoigne, and there took to wife Constance the daughter of Peter the cruel, late king of Castile and Leon, in whose right he assumed those titles. He was appointed the King's lieutenant in France and all parts beyond the sea, and made his assistant in the government in the latter part of his life, as well as guardian to his successor during his minority. Being deemed a favourer of Wickliffe, some say rather out of enmity and hatred to the prelates and clergy, than from any religious principle, and quarrelling with the bishop of London on his account, he highly incensed the city against him, and became soon after so unpopular that the house, his father-in-law had built there, called the Savoy, and then reckoned the finest in England, was entirely demolished in Jack

[b] Where a fine monument was erected in memory of her and the duke her husband, who was afterwards buried there; which may be seen in Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England. p. 255. His obit was kept in that church on the 4th day of February, when £4. 2*s*. 4*d*. was annually distributed according to his direction.

Straw's rebellion. He met with many troubles and difficulties in this reign, but at length surmounted them all, was made duke of Aquitain by general consent of parliament, and married Catharine Swinford, who had been his concubine, a short time before his death, which happened in 1399.

This master governed the College so successfully for upwards of twenty-four years, lived to see it so well established, and left it at the time of his death in so flourishing a condition[c], that he may be said to have been a most excellent nursing father, and by his many liberal donations of plate and books, beside those abovementioned, may properly be said, as Fuller observes, to have been designed rather for the maintenance of the place, than that the place should maintain him. He sometimes made use of a different seal from the former, whereon were engraved our Lady sitting under a fine gothic canopy and our Saviour standing upon her lap, with this inscription round it, SIGILLUM THOMÆ DE ELTESLE.

And now, from this short view of the most considerable of our early benefactors, we may plainly perceive the chief motives they had in view, were in the first place the honour of God, which they hoped by such good and pious institutions to promote; then the welfare of both their own bodies and souls, as thereby purchasing the prayers of their beneficiaries for their success in every undertaking in this world, for their better preparation for another, and for their deliverance from purgatory when they should come there; and lastly, it is not improbable that they might take some pleasure in the thoughts of being commemorated hereafter, as benefactors, and of having their names perpetuated upon the Bede Rolls of such Societies. "It now remains, that as they "for their time bestowed charitably for our comfort the temporal things "which God gave them; so we for our time should faithfully use the "same to the setting forth of his holy word, his laud and praise." (*Commemor. Serv.*)

[c] He died August 21, 1376.

II. RICHARD TRETON, B. D.

WHO succeeded Eltisle in the mastership[a], was of the diocese of Salisbury, and rector of Tindel. He was one of the executors of Robert Thorpe, who was a native of Thorpe near Norwich, the second master of Pembroke Hall, chief justice of the common pleas, lord chancellor of England, and died suddenly in 1372. This Thorpe laid the foundation of the Divinity Schools here with the chapel over them in his life-time[b], and left all his goods by will to the disposal of his executors, together with his possessions in London, in such a manner as they should judge would be most beneficial to his soul; who accordingly bestowed forty marks apiece upon the rest of the eight Colleges then founded, with one hundred upon this, which were paid into the hands of the former master for an annual commemoration of him. They gave likewise many of his goods to the poor clergy and laity in various places, which are particularly specified in the History of the Monastery of St. Albans, on which, for several pious works, were bestowed no less than seven score marks[c].

The whole of the old quadrangle is said to have been completed in this master's time; but how long he continued such[d], whether he died here, or was removed, or what other preferments he had is very uncertain; it is most probable however he had some others, being in such a high degree of favour with so considerable a person as a lord chancellor, as to be left one of his executors, and that too with an extraordinary power in the disposal of his effects.

[a] 50 Edw. III. Although I know not how to reconcile this with the bishop's register (see Campion's Institution to Landbeach), nor with the old lease book which places him in *Edw. III. ultimo, mense Maii ante coronationem Ric. II.* It is certain however, he was master on the feast of St. Thomas, 50 Edw. III. from a deed expressly stiling him so, wherein an annuity was granted to Mariot Duke in lieu of a house in St. Edward's parish by the master and fellows.

[b] Which were completed by his brother Sir William before 1400.

[c] In MSS. No. VII. 6.

[d] He could not have been master here seven years, as the translator of Parker's Sceletos Cantab. would have him, nor at the most above three or four, perhaps less than one, as will farther appear in the following page.

III. JOHN KYNNE, A.M.

Succeeded Treton in the mastership, but we cannot learn the time with any exactness[a]; it was however before the 7th of May 1379, when we find him in that office, joining with the Society in the appointment of Adam de Leverington their proctor in the business of the appropriation of Granchester[b], which was soon after concluded at the intercession of the duke of Lancaster, for the enlargement of their endowment and number of fellows, which were then probably augmented to six. And in the same year Robert de Eltisle surrendered to him as master, and others all those lands and tenements he held by feoffment from his uncle in Granchester, Cleyheth, and Wykes. All the College catalogues, with Le Neve's, place him four years later, but as they were probably copied the one from the other, and so if a mistake was once made it came to be handed down, their authority vanisheth when compared with that of these original deeds. He is said to have been a native of London, or at least of that diocese; but in an old roll of supplications, which I think may be depended upon, is the following entry about 1370, "*pro Joh^e. Kynne Pbro* (*Norw.*) *A. M.*" from whence I conclude he must rather have been of the Norwich diocese. He was upwards of thirty years of age in 1374, as may be seen in bishop Arundell's Register, fol. 76. and then a witness in the trial, between him and John de Dunwich master of Clare-hall, and chancellor of the university[c], in the archbishop of Canterbury's court, where the immunity of the university from his jurisdiction was warmly contested, but the bishop at length

[a] He is stiled Master in a deed dated on the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday 1377, and in another 1379.

[b] He paid to Simon Dunmowe of Hingham, executor of Richard Tyteshall late rector of this parish, 100*s.* in part of £20. due to him for goods, &c. sold there 1383; and two years after we meet with a grant of a tenement in St. Benedict's to the College, lying between two others of theirs, from Geoffry Mychel de Fynchyngfeld and Richard Byllingford clerk.

[c] With whom he was appointed collector of the tenths, granted to the King by mandate from the bishop of Ely, in 1384. In this document the College is called *Coll. Sti Benedicti.*

carried his point. He purchased a large bible at Northampton whilst the parliament was held there, which he presented to the College to be read in the hall at dinner-time; continued master here in 1389, and is said to have died the year following, but from a deed, wherein he is stiled *quondam Magister*[d], I rather apprehend he resigned the mastership about that time.

John Raysoun, who had been rector of St. Benedict's about thirty years, and concerned in most of the transactions of the College during that space, died in 1382; and in his will[e] bequeaths his soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints, his body to be buried in the chancel of his church before the image of St. Benedict, a missal gradual and ordinal to the use of the church, a cup to the high altar, with his house adjoining to the College for the use and benefit of his successors in that rectory[f].

Before I close this chapter I cannot here omit taking notice of an extraordinary riot that happened on the Saturday after the festival of Corpus Christi in 1381, wherein this College was unfortunately one of the principal sufferers. Edmund Lyster, who was at that time mayor of the corporation, with the bailiffs and burgesses assembled together at the Tolbooth, chose James de Grancetter, probably son of the person of whom that rectory was purchased, a resolute daring man, with Thomas his brother into their number, although not free of the town; they appointed the former their ringleader in all the mischief they intended to do to the university, after having sworn him to put in execution whatever they should think proper to order, and threatening him with death if he declined it. They first spoiled and pulled down the house of William Bedell, and carried away many valuable effects, and even proposed cutting off his head; then they advanced to this College, against

[d] Nos Will^ms^ Lytlyngton Clicus et Will^ms^ Wysbeche Pannar. London. remisimus, &c. Mag^ro^ Joh. Kynne *quondam Mag^r^* C. C. C. C. 1390.

[e] Bearing date on the Wednesday before St. James, 1382, having before resigned up his right in the estates of Thomas de Cambridge, whereof he was one of the trustees, to the master and fellows 1377.

[f] This house, on the appropriation of the rectory, was taken into the College, its site was on the right of the entrance to the old court.

which they had a particular pique on account of the many candle-rents[g] with which it was endowed, payable out of the houses given by the brethren and sisters of the Gilds, which were then so numerous, that some have reckoned one half, others a third, or at the least a sixth part of the town belonged to it, and which they looked upon as no small grievance. They brake open the gates and fell with violence upon the master and fellows, taking away and destroying many of their charters, evidences, and papal confirmations, together with plate to the amount of eighty pounds. Hence they proceeded to commit farther violences upon the chancellor and other members of the university, as may be seen more at large in Caius and Fuller, obliging them to renounce all their privileges, to submit to the town magistrates, and to give bonds of acquiescence therein, or in case of refusal threatened them with fire and sword. And no one knows what farther lengths this mad rabble might have gone, had not Henry Spenser, the warlike bishop of Norwich, casually come hither at that time with some forces, and fortunately checked them. All the privileges of the town were forfeited by these outrages, and seized upon by the King, who not thinking it safe to entrust them in such hands any more, conferred them on the university; whilst the chief instruments therein received the just reward of their insolence, and the College recovered eighty pounds in Westminster Hall for the damage they had sustained.

There was a farther contest with John Cotton and others in this master's time, as appears by an agreement made between them in 1389, before the mayor and others, to whom letters were directed by the earl of Derby for that purpose, mentioning diverses torts, trespasses, desseysines, deforcion de rents, &c. committed by them against the College, but this had no relation to the former.

About this time the College had acquired the name of Bene't, probably from its vicinity to the church of that name; and this adventitious title was so generally adopted at a later period as nearly to supersede the correct one of Corpus Christi: in legal deeds it is stiled "The College of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Bene't College."

[g] A tax designed, I imagine, to provide candles for the altar.

IV. JOHN DE NEKETON, D. D.

HAVING been fellow of the College many years, was at length elected master about 1389. He is said to have been of the diocese of Lincoln, where he might probably be preferred, but I should imagine he must have been a native of the county of Norfolk, and so called from a town of that name there, where a family of some note was then settled[a]: he was ordained deacon at Ely by bishop Arundel, upon the title of his fellowship in 1376, and priest soon after. We find him a rector in the diocese of Norwich, a prebendary of Chichester, doctor of divinity in 1383, rector of Landbeach, and chancellor of the university in 1384, (according to Le Neve[b],) and again in 1392, chancellors being annually chosen till 1514, when bishop Fisher was the first appointed for life, and such members as usually resided, nobles having been rarely, if at all, elected into that office; so that I am in doubt whether there was any such officer as a vice-chancellor, there having been very little occasion for one, before such began to be made choice of as were for the most part absent. Nor do I meet with any before Henry Stockton in 1417, who is the first mentioned by Fuller.

THOMAS LOLLEWORTH of Cambridge, by will bearing date 1393, orders his body to be buried in St. Benedict's church; to the high altar of which he bequeaths 6*s.* 8*d*, in lieu of tythes and oblations forgotten, to the fabrick 5*s.* 8*d*, with several small benefactions to religious

[a] Humphrey de Necton, D. D. who was born at Necton in Norfolk, and chaplain to William de Luda bishop of Ely, was a brother of the Carmelites at Norwich, came and resided amongst the friars of his own order at Cambridge, where he read publick lectures in divinity, and some say became their prior. He was of great eminence for his learning and abilities and died in 1303. Ralph Chircheman clerk, and citizen of Norwich, (for that it seems was the family name) otherwise called Ralph de Neketon son of Roger de Neketon in Norfolk, founded a chantry priest in the chapel in the fields in Norwich 1391, and was probably a brother of the master. Margaret de Necton, who had been wife of John Pilat is in the bede-roll of St. Mary's Gild.

[b] But his catalogue, especially in the early times, is little to be depended upon, of which this is a particular instance; for the bishop's register informs us, that John de Burgh was admitted into that office Nov. 29, 1384, after it had been vacant for some time.

houses: and after the decease of his wife and children, the whole of his messuages in Cambridge[c] to the master and fellows of this house, to find a chaplain to say mass for them a year after their death.

Soon after I imagine, if not before, the College became possessed of the manor of St. Andrew's in Chatteris, which formerly belonged to Baldwin de St. George knight, and was by him conveyed to Thomas de Eltesle sen. and others[d], but whether he really then gave or sold it to the College: or whether Thomas the son of John Malyns of Blunham in the county of Bedford, and Emma his wife, who in 1396 conveyed it to Thomas Banister of Eltislee clerk, canon of the church of Sarum, John Neketon master, &c. were their benefactors, I cannot speak with certainty; since estates given to such Societies, before licences were obtained for holding them in mortmain, were so frequently transferred from one set of feoffees to another, that it is often very difficult to discover from whom they originally came.

A dispute arose about this time between the prior and convent of Hatfield Broad-Oke in Essex and this Society concerning an annuity of 11*s.* 6*d*, payable to the former out of a tenement in Cambridge, although unpaid of a long time, when it was agreed that they should release all arrears, and accept 6*s.* 7*d.* per annum for the time to come, upon condition the College could shew that some part of it was chargeable elsewhere[e].

This master from being made chancellor so early, and that when he was only a fellow, must have been a man of eminence, and esteemed in the university, as well as a benefactor to it[f]. He died towards the latter end of 1397, soon after which his brother and heir Thomas Neketon released all his right in the abovementioned manor[g].

[c] Amongst which St. Nicolas Hostle abutting upon the George in High-street, (viz. Preacher's-street) was one.

[d] 1369. He was sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and member of parliament for the former in 1376, which shews that these offices were not then inconsistent.

[e] In 1396, but how long this agreement lasted is uncertain, for we find the old rent again paid to the King in 1547.

[f] *Item pro anima Mri. Joannis Neketon quondam Cancell. istius Univers.*—In Missa pro Benefactoribus Univers. Cant.

[g] 1398, and in 1414, a licence was obtained for holding it in mortmain.

V. RICHARD DE BILLINGFORD, D. D.

WAS elected master in the beginning of 1398, as appears from Bodney's institution to Landbeach, wherein he succeeded Dr. Neketon. He was of Norfolk, and descended of a family so called from a village there in Eynsford hundred, to which probably William Billingford of Blackford esq; whose daughter Margaret was married to James one of the first of the Gresham family, bare a near relation. He was probably fellow of this house before the abovementioned release to Kynne[a]: and in 1396, we find him supplicating the King for leave to hold a prebend in the church of Lincoln, which he had obtained of the pope; at which time he was possessed of the living of Walton-upon-Thames in the diocese of Winchester: and in 1430, if not earlier, became parson of the rich rectory of Dodington, with the chapel of March in the isle of Ely.

He was chancellor of the university in 1401, when archbishop Arundel visited it in person, with a view, I imagine, of suppressing the Wickliffites, to whom he was a professed adversary; he acquitted himself with such credit in that office, and so much to the satisfaction of his electors, that they afterwards made choice of him twice more[b].

He is said to have obtained many privileges for the university, and to have been joined with the chancellor of Oxford and others in an embassy to Rome, during the schism of the popes, by Henry V. when he sent them word, that unless one would yield up his pretensions, he would withdraw his obedience from both.

The manor of Beche used to be stocked by the College about this time[c], which supplied them with corn and such other provisions as they wanted, and I imagine continued to be managed for their use by a bailiff till about the time of Parker: and they were such good economists in other matters, that we find them constantly laying in cloth for

[a] Note (b) pag. 38. [b] In 1409, and 1413. [c] In 1399, when four oxen cost £3. 4s.

liveries both of fellows and servants[d] at Stourbridge Fair, where they probably bought it upon the easiest terms.

The master's regard for the welfare of the house could not have been more clearly manifested, than in the care he took in preserving such benefactions, as should from time to time come in, by a new statute made with the unanimous consent of his fellows; whereby he agreed to give up that power and authority his predecessors had laid claim to, which were found to be so detrimental to the Society, (a very rare and extraordinary instance of moderation,) and obliged both himself and his successors in that office to apply to the common uses of the Society, or the common chest within fifteen days, whatever they should receive on their account in money, plate, or books, whether by way of donation or otherwise: and not to alienate any of their goods, or to lend them out upon any pretence whatever, for a longer space than three months. Nor were they at liberty to expend any of the College money, unless in procuring it some benefit, or to give away to any one a larger sum than two shillings. Neither could they permit any stranger to continue in the College above a month at a time, nor were they allowed to appoint or dismiss any of the common servants, without the consent of the major part of the fellows then resident. This every master at his admission was ordered to swear to the observance of; by which means the property of the Society became better ascertained, and many of the inconveniences before complained of were prevented.

And that a farther instance of his love and affection might not be wanting, he founded a chest for the aid and assistance of the master and fellows, in which he deposited twenty pounds; out of which they might at any time borrow to the amount of forty shillings, upon putting in a proper caution for repaying the same. What his original orders in relation hereto were, are not precisely known; but from an ancient register commencing in 1471 of the cautions and money lent, it appears that three keepers were annually chosen, and that the accompt was pretty regularly kept till near the time of Parker, who

[d] That for the former cost £7. 8*s*. 4*d*. and for the latter £1. 10*s*. 7*d*. the allowance to the master was 8 ells, to some of the fellows the same, to others 7, 4, 3.

upon his first coming in master, finding it in some sort of confusion, thought it adviseable to make some new orders, whereby the intent of the founder might be better answered[e]; and when he afterwards added to the number of fellows he likewise made an addition to this chest, allowing each at his admission to borrow forty shillings, but the master was then excluded on account of his having the option of the living of Abchurch[f]. This master moreover added to his other benefactions both plate and books.

A small piece of ground for enlarging the site of the College was granted by the corporation, they having obtained a licence from the King for that purpose[g]. And Thomas Bodney rector of Landbeach, and late fellow, with William Pontrell of Cambridge, gave them a house in St. Benedict's about the same time; when we meet likewise with a grant from Thomas Bradfield to Billingford, Bodney, and Tyteshale, of all his manor with the lands and apurtenances in Landbeach; for holding which the two latter obtained a licence of mortmain soon after the death of this master[h], which happened in 1432; but what became of his remains, although so considerable a person, was utterly unknown, till the ingenious antiquary Mr. COLE, in his curious enquiries luckily made the discovery, and gave the following account of them.

"By the greatest good fortune, the furious zeal of a bigotted fanatic "has been the means of preserving to us the monument of a very "considerable benefactor and great ornament to this university[1], I mean "Dr. RICHARD BILLINGFORD, who in 1432 founded a chest as a fund

[e] Amongst which this was one, that whoever borrowed any money out of this chest should upon its opening say, *Adoramus te Christe &c. cum aliqua pia et grata recordatione mortis venerabilis viri Ricardi Billingford Fundatoris.*

[f] This custom (the smallness of the sum rendering it of little advantage) has been lately discontinued.

[g] 1409, in length 105 feet and in breadth 22. By a deed dated in 1328, on the back side of which a foot is drawn, it appears to have consisted then but of ten inches.

[h] 1434. It consisted of 31 acres of arable land, 8 acres of meadow, and three tenements.

[1] His name was inserted amongst their benefactors by decree 1432, and *III Kal. Martii Exequie D^ni Ricardi Billingforde.* E veteri Lib. Proc. inter Archiva Acad.

"for its members, which has been ever since called after his own name, "put into it a hundred marks and placed it in St. Benedict's church[k], "in the chancel of which, then the only Chapel made use of for the "devotions of the College, he was buried, but his tomb-stone has by "some accident been since removed into the north aisle. In 1643, a "fatal æra for this seat of learning, one William Dowsing, of whom "an account is given by Dean Barwick in the *Querela Cantabrigiensis* "p. 17, 18, was authorized by those then in power, to go through Cam- "bridgeshire and eradicate all the relicts of superstition in the parish "churches: in which progress his ignorant and mad zeal led him not "only to deface all the painted glass he met with, to the great dis- "figurement of the windows, but also to reave and destroy all those "inscriptions on brass or stone which had the precatory form (in use "till the time of the reformation) before them, to the utter ruin of "many monuments in this county; so that he is to be traced very "exactly through most of the churches in these parts by the spoil and "havock he made wherever it was his mischance to arrive. He was "so well satisfied with what he was about, that he kept a journal of "the reformation he made in each church; by means of which published "by a worthy friend of mine from the original MS[l], this tomb was "happily recovered from the oblivion it had laid in ever since. It is "a grey marble of about six or seven feet long, having in the midst "of it the portraiture[m] of a doctor of divinity on his knees, in his robes "of congregation and hood over his shoulders, exactly like the modern "ones, with a scrole issuing from his hands, having on it, I imagine "this inscription, *Me tibi Virgo pia Genetrix commendo Maria*, probably "addressed to the picture of the Virgin Mary with her Son in her "arms above his head, which is shaved; but as the brass from that, as

[k] To this Thomas Bouchier, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards added £125. (whence called Billingford and Bourchier's chest) *ut ex eâ pecuniâ studiosi, quando opus fuerit, mutuo possunt sumere.* Godwin de Præsul. p. 129. This was in being in 1601 for then Dr. Jegon, vice-chancellor, borrowed £100. out of it to supply the university, but the stock has been long since lost, or swallowed up in that of the publick.

[l] Zachary Grey, LL.D. in 1739.

[m] This brass, in good preservation, is still in the north aisle of St. Benedict's church.

"well as from the scrole, with the inscription beneath him, are reaved "and lost, so nothing could have retrieved it, but the following barbarous "account in the journal, which take word for word as in the original, "p. 50.

"At Bene't Temple, *Dec.* 28. } "There were seven superstitious pictures, fourteen "cherubims, and two superstitious ingravings; one was "to pray for the soul of John Canterbury and his wife. And an inscription "of a mayd praying to the Sonn and Virgin Mary, 'twas in Lating, *Me tibi-Virgo Pia* "*Gentier commendo Maria*; a mayd was born from me which I commend to the "oh Mary (1432) Richard Billingford did commend this his daughter's soule."

"From which particulars it is easy to gather that this must mean "Dr. Billingford, who, by his interpretation, is metamorphosed into a "maid, recommending her daughter's soul to the Virgin Mary. The date "and name are a sufficient proof of what is advanced: though it must "be confessed there is as much obscurity thrown over it as the thing "would admit of. In this instance however and one or two more he "is of service: and had he been equally careful in minuting down the "names and dates of other monumental inscriptions as in this, by the "help of other lights which might have occurred, the mischief he did "would not have been irreparable: but this is so singular that he de-"serves not our thanks. Besides it would have taken up too much of "his time, which was employed from December to March in this "business: especially in places where they abounded; as for instance "in St. John's College chapel, where were no less than forty-five su-"perstitious monumental inscriptions; an abundance that would have "employed more of his leisure, than we can suppose a person of his "importance in the business of reformation had to throw away.

VI. JOHN TYTLESHALE, D. D.

After having been fellow here about twenty-five years and preferred by the Society to the rectory of St. Benedict[a], was made master upon the decease of his predecessor in 1432. It is not said of what county he was, but as there was one of the same name ordained acolite in 1388, and deacon the year following by the bishop of Ely, upon letters dimissory from the bishop of Norwich, with a title from the prior and convent of Hempton in that diocese about five or six miles from Titleshall; I make no doubt of his being the same person with our master, and probably of the same family with the famous John Tytleshale mentioned by Tanner[b], and so called from a village near Litcham in Norfolk. In the second year of pope Martin the Fifth, we find him applying to the apostolick see for a licence to choose a proper confessor, when his request was graciously complied with, and one accordingly issued out.

Geoffry Couper vicar of St. Botolph, was about this time summoned to appear before Nicholas Swafham chancellor of the university, to answer to complaints exhibited against him by the master and fellows: and for not appearing was pronounced *excommunicate* and *perjured*, from which sentence he appealed to the archbishop's court; this dispute was about the augmentation of the vicarage[c], and was referred to the arbitration of the chancellor.

John Cambridge, probably a descendent of the abovementioned family, and I imagine alderman of Norwich, who was buried in St. Andrew's church there, in 1442, gave his house to this College, which was, I make no doubt, the tenement with the garden of St. Christopher, formerly the church-yard of St. Christopher, abutting on the house of the Friers-

[a] In 1417, whose predecessor therein was probably Richard David, who left an annuity of 6*s*. 8*d*. to the master and fellows for his commemoration.

[b] Biblioth. Britan. in voce Tytleshale.

[c] The vicar had agreed to pay the College the four marks per annum, which they paid the prior of Barnwell, (vid. p. 29.) but thinking his maintenance insufficient he had refused this payment for four years; whereupon it was referred to John Langton master of Pembroke Hall and others, who determined this should be continued and satisfaction made for the arrears, and that all herbage-tithes, and hay should be allowed the vicar, with half an acre of new glebe. (1432.)

Preachers in that parish, from which they received rent in the time of Henry VI. This King being engaged in building his New College, and desirous of enlarging its precincts, gave to the Society in 1448, a house in St. Mary's parish, an annual rent of *3s.* *4d.* issuing out of St. Mary's hostle, and a piece of ground being part of its garden, with a messuage in St. Giles's and four cottages in Newnham, whose situation is not well known, in exchange for some tenements that laid conveniently for his purpose.

This master was a benefactor to the College library, to which he gave a dozen books, valued at that time at about twelve pounds, as appears by a catalogue taken in 1458. He resigned the mastership, after holding it eleven years, being then upwards of seventy, but continued rector of St. Benedict's till 1446, the time of his death.

THOMAS MARKAUNT, B. D. fellow of the College and proctor of the university in 1417, was a much more considerable benefactor to the library, leaving by will seventy-six books, valued at upwards of a hundred pounds, to be placed there in a chest or case like those of Gotham and Link, who had been benefactors in like manner to the university, of which they had formerly been chancellors, for the use of the master and fellows; who usually met as directed once in a year to choose keepers and to take out such books as they wanted for their reading. And that this his benevolence towards them, being so singular a testimony of his affection and of such great use, might never be forgotten, it was agreed by consent of chapter, Aug. 1, 1440, that every fellow should swear upon his first admission, as the will ordered, that he would take all possible care the books should be no-way abused: and that he would continually pray for his soul and the souls of his parents, as for those of other benefactors[d].

He died on November 19th, 1439, and from his being stiled not only *Consocius* but *Confrater* likewise, and from his description of a piece of land belonging to the university, lying between that of John Pylet and the lands of Corpus Christi Gild, I conclude that the Gild must have been still existing, and perhaps independent of the College.

[d] Saying five Pater Nosters and five Ave Marias, as the Will directs. Vid. List of Fellows. (Markaunt.)

VII. JOHN BOTWRIGHT, D.D.

WAS unanimously chosen master on Tyteshale's resignation, upon the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist in 1443, having been proctor of the university with master John Wolpit, in 1429, at which time he had a fellowship; this I imagine, he resigned upon being presented to the rectory of Swaffham-market in Norfolk[a], the place of his birth[b], by his patron the duke of Bedford; during whose time the church began to be rebuilt, and the chancel was finished, as it is said chiefly at his expence. He was made chaplain to Henry VI, about the year 1447, and was presented by him to a canonry in the church of Clonfert in Ireland.

There is a book of this master's now in being, entitled *Memoranda Coll. Corp. Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Cant.* which is a sort of register of the transactions and state of accompts during a great part of his time[c], from which many of the following particulars are extracted. There was a long dispute between this and King's College, about a rent of 20*s.* per annum called Montforth's Fee, payable by the latter out of their manor of Jakes in Granchester, to that of the former in Barton, which was then in arrear for twenty years, wherein their farmer, Henry Somer gentleman, seems to have been very active[d]; but the matter was at length thus compromised, that instead of 20*s.* they should pay only 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum for their manor holding of that of Barton: and that this College should pay the same to them for lands belonging to the rectory of Granchester[e]. It seems however to have broke out again some years

[a] In 1435, when stiled *A. M. et Sac. Theol. Scolaris.*

[b] In the year 1400.

[c] It begins in 1445.

[d] It appears from a complaining letter of the College tenant, that Somer had interrupted him in his right of foldage, &c. This gentleman had been lord of the manor of Jakes, and sold it to King's College.

[e] Whereupon mutual discharges were given in 1468, about which time several other exchanges of houses, &c. were made between them.

after, and then to have been referred to arbitration[f]: and upon a like contest with Merton College in Oxford, they were obliged to pay an annual rent of 4*s*. for their lands and tenements called Merton Hall in Cambridge[g], by the determination of the arbitrators, to whose judgment it was referred, and that all other rights and claims should be given up[h].

A piece of ground, whereon part of the old Schools stood, and upon which part of the Law-school is at present placed, containing thirty feet in length, and twenty-nine in breadth, was leased to the university, Robert Woodlark provost of King's College being then chancellor, for ninety-nine years[i], at the annual rent of two shillings, which payment continued to be regularly made till after the Restoration, but has been since omitted, although on what account I can no where learn.

Richard Barber of Cambridge, Spicer, was summoned to answer for many injuries done to the College, the damages whereof were laid at twenty pounds, and he was accordingly fined for his misbehaviour[k]. Some time after a contest arose with William Godfrey, a burgess of the town, about a small piece of ground in St. Mary's parish, wherein Edmund Conyngesburgh doctor of law, president to the university, and John Croft mayor, were appointed arbitrators, who determined it to be the property of the College, but at the same time obliged them to let it to Godfrey at a small annual rent[l]. As did also another with Robert Lyncolne, who had withheld their rent, taken up their tenants' corn, suffered their houses to be dilapidated, &c. but he dying soon after, his widow was acquitted upon condition she would rebuild a tenement held of them in St. Mary's, and take a new lease.

[f] A bond of £40. being given for that purpose in 1517, and fresh releases executed.

[g] Being either Pythagoras's Schools, or lying near them.

[h] These instruments are dated in 1471.

[i] The usual term of most leases about this time 1459, when the new schools were building.

[k] 1454; but farther disputes arising, and he being unable to pay the costs, he was taxed at in Westminster Hall, the College consented to accept this bond for a small annual payment in lieu of them.

[l] 1471. Dr. Conyngesburgh was vice-chancellor about this time, who probably during the absence of the chancellor, might be stiled President, as friar Thomas Ashwell was in 1413. He had chambers here in 1469, and was promoted to the archbishoprick of Armagh in 1477.

A new bakehouse was now agreed to be built for the use of the College, of the same length with the new house built by Andrew Docket rector of St. Botolph, which had given some offence by dropping upon their ground, and of the same height with Barnard's Hostle, to which it adjoined, that they might not be overlooked by some new windows made therein, which I perceive had given offence to the Society[m].

Soon after we find the executors of the abovementioned Henry Somer, as directed in his will, putting the College in possession of a portion of tythes in the fields of Granchester, but on what consideration I know not, which were leased to him by the convent of St. Neots for a hundred years, at the rent of twenty shillings per annum. The College was to continue the regular payment of this rent, as well as an annuity of 6*s*. 8*d*. to the rector of Coton[n].

[m] 1456. This hostle, which stood in the back-yard, called the Hostle-yard, fronting Trumpington-street, and of which the old stables were some part, belonged to Queen's College, and had then students in it, who continued there in 1519, when Dr. Watson vice-chancellor determined that the exterior principal, viz. the president of the College, had the same authority over the fellows and students in it as the interior.

[n] The College afterwards became possessed of these tythes as appears by the following extract from the parish register of Coton:

"There is in the field and bounds of Coton lying next Granchester a parcel of land "containing about fifteen score acres, the great tythes whereof, viz. those of grain were "given away in an eleemosynarie manner by Nicholas Marable rector thereof in the time "of Richard II., or by his predecessor Geoffry Wisbech; with the consent, as it is sup- "posed, of the patron of that church and of Thomas Arundell then bishop of Ely, to the "priory of St. Neots in the county of Huntingdon, the said Marable or Wisbech reserving "to themselves and successors rectors of Coton an annuity of 6*s*. 8*d*. to be paid by the "prior and convent of St. Neots out of the said tythes, in recognition from whom they "received them."

"These tythes continued so from their first transaction till the time of Henry VIII. when "at the dissolution of religious houses (as they called them) they fell into the King's hands "by the statute of suppression 27 Hen. VIII, and the farmers thereof were accountable for "them to the court of augmentation, the rector of Coton being allowed his annuity of 6*s*. 8*d*. "out of the exchequer."

"So they continued from the dissolution all King Edward's and Queen Mary's time, till "in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Sir Nicolas Bacon lord-keeper of the great "seal of England, (being a noble benefactor to Corpus Christi College) either bought or "begged the right of those tythes of Queen Elizabeth, and amongst other worthy acts of his "piety, bestowed them upon the aforesaid College."

"Now

A meeting of the Society was held on the 7th of May 1462, at which were present the Master, Robert Bakere, Thurston Heton, Richard Brocher, Ralph Geyton, Robert Fuller, Thomas Cosyn, and D^s^ Robert Schotesham, when it was unanimously agreed, that as it had been the practice for the space of eighteen years, since the present master's coming in, for every fellow to receive the same weekly allowance for his expences, when sick as when well, this order should become perpetual, provided it be regularly placed to account at the next audit, so that the College may receive no injury thereby. Two years before which, a desperate quarrel arose between two of the forementioned fellows, Heton and Brocher, which was carried to such an height, that the Society were forced to take cognizance thereof, and for the sake of preserving peace and quiet, to make an order that which ever of them should give any occasion of renewing it, should be deprived of his fellowship. The latter was presented to the rectory of Landbeach ten years after; he gave to the Society lands and tenements in Cambridge and Barton to the yearly value of forty shillings, after all deductions, for the maintenance of a Bible-clerk, who was to be called his Scholar, and died in 1489[o].

The small manor and lands at Over were purchased by this master, and vested in the hands of trustees for the following purposes, namely that 6*s.* 8*d.* of their yearly rent should be spent upon his obit, which was to be kept in the church of St. Benedict or Botolph, on the eve of St. Alphege, the 18th day of April, and the residue of the profits

"Now the College being owners of the parsonage impropriate of Granchester before, "and these lands from whence these tythes issue lying in the fields of Coton which are "contiguous or next to the bounds of Granchester, did in process of time, and that very "lately, annex the said tythes to the parsonage of Granchester, and let them out to ferme "both together in one and the same lease.

"And so they continue at this day, the bursar of the said College for the time being "(ever since they came into the hands of the College) paying to the rectors of Coton suc- "cessively, the foresaid annuity at the feast of St. Michael yearly, which said annuity hath "been duely paid to the present rector by the space of thirty-two years now last past,

"Ita testor Johan. Hayward, Rector de Coton, Apr. 25, 1640."

[o] Vid. List of Fellows, (Brocher).

divided every year between the master and fellows for liveries[p]; for which his extraordinary munificence they covenanted to enrol not only him, and his parents, but also Henry Duke of Warwick[q] amongst their benefactors, and to make them sharers of the spiritual benefits of their devotions; as likewise to commemorate Margaret Barber abovementioned, for her benevolence towards them, and in case they neglected to perform these covenants, his heirs were to call in the assistance of the chancellor or vice-chancellor, and to enter upon the premises within a fortnight after such neglect, and sequester the profits to the augmentation of the salary of the chaplain of the university.

He is said to have added another fellowship out of the revenues of this manor and of that at Chatteris, but without any foundation; unless perhaps the number might be augmented about the beginning of his time, or the latter end of his predecessor's, as was before observed. He also wainscotted some rooms in the lodge together with the old library, the antient cielings of which, adorned with gilt carvings, are still remaining. The succession was now very slow, most of the fellows continuing here many years, and some their whole lives, having but few livings, and not the same inducements to quit the Society, whilst marriage was forbidden the clergy, as afterwards when that restraint was removed. Their stipends however small in themselves, not much exceeding five pounds, were usually received in still smaller portions, which as well as the many little benefactions heretofore mentioned, will appear very inconsiderable to those who are unacquainted with the different value of money, and the different price of every thing now, and at that time[r].

[p] This instrument was dated the 4th of April 1473, the manor being then of the yearly value of *33s.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, and cost £48.

[q] This eminent person was the son of the famous Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, by Isabel his lady, and born at Hanley castle in Worcestershire in 1424. (See Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwick, p. *331*.) Whether this Duke was a benefactor to the College or master, and in what manner, I can no where learn, but from his arms being placed in the Hall, he probably conferred some benefit upon the Society. His arms are now in the east window of the Hall.

[r] See Fleetwood's Chronicon Preciosum.

The Black Book of Swaffham, which contains a terrar of the lands belonging to that church and the names of its benefactors, with an inventory of its vestments, plate, and books, was drawn up by him and is still preserved there. From whence it appears that he gave gilt chalices and rich cloths to divers altars, with many vestments and books, besides a piece of land called the Chirche-Crofte, whereon the Free-School now stands; in memory of which his obit was here kept likewise on the abovementioned eve whereon he died in 1474, as appears by his will, wherein he stiles Oriel his guardian angel, and desires to be buried by the image of St. Peter, to whom and St. Paul that church was dedicated; to which he bequeaths his vestments upon condition of being commemorated, as also some legacies to the poor, and to several religious houses in that neighbourhood.

On the north side of the chancel, which is spacious and handsome, was erected in an arch in the wall, an altar monument of stone to the doctor's memory, whereon his effigies was placed at full length in his robes, painted heretofore in the proper colours. There was a demon couchant under his feet; and his head resting on a cushion, was supported by two angels, supposed to be St. Michael on the one side, and Oriel on the other. The first of the four shields on the side was charged with three sacramental cups and wafers, probably to represent his office of priesthood; the second with the emblem of the Trinity, to express his relation to this College, it being a part of the arms belonging to it: the third and fourth with boats and augurs, as a rebus upon his name; such kind of allusions having been very common, and never more so than in that age. This monument, which has been vilely daubed over with white-wash, was not long since removed into the south transept to make way for the new wainscot about the altar; both the angels, whose heads were before broken off, and the demon being then taken away.

VIII. WALTER SMYTH, B. D.

WHO was elected master upon the decease of Dr. Botwright in 1474, is said to have been of the diocese of Ely, but from a dispensation granted by pope Martin the Fifth, for his going into full orders in the twenty-third year of his age[a], wherein he is stiled Acolite of Dysse in Norfolk; and likewise from another Nicolas the Fifth for choosing a confessor, in which he is stiled a prebyster of Norwich diocese; I should rather imagine he must have been a native thereof, since it is not likely he should be preferred there at either of those times; being fellow here probably about the year 1425, afterwards president, and succeeding Dr. Tyteshale in the rectory of St. Benedict in 1446, to which he was presented by the company, as the Society then usually stiled themselves. The university chose him one of the syndics for building the philosophical and law-schools with the library over them in 1457, and the year following he obtained a licence of the bishop of Ely for performing divine service, either by himself or proper chaplains, in the chapel of St. Anne within his parish, which was again renewed a little before his death.

In his time was laid the foundation of the building called the Pensionary, which was then designed for a bakehouse and granary for the use of the Society, but although the walls were carried up to a considerable height; yet was it never employed to any other purpose than that of a fives-court for the exercise of the students, till upon the increase of their number by archbishop Parker's foundations, the rooms in the quadrangle having been appropriated to his scholars, it was unanimously agreed to fit up six new chambers for such as might choose to reside here as pensioners[b], so called from paying an annual pension for their chambers.

[a] In the seventh year of his pontificate, 1424.

[b] 1569. This building was pulled down during the late improvements. (Vid. Frontispiece.)

There happened a dispute betwixt this College and that of St. Michael-House, when Edward Storey bishop of Carlisle was master thereof[c], about an annual rent of six shillings issuing out of three tenements lying in Great St. Mary's belonging to the latter, and claimed by the former; and of another of four shillings from a house in St. Benedict's belonging to this College; upon which Thomas Rotheram, at that time bishop of Lincoln and chancellor of the university, was chosen arbitrator between them, and each party bound in a bond of twenty pounds to abide by his determination; who after examining the evidences on both sides, and hearing their counsel, ordained that for the future Corpus Christi College should take but four shillings rent instead of six: and that St. Michael's should entirely renounce their claim, and pay ten shillings towards the arrears due from their houses.

What was the nature of the controversy which they had with Henry Reynold of Hokyngton, I cannot learn: but I find him giving a discharge to the master and fellows of all actions real and personal the year following; and that Simon Grene the next master was appointed[d] with others, to recover by course of law or otherwise of the executors of Thomas Brydde, late rector of Munden-Magna in Lincoln diocese, the sum of eight marks which he had left them by will sometime before.

He resigned the mastership in 1477, but continued rector of St. Benedict's till the time of his death in 1488; when he bequeathed his body to be buried in that chancel, two vestments to the church, to the friers minors 5*s.* 8*d.* and to each family in the parish 8*d.* together with a shilling to the hermit of St. Anne[e].

He gave during his life a tenement in the parish of St. Benedict, with three acres of land, two of them lying in the leys[f] on the east side of the town, and the other called Ardenne's acre, to the College.

[c] 1474. [d] By letter of attorney, Nov. 16, 1476.

[e] An indulgence was granted by the bishop of Ely in 1399, to all who would assist in supporting the chapel of St. Anne in Trumpington street, and in relieving Sir John Bernewell chaplain and hermit there.

[f] This allotment, opposite to Hog Hill, is now the property of Downing College, forming part of their grounds. This College received in exchange for it, the Hospital Pasture. [See Coll. Ord. Feb. 2, 1803.]

IX. SIMON GRENE, B. D.

Was fellow here before 1468, and so continued, till upon the resignation of Smyth he was promoted to the mastership in 1477. He is said to have been of the diocese of Norwich, and it is most likely of Norfolk; that county having afforded the College a large supply of students from the time of its foundation. He was A. M. when made fellow, and proceeded B. D. in 1472. Soon after he became master, he and John Sayntwarye, one of the fellows, were chosen by the university two of the Ediles for inspecting the building of St. Mary's Church, begun in 1478 and entirely finished in 1519; the tower only excepted, which was not completed till the reign of James I.[a]

[a] See an account of this work in No. cvi. 3. MSS. C. C. C. C. It appears that the building was commenced towards the end of Edward the Fourth's reign, about 1478, but a stop was put to it by the civil wars for several years: in 1487 the work was renewed, and from this period to 1519 the University raised by contributions £555. 11*s.* 1*d.* to which was added £240. the gift of "that pious man of blessed memory, Doctor Barron, formerly keeper of the rolls, "Archdeacon of Colchester, and Fellow of King's Hall." King Henry VII. gave in 1506, one hundred oaks towards the work. The total sum expended was £795. 11*s.* 1*d.* "Ædiles" or "Operis Prepositi," were

Mr. John Hogckyns, 1478.	Mr. Hugo Crotter, 1487.	Dr. Manfeilde, 1506.
Mr. Simon Grene, 1478.	Mr. Sayntwarye, 1502.	Dr. Wyatte, 1507.
Mr. Robert Rippyngham, 1487.	Mr. Pyckrell, 1504.	Hobbes Preco, 1513.

A list of the contributors, with the several sums they bestowed, (as transcribed by Matthew Stokys from an old decayed parchment belonging to this College) may be seen in Baker's MSS. xxiv. 213. The chief contributor after Dr. Barron, was Alcock, bishop of Ely, who gave £70. His arms are over the west door. Thirty abbotts or heads of religious houses, ten archbishops and bishops, from thirty to forty doctors, and about fifty masters were benefactors, and gave various sums according to their means, from ten pounds down to one shilling. I find amongst the university disbursements for 1493, the following item: "*Expensæ factæ pro "itinere Procuratorum cum literis pro fabrica Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ. Pro tribus equis in Itinere pro "viginti diebus* 20*s.*" Whence it would appear that the Proctors rode round the country with a brief to make collections.

In 1576 a subscription was set on foot for making of the door in the steeple at the west end: the right hon. Lady Burghley gave £50. and Sir Walter Mildmay, twenty ton of freestone. The sum of £107. 17*s.* 7*d.* was raised for this purpose; and, as appears from Dr. Perne's book, there was expended £113. 4*s.* 1*d.* upon this work.

"In

There had been a contest with Walter Lemster, M. D. about the repairs of the Angel-Inn, he held by lease of the College, which was referred by both parties to the determination first of the Vice-Chancellor, and then of the Chancellor, who accommodated the difference between them[b]: and we find him afterwards[c] accepting a bond of £200. from the Society, for the payment of four pounds ten shillings per annum, for forty years in St. Anthony's Church in London, it being customary at that time to make payments in such places; but whether this was for resigning up his house, or for what other purpose, is no where mentioned.

William Kent, clerk, A. M. and fellow of the College about 1478, made his will in 1482; wherein after recommending his soul to Almighty

"In 1577 Mr. Jo. Hatcher, doctor of phisicke did make in St. Mary's steple, a new great "clock, the charges whereof with the two dials and other furniture, cost him £33. 6s. 8d.

"Item. The same John hath given yearly for keeping the said clock, £1. 6s. 8d."

"After this the universitie and universitie men gave neere as much money towards the "building of the steeple, which was not finished when I came to Cambridge, but was covered "with thacke, and then Mr. Pooley apothecary first, and after him John Warren undertooke "the worke, and had collections in the several colledges, I well remember in Bennett Coll., "where I was first Pensioner, as Pensioners we all gave at the first collection 2s. apeece, "Fellowes 10s. apeece, and schollers of the house 18d. apeece, Fellow-commoners 5s. apeece or "more as their Tutors thought fittinge. And so a second collection when that would not "serve: And theise two contributions, with money usually gathered of strangers at the "commencements could not be lesse than about 800 lib. or 1000 lib."

"Ja. Tabor."

[Baker, Vol. xxxi. 251.]

Mr. Tabor was admitted of this College 1592.

This work was not completed until 1608, as appears from the Church Books, (in which there is an account of various sums collected in the Parish), and likewise from an epitaph in the Chancel upon the last builder, which concludes thus:

* * * * *

"For here John Warren
"Sleeps among the dead,
"Who with the Church,
"His own life finished.
"Anno Domini 1608, Dec. 17."

[b] In 1470 and 1473. [c] In 1484.

God, he leaves to the high altar of St. Benedict's church for omission of tythes ten shillings, to the master forty pence, to each fellow three shillings: and bequeaths likewise a house he had lately purchased, called the *Kateryn Whele* in St. Mary's without *Trumpyngton Gatys*[d], after the decease of his mother, which was rented at 33*s.* 4*d.* to be every year equally distributed amongst them for liveries[e], on condition they should pray for him, and for the souls of his father and mother, in like manner as for Master Botwright. His sister Margaret, to whom he left upon her marriage 6*s.* 8*d.* and Master Cosyn were his executors and residuary legatees. She afterwards married Robert Coope, whose claiming of this house in her right occasioned no small dispute; but the matter being at length referred to John Blythe, archdeacon of Richmond, and master of King's Hall, he obliged him to quit his claim and deliver up all the utensils, the College paying him 20*s.* per annum for twenty-five years[f].

The contest with King's College was still subsisting, as we find from a letter written by the master to some great person, begging him to interpose in favour of the Society; which being a curiosity for its stile, and somewhat historical, is inserted below[g].

[d] Situated upon the King's Ditch, near Pembroke Hall.

[e] This word is not to be taken in its present common acceptation, but must be understood to comprehend such gowns or wearing apparel in general, as were proper for the master, fellows and scholars, according to their respective ranks.—See Liberatura, or Liberationes, in the glossaries of Spelman, Dufrene, &c.

[f] 1490. Kent died in 1485.

[g] "Wyth thankys for youre gret goddnes largely sthewyd onto us befor thys, we hertyly "recomende us onto yow mastership; and thow we have not don oure dute to geve attendans "to yow wan ye were wyth us, yet we pray yowe to helppe us in the cause that ys after wretyn, "were we be noth suffycyent to helpe oure selfe, and be God ys grace we shal be yowre priestys, "and also to do as we can or may, any thyng that shal be to yowre plesure.

"The matter ys this, lord John of Gawntt gave to oure Collage a Lynelode in a towne callyd "Berton in Cambriggschyre. And of thys manor holdyd diverse lorchyppys yn other townys "be syde, be sute of corte and certeyn rentys, and this rentys of all truly payd fro the tyme "of the gyfte yerly onto this tyme. Excepte the newe Collage holdyth a manor at Granceter "of that same Berton be sewt of corte and xx*s* of yerly rent, but thys they have wyth drawe "x yere, be the tyme of Mr. Woolark that was Profest, and by age and seknes noth holle of "mynde,

He added to the possessions of the College, eight acres and three roods of land, part of which laid in the western field, called Carmefeilde, of the yearly value of 9*s.* 1½*d.* (the profits whereof he ordered to be employed upon his obit, in St. Benedict's Church, which was to be kept by the master and fellows on the 3rd of October annually,) and part in the Lees, with a tenement in the parish abovementioned, and another in Little St. Mary's. He continued in the mastership ten years, died here in October 1487[h], and was probably buried in the neighbouring church.

"mynde, that was not payd be III yerys, and the tyme of thys Profest Mr. Walter ffeld for non "payment of thys yerys. Mr. Walter ffeld that now ys Profest wold not pay tyl we schewyd "oure evydence. And wen redy to schewe them he and we thre tymes have namyd men of "wyrchyp and lernyd men to have wyth them peassybell ende. And for the onstaybyl and "onmanly delyng oure Collage put on to greate expense and non ende had. The fyrste tyme he "causyd oure felaw to attende on hym dayly att london a monyt, hys expense and costys were "XL*s.* and the sayd Profest never wold move the lernyd men chosyn be him to commun in the "mattyr. The second tyme he promysed to leve all other materys wan he come to london, and "caused a nother of owre Felaws ys to ryde with hym to london, ther beyng wyth hym att grett "costys xv days, and noth wold do in the matyr. The thredde tyme he promysyng that he "schulde not do ony thyng but that tyl it were doo. I seynd owre Felaw with owre evidence "be the space of a monyt, and he noth wold doo, tyl wyth gret callyng on of diverse wyrchypful "men, at the laste he desyryd hys lernyd men to comene wyth owre, and they in ther com-"municacion made a copy of an oblygacion, werby we schuld be bounde to them and they to "us, to stand to the laude of the sayd lernyd men. And to thys we applyyd ourselve as "redyly as we coude, seleyng the seyde obligacion for owre parte. And the Profest in no wyse "woolde seeyl ther oblygacion. And so wyth hys onstabyllnesse fro tyme to tyme that we can "noth have oure sute of hym."

[h] In septimana 4ta post Nativ. Virg. Marie moritur Mag. Coll. Mag. Simon Grene, cujus anime propicietur Deus.

X. THOMAS COSYN, D. D.

OF the diocese of Norwich likewise, after having been fellow twenty-five years, was at length promoted to the mastership in October 1487. He had been proctor of the university in 1469, proceeded bachelor of divinity that same year, was elected chancellor in 1490, commenced doctor of divinity in 1501: and succeeded bishop Fisher in the Lady Margaret's professorship of divinity three years after, being the second upon that foundation. He was chaplain to ELIZABETH Duchess of NORFOLK: and presented by her to the rectory of Landbeach in 1489, the Society having conveyed over to her the next turn therein for that purpose. This lady who was the widow of John Lord Mowbray, the last duke of Norfolk of that family[a], with her sister ELEANOR BOTELAR late wife of Sir Thomas Botelar knight, son and heir of Ralph lord of Sudley[b] were the daughters of the famous John Talbot, the first earl of Shrewsbery, by Margaret his second wife, (one of the daughters and coheiresses of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick,)

[a] He died in 1475, and was buried in the monastery of Thetford; but when she died, or where she was buried, I cannot find. However they for certain left only one daughter Anne, who afterwards was affianced (being about six years of age) to Richard Plantagenet duke of York that was murdered in the tower. She dying without issue, the inheritance descended to the families of Berkley and Howard, by marriage with Isabel and Margaret the daughters of Thomas Mowbray, the first duke of Norfolk.

[b] Dugdale, in his Baronage of England, takes no notice of this Sir Thomas, (perhaps by reason of his dying before his father, who lived to 1473,) but makes his cousins Sir John Norbury knight, and William Belkenap, esquire; his heirs: and it is very extraordinary that neither he, nor any other writers upon the Peerage should mention these ladies amongst the issue of the earl of Shrewsbury; whereas it is certain, even without the authority of this original instrument, they were both his daughters; the former being so stiled upon her marriage, and the latter by an incontestable voucher, viz. the Parliament Statute-Roll, by which Richard III. was established King, wherein are these words; "The said "King Edward (viz. IV.) was and stood married and trothplight to one dame Eleanor "Butler daughter of the old earl of Shrewsbury," notwithstanding which contract he married Elizabeth Grey, May 1, 1464.

who out of their great devotion and reverence to the Body of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary his mother, became sincere friends and liberal benefactors to this College; for the former being executrix to the latter, and graciously considering its poverty, bestowed upon it of their goods no less than two hundred and twenty marks, for the reparation and rebuilding of houses then in decay[c], and this it is most likely she did at the instigation of the master, who seems to have been in high favour with her. In return for which, the Society covenanted to receive a studious and well-disposed priest, who should be a graduate in arts, into a fellowship at her nomination[d]: and to allow him a yearly salary of eight marks, with all other advantages enjoyed by the rest of the fellows. He was to make divinity his study, and to say mass daily for their souls, and those of all their abovementioned relations, and whenever he preached was obliged to recommend them in his sermons. He was not only to keep an anniversary for Sir Thomas and Eleanor, John duke of Norfolk and his dutchess with Margaret their mother, on the second day after the feast of St. Barnabas, and another for the earl of Shrewsbury, John lord Lysle his son, brother of the duchess, and Ralph lord Sudley with Alice his wife, on St. Kenelm's day, but likewise to commemorate them particularly at three other times of the year; and moreover all the priests of the College were obliged to pray for them, as for other founders and benefactors. In farther consideration of the various gifts and benefits conferred upon them by these ladies, the Society agreed to elect a scholar who should be called after their name, and have the like stipend and perform the same exercises with Brocher's before mentioned. The duchess is said to have built the buttresses in the old court, to have presented some embossed plate, and to have added moreover a tenement in St. Benedict's, with another in St. Edward's parish; but I can speak with no more certainty of these, than of the

[c] As appears by an instrument dated 20 March 1495, wherein the latter is stiled *famosa ac Deo devota Eleanora Botelar—Benefactrix et amica nostra intima*, so she was probably our principal benefactress.—She died 30 June 1466.

[d] For the first time, afterwards to be chosen by the master and fellows within one or two months at the farthest after a vacancy, when this ordinance was to be read over and the observance of it sworn to.

application of part of the forementioned sum to the planting a stock of sheep upon the lands at Landbeach, whose profits were to be annually divided between the master and fellows on St. Bryce's day, whereon the sisters were to be solemnly commemorated[e], as related in the *Historiola Collegii*; since the account there given does not correspond with that in the original indenture from whence the above was extracted.

The whole building betwixt the College and St. Benedict's chancel, then made use of as a chapel, which was I apprehend designed for an ante-chapel and covered-walk thereto, is said to have been built at the master's expence, and together with the wainscot, seats, and books[f] of the inner chapel, to have cost upwards of a hundred and seventy pounds, besides the windows, which were glazed by the joint contribution of Thomas Sampson, Robert Beddingfielde, and John Sycling. The former of these, was master of arts and fellow in 1498, became an university preacher in 1507, proceeded bachelor of divinity the year following, and left the College soon after. The next, was a pensioner here, and the second son of Sir Edmund Beddingfielde, who was made knight of the bath by Richard III, was in high favour with Henry VII, and built that antient family-seat which is now standing at Oxburgh in Norfolk. He was presented by his father to the rectory of that parish in 1512, became possessed of Ereswell in Suffolk in 1533 and of Caysterton parva in Rutland in 1537, but dying soon after was buried at the former[g]. And the third, who was master of arts and fellow in 1488[h], afterwards both president and bursar of the College, was chosen one of the proctors of the university in 1491 and again in 1501: in which year he was elected master of Goddes-House[i];

[e] A dividend however was made soon after of 6*s*. 8*d*. each to the master and fellows out of that stock, and still continues to be so on that day, viz. Nov. 13, which perhaps by being that of her death might occasion such an alteration.

[f] Viz. Opera Chrysostomi, Lyrani, Hugonis Cardinalis, et Plinii,

[g] See Blomfield's History of Norfolk, Vol. III. p. 492, his arms are *Ermine, an eagle displayed Gules, beaked and peded Or*, with divers quarterings.

[h] A. B. 1481, and probably admitted three or four years earlier.

[i] Regist. Mag. Joh. Sycling et Tho. Patenson proc. univ. Cant. 1501. [Hoc anno Joh. Sycling fuit primus magister Coll. Christi, quæ domus primo vocata fuit Coll. scholarium de

which being then in a low state, he is said to have continued in his fellowship here for some time, till Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of Henry VII. took it under her protection, re-edified and endowed it afresh, and gave it the name of CHRIST'S COLLEGE, whereof she appointed him the first master. He continued however in this preferment but a short time, being succeeded therein by Richard Wyot in 1507, but whether upon his death or removal is uncertain. He was often concerned in university-business, wherein I meet with allowances for his expences, and particularly in 1496, when a contest happened between some of its members and the townsmen on the day after Christmas; as I do likewise for those of the proctors, *in tempore Brige inter Seycling et Utton*, the year following: the occasion and event of which I have not been able to discover. The original obligation under his hand and seal, for the observation of the foundress' statutes is still extant, bearing date on Sept. 5, 1506, when this foundation was I imagine fully compleated. His arms are, as in the table of masters, *Argent, on a pile gules 3 trefoils sliped of the field.*

A lease of a small piece of ground, being part of the present walk to the College, was taken of the church-wardens of St. Benedict, being that year (1500) John Belle freemason and John Totkyll shoemaker, for ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of four pence; not long before which, I find the whole of the College estates in Cambridgeshire taxed at little more than eight pounds; and soon after, that Thomas and his elder brother John Goodrick, esq. were pensioners here, and lived together in the chamber adjoining to the rectory-house before mentioned. The former of whom might be the individual of that name who succeeded West in the bishoprick of Ely in 1534, but of this I have considerable doubts.

Katryn the widow of William Myles of Cambridge, gentleman, left by will to Catharine Hall all those messuages late of John Can-

de Goddes-House pro uno procuratore et quatuor scholaribus. Sed Hen. 7. ad petitionem nobilis mulieris Marg. Com. Richmond. et Darb. fundatricis concessit ut ex tunc vocaretur Coll. Christi pro uno custode et XVI, (Qu. LX?) personis A. D. 1505 ut patet per bullam Julii II. Pape]. Hæc nota adjicitur alia manu et recentiori.

terbury[k] in Plottes-lane adjoining to the Black Bull, with thirty-eight acres of land lying in the fields of Colton[l], Burgh, and Dullingham in the county of Cambridge, to find a priest to say mass daily within the said College for the souls of her and her husband, and of all their benefactors; whom if they failed to nominate within thirteen days after a vacancy, the master and fellows of this house were empowered to appoint one: and if after three admonitions they still neglected to fulfil the conditions of her will, were to enter upon the estate and to appoint a priest to officiate for that purpose in St. Benedict's church; to which as appears by a following deed[m], were given the profits arising from a barn and five acres of land in Newnham, to keep her anniversary on the 26th of October, at which time 3*s.* 4*d.* was to be distributed to the parson "to remember her every Sondaye in the Bede-Rowle," to the priests and clerks the same sum, with many other small ones of like sort; the execution of which the master and the rest of the feoffees to whom it was conveyed were to see to, and in case of omission after two admonitions, these were to be forfeited in like manner to the College.

The master considering the poverty of the College, added to the manor of Barton forty-five acres of arable land, purchased of Nicolas the son of Richard Eyre[n]: and fifteen ridges and three roods of John Fanne[o], with five ridges containing two acres, and a tenement of Richard Birde, which were rented at 31*s.* per annum, and appropriated to the buying of liveries. He gave moreover a tenement in the Butchery, of the annual value of 26*s.* 8*d.*; of which 20*s.* were to be spent upon his obit, appointed to be kept in St. Benedict's church on the 9th of July, whereof the master and fellows were to have 10*s.* the prisoners in the Tollbooth and Castle 3*s.* 10*d.* And because some of the College houses

[k] In 1508, she being probably a daughter of his by Isabel a sister of provost Woodlark, the founder of this Hall in 1475. John Canterbury had been fellow of King's College, clerk of the works at its building, and bedel of the university.

[l] Qy. Coton?

[m] From Peter Cheke of Cambridge gent. and Agnes his wife, her cousins and heirs, bearing date in 1526.

[n] 1507. [o] 1507.

were in his time in a very bad condition, and the Cardinal's Hat, with five adjoining tenements in St. Botolph's parish, had been destroyed by fire, he rebuilt them and gave forty pounds towards repairing some other houses then in a ruinous condition. And as a farther instance of his generosity, and of his affection for the Society, he bestowed upon them a fine gilt salt and cover, weighing 19½ oz., "XII. Cochlearia nova "habentia in finibus Manubriorum ymagines Christi et Apost. deauratas. "Pond. XXI. Unc." with other embossed plate to a considerable value, viz. £24. 6*s*. 8*d*. And well knowing of what great use it would be to them to have a well furnished library, was not unmindful of their wants of this kind, but presented them likewise with some printed books; which, although that art so lately, yet happily invented, had rendered much cheaper than MSS. were not however become so common, as to be sold for a small price[p].

He presided over this house about twenty-four years: which station he filled, as indeed he did every other he was placed in, with great credit and reputation; being a man of good abilities and of a most amiable and benevolent disposition[q].

[p] In a large folio copy (*Abbatis Panormitani super Decretalium libros*, &c.) in five volumes printed at Basil 1477, is the following inscription in the master's hand-writing. (Coll. Lib. O. 3. 54—58.)

"Mem. q^d^. Ano. Do. MDVIII. Thom. Cosyn in festo Sti cedde comparavit Abbm. in "quinque suis Voluminibus cum repertorio super libros decretales ex Mro. Rickys pro precio "quindecim solidorum partim ex pecun. Coll. partim ex pecuniâ prefati Tho. Cosyn Mri. "Coll. Corp. Christ. et Btæ Mariæ Cantabrigiæ. Et pro usu Sociorum et scholarium ejusdem "Collegii. Mro Sentwary presente in tempore solutionis et etiam empcionis cum pactio "facta fuit. Viz. horum precium primum erat cc^m^. XL*s*. Et ultimi precii summa erat quin- "decim solidi."

[q] The following Letter, written by him to Master *John Sentwary* the president, throws some light upon the manners of this period:

"To the ryght worshypfull and specially be trustyd Master John Sentwary President of "Corp. Christi Colleg and ower Ladyes in Cambryge be thys delyver'd.

"MASTER SAYNTWARY aftyr dwe recommendacion, I will yhe have in knowlage, that "I reseyued no letters of Roberd Symson, nor of non other in his nor youre name, nowder "concernyng Eleccion nor other causis, but a lonly the letters the qwhich yhe send to me "from Cambryg, as yhe wryyt the XXII day of September late in the nyght; qwher in yhe "shew that the reseyued my letters the XXII day of September at nyght, qwher in yhe

 "conceyuyd

He died I imagine on the 9th of July 1515, (the day on which his anniversary was appointed to be kept) having resigned both his professorship and living some years before; the former in favour of Dr. Burgoyn, (who was soon after succeeded therein by the celebrated Erasmus of Rotterdam; whom the friendship of bishop Fisher and the fame of his learning had invited to reside in Queen's College, where he was then master; of whose worth the university soon became so sensible, that they conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity, made him Greek professor, and afterwards promoted him to the divinity chair:) and the latter in favour of the abovementioned president. His remains were probably deposited with those of many of his predecessors in the neighbouring church of St. Benedict.

"conceyuyd the labor that was mad to me for the Eleccion of Sir Thomas Maunfeld, booth "from my Ladyes Grace the Kyngghes Moders, and from my lord ower Chanceler &c.— "Truly I wrot to yhow trowth, as I have the letters to shewe; and syth that tyme I have "be wrytt to from my lady the Abbes of Syon, and from the Fadyr of the same plaes, "and tokens sent to me from them, and from other of the Systers there &c. but in the seyd "yhoure letters, yhe shew to me sufficient causis, that there can no Eleccion be had as "yheet, withowt greet hurt and damage to ower college, be the reson of such causis as yhe "shew in yhoure seyd last letters. And I pray yhow that thes causis, wyth such other as "yhe and the Company can resonabylly shew, be wrytyng or other wyes, may be to my "Lady the Kynghes Modyr, and the seyd my lord Chanceler, for me and all the company "a resonabyl and sufficient excuse &c.—And so thowe yhe shew not the lettyrs dyrectly to "my Felas of the Collage &c. so that yhe shew to yem the greet labor mad to me, must "be answer'd for myn and ower exkusys, as I have wryt be ffoor, I am very well content. "As for excusys to my Lady of Syon, to the Fadyr ther and other, I fere not &c.— "Master Sentwary, I certyfy yhow, that I reseyued also yhour other letters dyrectyd from "Cambrig as yhe wryyt the xix day of September, qwhereby was recyuyd from the handys "of Roberd Symsonn the Caryar, a Barel of Samon of the price of xxvi*s.* viii*d.* Item "a Barel of Heryng the price ix*s.* vi*d.* Item a Fyrkyn of Hony of v*s.* viii*d.* Item halve "a quartyr of musted seed of ii*s.* vi*d.* Item for a Sacke for the same vi*d.* Item for cariag "of ys stuffe to Cambryg vi*d.* and to Roberd Symsonn the Cariar of ys to London v*s.* vi*d.* "Item I reseyvd of the seyd Cariar ii*s.* vi*d.* and delyverd it to my Ladyes Grace, the qwthch "hertly thankyth yhow for yhour diligent labour. Master Sentwary qwhen it shall forteyn "yhow to wryyt to me the neest tyme, I pray yhow send to me qwheyther yhe have maad "yheet ony barghen for Sheepe to be at Beche to the wheel of the Colleg, and for the in- "crees of such mony as yhe have knowlage; and iff yhe have not as yhett, for causys "resonabyll, sped the seyd thyngg, I trust in tyme to com, yff it be thowt profitabyll, yhe "wyll: qwos profyyt God be hys speciall grace graunt, and also to preserve yhowe, and "to greff yhowe hys counsell for the spede theroff, and all other ower and yhowr causys."

XI. JOHN EDYMAN, D. D.

WHO succeeded Dr. Cosyn in the mastership in July 1515, was also of the diocese of Norwich: and I imagine the same person who in 1487[a] was presented by the Earl of Oxford, then great chamberlain and admiral of England, to the rectory of Fulmere in this neighbourhood; and to that of Toppesfield in Essex, in 1492[b], by the dean and chapter of Stoke-juxta-Clare, in Suffolk, which he resigned about twelve years after; when he probably became rector of Wymbish in the same county, to which his successor, upon his death, was instituted on Feb. 7, 1516. He had been promoted to the archdeaconry of Norwich in 1508, and to the prebend of Bromesbury, and treasurership in the church of St. Paul, the year following; in the former of which, upon his decease, he was succeeded by Dr. William Stillington, Feb. 15, 1516, and in the latter by Thomas Hede on Jan. 27, in the same year; all which correspond so exactly with the time of the master's death, which happened both in the last mentioned month and year, that I think we may safely conclude the same person was possessed of these several preferments. It would not however be fair to conceal that I had some suspicion his name was not John, although so called in every catalogue of masters, but Thomas; there having been one of that name, and of the Norwich diocese, who was ordained deacon by the bishop of Ely, upon a title granted him from the hospital of St. John the Evangelist here in 1492, and who soon after became fellow, and continued so many years. During which time he was chosen proctor of the university, in 1502, proceeded bachelor of divinity the year following, when he was employed by the university in writing letters to the King; it having been customary to engage some person of eminence in such business, as occasion offered: and to reward him for his trouble, before the

[a] Called John Ednam, S.T.B. in the institution-book. One of the same name and D. D. was made archdeacon of Taunton, in 1505, which he resigned in 1509.

[b] By the name of Edenham or Ednam, see Newcourt's Repert. Vol. I. p. 106.

appointment of an orator; whose province it afterwards became to draw up all publick addresses, and commenced doctor of divinity in 1508. The year before which he was made precentor of the College of St. Mary in the Fields at Norwich: and in the following, wherein the last mention seems to be made of him the College books, he put in the same caution into Billingford's chest, and for the same sum[c], with that the person, whom I take to have been master, did in 1515; from whence I think it is evident that if not the same, they were at least nearly related, and perhaps brothers.

But which ever of them was master, he continued in that office so short a time, that I do not meet with a single instrument executed by him, nor any other mention of his name, except in an old steward's accompt for the year 1516, wherein is the following entry, *Porcio M^ri Edyman nup. Custodis Collegii modo defuncti, cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

Robert Brigham, formerly a brother of the gild, of whose benefaction I have heretofore omitted to take notice, left by will to the College, four small tenements lying in St. Botolph's parish, wherein the master and fellows gave some poor people, who lived upon alms, their dwelling for many years; till solicited by Queen's College, to which they were very near if not contiguous, for a lease of them, which was accordingly granted in 1465, for a small annual rent[d]; but on condition, as it is said, that whatever they rented for more should be applied to the use of the poor; no such condition however appears either in this lease, or in that afterwards granted by Parker. These were sold in the time of Aldrich, to Dr. Perne, dean of Ely, who presented them to Queen's College, of which he had formerly been fellow[e].

[c] Cautio M^ri Edyman est unum portiferum, [portiforium?] cujus 2^m Fol. incipit *omnia,* et est supplementum: alius liber cujus 2^m Fol. incipit *sicut illi,* et habet a cista xxvi*s.* viii*d.*

[d] Viz. 1*s.* 2*d.*

[e] In 1573.

XII. PETER NOBYS, D. D.

The son of John Nobys and Rose his wife, of the diocese of Norwich, after having been fellow about twelve years, was promoted to the mastership upon the death of his predecessor, in the beginning of the year 1516, being then only bachelor of divinity[a], and became rector of Landbeach very soon after; from which benefice the bishop of Ely granted him a licence of absence for three years in 1519, being then doctor of divinity and about to take a journey to Rome, when he obtained likewise letters testimonial of his life and conversation from the university for the same purpose; whose chief view in going thither, was in all probability to solicit and obtain, as he did from pope Leo X, a privilege dated 9 Cal. of Feb. 1519, to the master and fellows of the College of granting for the term of twenty-five years, apostolical indulgences and pardons "to all sinners of either "sex, who should be truly penitent, should make confession of their "sins, or should have an hearty desire to confess them; if so be "they should attend the public procession of the College on the fes-"tival of Corpus Christi, or should be of the congregation at mass in "St. Benedict's on that day or its vigil: or should be present in the "chambers of sick people, when the host was carried to them."

Thomas Eyton of Cambridge, the son of William and Mary, by will, bearing date Nov. 8, 1518, left to the master and each of the fellows that would sing for him twenty masses at Scala Celi 6*s.* 8*d.*; and amongst many other bequests to religious purposes, particularly orders five for the soul of dame Elizabeth duchess of Norfolk: and gives them moreover twenty pounds with all the residue of his goods on condition, they would say *a masse in the blyssed name of Jesus perpetually every Fryday* for him, with his relations and friends therein mentioned.

This master was generally reckoned a man of a good understanding and sound learning; and from the book that he made, called the White

[a] A. B. 1501 Fellow, 1503, A. M. 1504, University preacher 1514.

Book of Dr. Nobys, wherein he particularly enumerated the several benefactions to the College, and registered the transactions of the Society, with all their charters, papers and evidences that were then remaining, and put them into divers boxes properly marked and distinguished, it appears that he well understood and paid a proper attention to the business of the station he was placed in. And it is farther evident from the only extract out of this book now remaining, containing *some observations upon keeping courts*, which seem to be drawn up with great judgment and ingenuity, that he must have been likewise well versed in the laws of the land. To whose laudable diligence and care in preserving the memory of benefactors, the smallest return that can possibly be made for their benevolence, I stand indebted for the particular account given of many of the forementioned: and had not this book been most unfortunately lost, I make no doubt it would have enabled me to have given a relation of the rest equally clear and certain.

He gave £13. 6*s.* 4*d.* for the celebration of his exequies and those of his father and mother in St. Benedict's church on the eve of St. Martin the confessor, whereon 5*s.* 6*d* was to be equally divided between the master and fellows; and amongst other allotments, two shillings was to be paid to the rector for making mention of them in the prayer for the three states of the church in the vulgar tongue every Sunday in the following words, *Yowe schall of yowr charyte praye for the good state of Petyr Nobys clerke doctor in dyvinite,* whilst alive, *and for his sowle,* after his decease, *with the sowlys of John Nobys and Rose his wyff father and mother unto the fornamyd Petyr, and for those sowlys that thei are bownd to praye for, with all Crysten sowlys.* He added moreover to his other benefactions a large collection of books, of which a catalogue is still extant; and which I doubt not were at that time very valuable. These, at Dr. Parker's coming in master, were found to be much out of order, wherefore the keepers of Billingford's chest were directed to see that they should be taken more care of for the future, and that if the chains were broken or other damages done to any of them, they should be repaired at the expence of the College.

He resigned his mastership and rectory about Midsummer 1523; in the former of which, he was succeeded by Mr. Sowode; and in the

latter by Mr. Cuttyng, who agreed to allow him five marks a year out of the profits till he should obtain some other ecclesiastical preferment of that value[b]; but what became of him afterwards, or when he died I could never discover. He was alive however two years after, when, as executor to John Saintwarye, he paid to the College £6. 13*s.* 4*d*, on condition they would keep the last day of January an anniversary to his memory, and that of his friend and cotemporary James Curson; who both became fellows about 1480, and jointly gave a house in St. Benedict's of the yearly rent of forty shillings, with six pounds to keep it in repair, for founding of another Bible-Clerk, who was to be chosen and treated in every respect as the former. All which was confirmed by an instrument dated the sixteenth of July 1525, when probably Mr. Curson might be dead also[c]. He survived Saintwarye however, and received his share of the profits during his lifetime, residing then at Canterbury, where I imagine he was preferred[d]. The latter of these is said to have built the large chimney in the College hall[e], which before had only a square fire-place in the midst of it; and to have been a benefactor to the university in paving the court of the public schools in an elegant manner at his own expence.

[b] He had likewise an annuity for life from sir Thomas Wyndham knight, of Felbrigge in Norfolk. See Collin's Peerage, Vol. VI. p. 809.

[c] John Thirleby and John Talbot, of Cambridge, in 1520 (after Curson's death) put the master and fellows in possession of this tenement, abutting upon the churchyard to the south, and now probably the Inn called the Eagle. The original sign of this Inn was, I imagine, the "Pelican and Young," borrowed from the College arms.

[d] In a letter of Curson's, dated on the eve of St. Simon and St. Jude, to the master Dr. Nobys, or Mr. John Marys fellow of the College, and executors of Saintwarye, advising with them about this business, he orders the payment of money to Mr. Hadlee *Chanown of the monastery of Seynth Gregoriss with us, dwellyng in Gunvyl-Hall with yow: and I shal receyve it agayn of his mayster my lord of Seynth Grygoryss;* which priory was built by archbishop Lanfranc adjoining to the city of Canterbury, and was probably the first of Black Canons of the order of St. Augustin in this kingdom.

[e] Now the kitchen.

XIII. WILLIAM SOWODE, B. D.

UPON the resignation of Dr. Nobys in 1523, and probably at his recommendation, was chosen his successor in the headship of this house, over which he presided upwards of twenty-one years. He was of the diocese of Norwich, and came in fellow soon after taking his bachelor of arts degree in 1508: he commenced master of arts in 1511, and proceeded bachelor of divinity the same year he was made master; became vicar of Maddingley in 1526, and two years after was presented to the rectory of Landbeach by his friend and cotemporary Edward Fowke, to whom the College had assigned over the turn for that purpose. We find him continuing in his vicarage in 1537, for in that year, as vicar, he solicited and obtained a dispensation from the King, that he had before procured from the Pope, being then rendered invalid, for holding any ecclesiastical preferments without being obliged to residence; he must however have resigned it soon after, since Rowland Sanderson was instituted thereto upon the death of the former incumbent in 1540.

St. Mary's Hostle, with a small tenement adjoining to the south side of it, were leased out to William Butte, M. D.[a] for ninety-nine years, in 1524, at the annual rent of 24*s.*; and if the caution put into one of the university chests upon borrowing some money out of it in 1504[b], was by a canon of that house, and if the report of Matthew Parker's having been a student there upon his first admission be true, it seems highly probable this was the first time a lease of it was granted by the College.

The students of the university at the first, had no other accommodations, than in houses which they hired of the townsmen, who were often very exorbitant in their demands of rent; to regulate which, two masters of arts, together with two reputable persons of the town, were

[a] He was afterwards knighted and made domestic physician to King Henry VIII. See Strype's Life of Cheke.

[b] Cautio Canonici de Hospitio B. Marie, est una Murra, &c.

appointed by Henry III, to rate the rents of these houses[c], the former of which were thence called TAXORS, a name they have ever since retained, although their office has been long since changed into that of examining the weights and measures by which provisions are sold to scholars. But this not proving effectual, they found it convenient to procure houses where they might live at their own expence, having hitherto had no particular endowments, under the inspection of a principal, who was to have the care of their morals, and direction of their studies. To these they gave the name of Hostles or Inns, in some of which, and particularly in the abovementioned, Fuller tell us were often no less than twelve, twenty, and sometimes thirty regents, besides non-regents and scholars[d]; which if true, makes it seem very extraordinary, that we should meet with no other account of this hostle or its students, from the foundation of the College down to this time. Some of these hostles were afterwards converted into Colleges, and many others became appendages to them; but when the number of the latter afforded a sufficient reception for all that came to study here, the former as not having the same encouragements to learning were of course deserted, and leased out to any that would hire them. That of St. Bernard before spoken of, became about this time the property of this College[e], who gave for it an hundred marks, raised out of the sale of some tenements in St. Benedict's parish[f], and of divers others which had been formerly sold to and exchanged with Henry VI. to make way for his new building.

[c] 20. Hen. III. "Concessit quod omnes Domus ejusdem villæ quas scholares prædictos "inhabitare contigerit, per duos magistros et duos burgenses ejusdem villæ secundum ra- "tionabilem *taxationem* de cetero *taxentur* de quinqennio in quinquennium."

[d] Regents are all masters of arts under five years standing in the university, who are appointed by statute *regere in artibus*, i. e. to preside in the school of arts during that time, whilst non-regents are those whose regency have ceased by being above that standing.

[e] In 1535, when described as lying betwixt the tenements of this College on the north and south, abutting upon the College garden to the east, and on the high-street to the west. This hostle stood nearly upon the site of the present gateway of the College.

[f] Situated between Plott's lane and another lane leading by St. Augustine's hostle, which had afterwards no passage through it, and abutted upon the wall and garden of King's College, where the church of St. John of Mylne-Strete had formerly stood.

The lodge and fellows' chambers which were hitherto very plain, and seem to have been open to the roof, with bare walls and ordinary windows, such was the frugality of our ancestors, began in this master's time to be better fitted up and glazed by the several inhabitants. The hall itself was also now first wainscoted, its windows enlarged and new glazed, the screens put up and the court paved, partly at the expence of the abovementioned Mr. Fowke, and partly at that of the College, who sold their pixis, shields, and other ancient plate, to defray this charge[g].

Whilst the master was rector of Landbeach, there happened such a general rot amongst the stock of sheep, that scarce any remained: which loss was however soon after repaired by his successor. And the like mortality seems to have prevailed amongst mankind about the same time; for within the space of twenty years, we meet with many graces in the university books, for postponing the terms and putting off disputations for fear of the pestilence.

Thomas Aleyn, who had been recommended to the Society for a fellowship by a secretary of state, but without success at that time, afterwards however obtained one, and became vicar of Granchester in 1540; whereupon a long dispute arose between him and the College concerning the vicarage house, &c. which occasioned him to send up divers petitions to the King, who at length, appointed the bishop of Ely to determine the affair. And as that vicarage had been endowed by licences from the pope as well as the bishop, he petitioned him also to confirm that endowment, after the manner prescribed by the act of parliament which disanulled papal licences[h].

Every master of St. John's College, within a month after his election, was obliged by bishop Fisher's statutes to give a bond of £200. to the master and fellows of this house, and the like to those of King's and Christ's Colleges; and if he complied not herewith, he was removable at their pleasure. The conditions of this bond were, that he would not only punctually observe those statutes, but that he

[g] A catalogue of the plate then belonging to the College, of which there was a great quantity, may be seen in No. CVI. 352. MSS. C. C. C.

[h] 28 Hen. VIII. 1536.

would neither procure, nor accept of a papal dispensation to the contrary in any case; a practice very common in those days, but found upon experience to be very inconvenient and injurious. Each fellow was bound in like manner at his admission under a penalty of £100. to the master and fellows of his own College. But these ordinances were discontinued upon the revisal and amendment of their statutes at the Reformation; when the authority of the Pope was totally disclaimed. There are however three of these bonds still in being, that were given by the masters Taylor, Day, and Watson, and which, if there be no mistake in their dates, make some alteration in what has been usually reckoned their order of succession, as may be seen below[1]. By Mr. Baker's account of this foundation, prefixed to bishop Fisher's Sermon on the death of the Foundress, as well as from some other authentic memoirs, it appears that Dr. Fisher was first made chancellor of the university in 1504, and so continued for ten years successively, on account of his extraordinary merit, yet he was not chosen into that office for life, till 1514; when, after having declined the acceptance of it any longer, by reason of his being appointed one of the King's ambassadors to the Lateran council, he recommended Wolsey, then only bishop of Lincoln, but in high favour with the King, as well as in himself a most generous patron and benefactor to men of literature, for his successor, who was accordingly made choice of; but he, for what reasons I know not, refusing to accept it, and bishop Fisher's journey to Rome being set aside, the university pressed him to

[1] That given by John Taylor, D. D. afterwards bishop of Lincoln, bears date August 4, 29 Hen. VIII; that of George Day, D. D. who was first promoted to the provostship of King's College, and then to the bishoprick of Chichester, Aug. 14, in the same year; whereas Day is commonly placed before Taylor: but an ingenious friend of mine thinks this might easily happen, by the Clerk's copying the former from the latter, without considering that the King's reign was then advanced one year farther; which is the more probable, if what he asserts be true, that the register of St. John's College and the instrument of Taylor's election are express, that he was chosen July 4, 1538, upon the avoidance which Day made upon his removal to King's College, whose register is no less express, that his election was upon June 5, 1538. And the third of Thomas Watson, D. D. afterwards bishop of Lincoln likewise, was dated 16 Oct. 1 Mary. Day is said to have been a scholar of this house, but I meet with no traces of him in the College books.

resume their chancellorship, into which they unanimously elected him for life, and that as their letters to him on that occasion seem to intimate, out of a grateful sense of his uncommon favours towards them, *quibus nos provocati atque compulsi amplissimum tibi apud nos honorem donavimus, non nisi cum vitâ finiendum*[k]. But although Wolsey, as Mr. Baker observes, "notwithstanding the great and almost mean "application that was made to him, refused to accept by a letter, "which under some shew of humility sufficiently discovers a secret "latent pride"; yet after arriving at the height of his greatness, he vouchsafed to accept a power, they offered by a still meaner concession on their part, even that of making and altering whatever statutes he should think proper[l]; a power which he had lately obtained at Oxford, after much solicitation, and contrary to the judgment of their chancellor.

But to return from this digression, the master of this College was appointed by the will of Mr. Thomas Pomett in 1528, to be present at his obit in Clare-hall, where it was to be annually obseved in memory of his having been a benefactor: and was to have a small gratuity for his attendance. In like manner, John Cuttyng, who had been fellow of the College, proctor of the university and one of its preachers, and who died at his rectory of Landbeach in the same year, left a small sum for keeping his exequies annually on the beheading of St. John Baptist[m]. And as the legacy of William Davye, Dec. Bac. formerly fellow of King's Hall, who died rector of St. Benedict Feb. 8, 1545, is the last of this kind but one, that will be mentioned, I shall here, although somewhat out of time, subjoin it to the foregoing. He left then, probably as a grateful return to his patrons of this College, the sum of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. for celebrating his exequies in his own church on the day of his death; when 6*s*. 8*d*. was to be distributed in the usual manner amongst the master and fellows, for the benefit of their prayers. But besides these

[k] This will farther explain note (l) p. 51, J. Fawne, who was vice-chancellor, being here stiled president of the university during the vacancy of the chancellorship.

[l] "Potestas concessa est cardinali ad vitæ terminum figendi refigendique statuta ad arbi-"trium." E. Regist. Acad.

[m] Viz. Aug. 29th. He became A.B. 1507, fellow 1508, A.M. 1510, proctor 1516, B.D. 1520.

particular days set apart for each benefactor, there seems to have been a general one appointed for the commemoration of them all, viz. the Sunday after the festival of Corpus Christi. Before I conclude this head, it may be proper to observe here once for all, that I have not been accurate in distinguishing between obits, exequies, obsequies, anniversaries, &c. since most authors seem to use them as synonymous terms; and as indeed they differed nothing in their intent and purpose, but only in the number, nature and solemnity of such religious services, as were to be performed in memory, gratitude, and honour to the dead, as well as in charity to their souls; or in the length of time they were to be continued.

I have hitherto said little of the Festival of Corpus Christi, or of the pompous processions made thereupon[n], that I might here give a relation of the whole together, from its beginning to the time of its dissolution. Pope Urban the Fourth instituted this feast, in honour of the holy sacrament, about the year 1246, in obedience, as is pretended, to revelations made to many pious persons concerning it, and for the satisfaction of many other christians, who ardently desired it. The office for this festival consisted of hymns, anthems, responses, &c. drawn out of the figurative places of the Old Testament, and was either composed, or at least digested into form, by Thomas Aquinas a dominican friar, at the command of its institutor. It was ordered to be kept annually in the solemnest manner on the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday; when the greatest indulgences were granted to the observers of it, and the most splendid processions were made throughout the kingdom. On which occasion the religious of the Gild here, who followed the order of St. Benedict, together with the lay-brethren, were wont to carry about the host, the crucifix, and the abovementioned shields, with lighted tapers in their hands from St. Benedict's church to the Great Bridge, and throughout every other part of the town in their way back again, with the utmost devotion, pomp, and reverence, in order to stir up in the faithful a greater adoration of the holy sacrament. And this

[n] See in Gentleman's Magazine for 1827, p. 12, a full account of the origin of this festival, and also the manner in which it is still observed in Portugal.

custom did not cease with the fraternity, but after its dissolution was kept up by the master, fellows, and scholars of the house: the first of whom dressed in a silk cope, carried the host in a great, sumptuous, gilt pixis under a canopy, which was I believe always made of their best and finest altar-cloth, and was therein attended not only by the members of the Society, but by the university and corporation in their proper habits; on which occasion the vice-chancellor for the greater state usually preached at St. Mary's church.

These processions continued to be regularly made till about the year 1535, when (according to the Historiola Collegii) upon a visitation of the university by Dr. Leigh, deputy to the lord Cromwell, vicar general, they were ordered to be wholly abrogated; whereupon the pixis and shields were sold, as being henceforth of no farther use, and the money disposed of as heretofore related. In the last of which processions, whilst they were returning back, the canopy took fire; but whether this happened through the carelessness of those who carried the tapers, or whether some one designedly set it on fire, could never be discovered. We must here observe that it had been customary every year for the Society to invite the mayor and bailiffs with some of the principal burgesses to dine with them after the procession; which they at length seem to have omitted because Richard Wolfe at that time mayor, after having plentifully partaken of this entertainment, which he ought to have accepted as an instance of hospitality and benevolence, was so uncivil as to put in his claim to a debt. Whereupon a dispute arising, one of his companions very warmly contended, that he could produce an instrument under the broad-seal, by which it would appear that it was what they had a legal right to: and proceeded moreover to threaten that there would come a time, when a great part of the houses which the College had received from Townsmen, would revert to them again, being ignorant that they were secured to it by licences of mortmain. With these expectations then, they petitioned the King to send commissioners with authority to examine the master and fellows on that affair, who with all readiness appeared before them, and by only producing their licences, easily put an end to the controversy.

But although these solemnities were abolished here, yet the festival continued to be observed throughout all other parts of the kingdom with great veneration, till it was wholly forbidden by an edict of Edward VI, which was afterwards confirmed by an act of parliament. And accordingly when the commissioners, who were appointed to visit the university in the beginning of this reign, came hither, they ordered a disputation in the publick schools upon the two following questions on Thursday the 20th of June, the day upon which this festival should have been kept.

1. TRANSUBSTANTIATIO *non potest probari ex apertis verbis Scripturæ, neque indè necessario colligi, neque veterum ante millè annos Orthodoxorum consensu confirmari.*

2. *In* COENA *nulla est alia Christi Oblatio, nisi mortis ejus commemoratio, et Gratiarum actio.*

These commissioners, who had an unlimited power of reforming both persons and things, as well as of alienating lands and goods, came to this College on Tuesday the 21st of May, where they soon made an end, and supped with Dr. Parker the master, who supplied the place of the vice-chancellor in his absence for the most part of the visitation. But notwithstanding all that had been done, when Queen Mary came to the throne, and things were reverting apace into their old channel, this with all other popish festivals was again restored with its usual solemnities, and continued throughout her whole reign: in the latter part of which, commissioners were likewise sent to visit the university, who came to this College on the 21st of January, where they were not received with the same form and ceremony as at many others; who generally met them in procession at their gates, whereas here they went unattended to the lodge, examined the master and fellows, inspected the treasury, and then entered into the church; where they took down the sacrament, and complained of great negligence in their not keeping the chrismatory under lock and key, and of their lacking a rood and holy water. This procession however, with all such superstitious ceremonies, was finally abolished by an injunction of Queen Elizabeth in the

beginning of her reign, much to the same purport with that aforementioned of her brother Edward VI.

The dissolution of religious houses[o] and the extinguishing the authority of the pope in this kingdom, which happened in this master's time[p], occasioned a very extraordinary change in the ecclesiastical part of its constitution; the former of which had engrossed so large a property to themselves, and made so ill an use of it, that it had rendered them deservedly odious; whilst the latter had exercised such an antichristian and dreadful tyranny over people's minds for many ages, and so grossly abused their credulity, that they resolved to bear with it no longer. The institution of these houses, however commendable at first, being designed for the promotion of the glory of God, the service of religion, and the relief of the poor and distressed, were nevertheless afterwards scandalously perverted; and yet give me leave to add in their favour, that before a proper provision was made for the encouragement and support of learning in the universities, they were almost the only places, where that little of it, which was then remaining in the nation, was cherished and taught; where the principal occurrences and transactions of the times, both civil and ecclesiastical, were registered and digested into annals; and where from principles of gratitude any care was taken to preserve the memories of their pious founders and benefactors, by entering in ledger-books whatever could be collected of their lives and most considerable actions. But however useful they might have been in these respects, it is certain their number at that time, and the real abuses which had crept in amongst them, (without regarding those falsely charged upon them by their enemies,) must have rendered them a grievance and an intolerable burthen to the nation. Yet whatever advantages might have been expected from divesting them of their property, and putting it into other hands with a view of employing it to better purposes, it is certain, that a very small portion of these immense treasures, was ever applied to the service of the public, and that much the larger

[o] The merits and demerits of these Houses are set in a clear and strong light in the preface to Tanner's "Notitia Monastica."

[p] 28 Hen. VIII.

part was either extravagantly squandered away, or bestowed upon those who used all sorts of artifices and condescensions to procure some share of them; which yet, great as they were, would not satisfy their voracious appetites, much less prevail with them to make such a distinction as they ought between things sacred and profane, and in consequence thereof, permit the tithes to revert to their original purpose, the maintenance of the clergy; whereby the inconveniences, that have been ever since so justly complained of, arising from the mean endowment of the most considerable parishes in the kingdom, might have been prevented. Yea it seems to be not altogether a groundless suspicion, that if these men had been left to themselves they would not have stopt even where they did, but have proceeded so far, as at least to have endangered, if not overthrown the very seats and nurseries of learning. And farther, to render these proceedings irrevocable, they not only possessed themselves of the lands belonging to the *Religious*, but pulled down their houses, then the most considerable buildings and greatest ornaments of the country, and shamefully wasted and destroyed their books, of which some had large collections, to the irreparable injury of the learned. Nay, had not Leland been empowered to examine their archives, and to take some account of their founders and benefactors, whilst others were equally diligent in gathering up and preserving the histories there compiled; not only their memories had perished with them, but many interesting transactions of the state had been buried in perpetual oblivion.

As to the extinguishing of the Pope's authority, whatever were the motives upon which it was at first begun by some, and afterwards carried on by others, yet being absolutely just in itself, and introductory to a happy reformation in religion, as well as the revival of learning, which soon after followed; it became under the direction of Providence, the most fortunate event that could possibly happen to these kingdoms. The true light of the gospel, which only dawned upon them, when covered with more than Egyptian darkness, in the days of Wicliffe, and had been gradually breaking forth in his followers, did at length shine out in its original purity and splendor, so as to disperse the thickest clouds of ignorance and superstition. In bringing about which

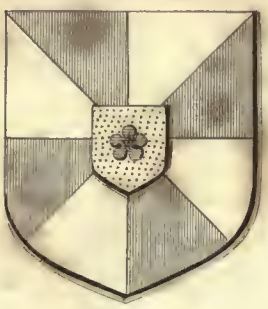
blessed change in the university, it must give every well-wisher to this Old House no small pleasure, to find it so distinguished for its zeal; that not only the master, but many of its members very early engaged therein. For Fox tells us that he, with his friend Edward Fowke, beforementioned, was a great favourer and furtherer of the truth in the dark days of Henry VIII. Mr. Loude also and Dr. Warner, of whom a fuller account will be given hereafter, were in the number of those pious and learned men, by whose means true religion and sound learning, which usually accompany each other, began to flourish exceedingly in the university: yea, so active was this Society in forwarding the reformation, that not satisfied with what they could do themselves to promote it, they afforded likewise an asylum to others heartily embarked in the same good cause, who fled to them for refuge. Among whom I ought to mention two of the most eminent and zealous, I mean Dr. Ralph Bradford, and Mr. George Wishchiert[q], for an account of whose piety, labours and sufferings, I refer my reader to Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials and Burnet's History of the Reformation.

Happy was it then for archbishop Parker to have been a scholar of this College in those times: and to have been bred up under such eminent examples of learning and religion, with such integrity and abilities, as qualified him not only for the wise and good government thereof upon the decease of its master[r]; but also to become a most distinguished instrument in perfecting that great and wonderful work, the reformation of our church under Queen Elizabeth.

[q] Or Wiseheart or Sophocordius.

[r] The register of Landbeach where he was buried says: "he departed out of this world "to God, xxix Nov. 1544. *Alice Sowde* his mother deparded unto God, 19 Oct. 1538. "*Joan* wife of *John Sowde*, 21 Aug. 1539." In the last year of Sowode's mastership, an act of parliament passed for paving the town of Cambridge, "it being in so dirty and filthy a "state as to render it unwholsome."

Lawrence Mopkyd. 1553.



XV

John Perie. 1557.

XVI

Thomas Aldrich. 1569.

XVII

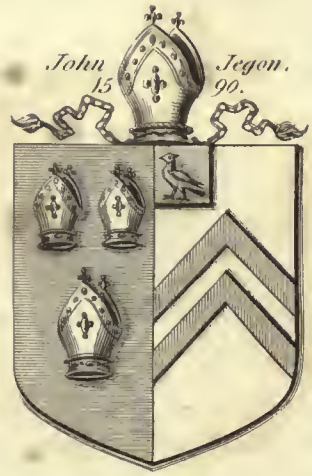
Robert Norgate. 1573.

XVIII

John Copcot. 1587.

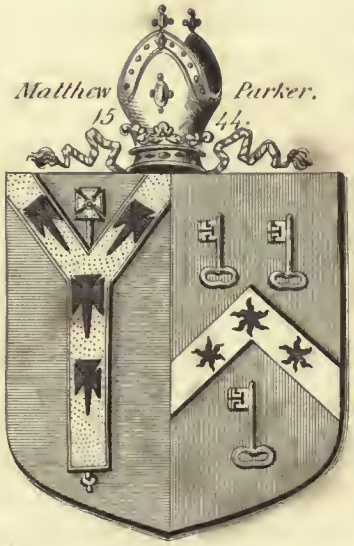
XIX

John 15 Jegon. 90.



XX

Matthew 15 Parker. 44.



XIV

Peter 16 Gunning. 60.

XXV

Thomas Jegon. 1602.

XXI

Samuel Walsall. 1618.

XXII

Henry Butts. 1626.

XXIII

Richard Love. 1632.

XXIV

Francis Willford. 1661.

XXVI

Thirteen Masters from 1544. to 1667.

XIV. MATTHEW PARKER, D. D.

BEING recommended to the Society by the King, as the fittest person in every respect they could make choice of for their master, upon the death of Mr. Sowode[a], and they, being also well acquainted with his extraordinary merit, and the many good regulations he had made in his College of Stoke, readily complied with his Majesty's desires, by electing and admitting him accordingly on December 4th, 1544. Of his life and character so much has already been said by Mr. Strype and others, that little more seems to be required here, than to give a succinct account of his education, life and conversation in this house and the university; of his affection, services and benefactions to both, as well as of his regard to literature, which seems to be strictly connected therewith. He was the son of William Parker a manufacturer of stuffs in the city of Norwich, whose family had long

[a] The King's Letter is still preserved, the royal signature being affixed by a stamp. (MS. CXIV. 2.)

"BY THE KING.

"HENRY R.

"TRUSTY and welbeloved, We grete youe well. And whereas yt is come to our under-"standing, that your Maister and Governor either lieth nowe at the extreme pointe of death, "or is already departed oute of this transitory lief; by occasion whereof ye be, or shortlie "are like to be, destitute of a good Hed and Governer. We therefore, for the zele and "love we beare to the advancement of good letters, desyringe to see you furnished of suche "a Governor, as in al poynts may seme worthie of that rowme; have thought good by these "our letters, to commende unto you our welbiloved Chapleyne Doctor Parker; a man, as "well for his approved lernyng, wisdome and honestie, as for his singular grace and in-"dustrie in bringing upp youth in vertue and lerning, so apte for thexercise of the said "rowme, as it is thought very hard to fynde the like for all respects and purposes. Where-"fore like as our trust is, that at the contemplacion of us, ye will with one assent conde-"scende to electe him for your Hed, whom we have judged worthye for that office; so we "doubt not by thaccomplishement of this our pleasure, ye shall have cause to thinke your "selfs furnished of suche a Maister as apperteyneth. Yeven under our signet, at our palace "of Westminster, the last dai of *Novembre*, the XXXVI yere of our reigne."

"To the Fellows of *Corporis Christi* College within our Unyversitie of *Cantabrige*."

been considerable traders there, and was born August 6th 1504, in the parish of St. Saviour. His father dying whilst he was young[b], the sole charge of his education fell upon his mother; who for perfecting him in grammar-learning is said to have provided Mr. Neve for his instructor at her own house. When qualified for the university he was sent to this College, where he was admitted on the 8th of September 1521[c], having just entered into the eighteenth year of his age. He studied at first in St. Mary's hostle under the direction of Robert Cowper, who commenced A.M. that year, but had been fellow some time before, and whom he represents in his journal as a person of small learning. In March following being chosen one of the Bible-Clerks, he removed to a chamber in the College, where after having made an extraordinary progress in philosophical studies, he proceeded A.B. in 1524, became subdeacon in 1526, and the next year entered into full orders; soon after which being created A.M. and having approved himself to the Society by his regular and studious behaviour, he was elected into a fellowship. Whereupon he sat about reading over the scriptures, fathers, and ecclesiastical writers with such diligence and attention, that in a few

[b] He died June 16, 1516, and was buried in St. Clement's church-yard, under a monument before the porch, where the remains of his widow Alice, the daughter of —— Monings, who died in 1553, were likewise deposited. In 1823 this Monument, which had fallen into decay, was restored by this Society with the following inscription:

On the South Side:

GULIELMUS PARKER NORDOVIC.
OBIIT
IV ANTE IDUS JANUAR:
A.D. MDXVI.
ALICIA UXOR EJUS
OBIIT
XII ANTE KALEND. OCTOB.
A.D. MDLIII.

On the North Side:

HOC MONUMENTUM
PATRIS ET MATRIS
MATTHÆI PARKER ARCHIEPISC. CANTUAR.
TEMPORIS INJURIA PENE DELAPSUM
REFICICENDUM CURAVERE
PRISCI BENEFACTORIS HAUD IMMEMORES
MAGISTER ET SOCII
COLL. CORP. CHRIST. CANTAB.
A.D. MDCCCXXIII.

[c] Most of the printed books place his admission in 1520, and his journal in Strype's Appendix, N. IX. in 1522; but I am apt to think it was neither the one nor the other, since the MS. Life tells us he came not hither till his eighteenth year, and the Journal, that he was about the age of seventeen: besides the time I have placed it in corresponds best with that of taking his degrees, A.B. 1524, A.M. 1527, B.D. 1535, D.D. 1538. In the MS. (CVI. 16.) is the following note in the Archbishop's own handwriting: "Hoc anno (i.e. 1521) "in Festo Nativitatis B. Mariæ M. P. accessit Cantabrigiam."

years he made great advances in the study of divinity; and began to be so much taken notice of on that account, that when Cardinal Wolsey was looking out for men of character, to fill his new College at Oxford, he invited him thither, but through the persuasion of his friends he was prevailed on to continue here. In 1533 archbishop Cranmer granted him a licence to preach throughout his province, as the King did a patent for the same throughout the kingdom, good and solid preachers being at that time very rare. The university likewise by reason of the headache with which he was much afflicted, readily passed a grace that he might preach covered, as they did some others in his favour about the same time. He lived in great intimacy and friendship with Bilney, Stafford, Arthur, Frier Barnes, Latymer, the then master Mr. Sowode, Fowke and many others, by whose means religion and learning were beginning to revive here: for the former of whom, then LL.B. and fellow of Trinity Hall, he had so great a veneration, that he with Dr. Warner abovementioned, went down to Norwich to attend his martyrdom, and afterwards took upon him his defence against the slanders of Sir Thomas More, who had unjustly taxed him with recanting at the stake. Soon after he was drawn up to court, but with no small reluctance, as it appears from Dr. Skippe's letters, written to him by the order of Queen Ann whose almoner he then was, to come up and be her chaplain in the room of Mr. Betts deceased, who was also a fellow of this College[d]. He soon became so great a favorite, that a little before her death, the Queen recommended her daughter Elizabeth in a very particular manner to his care and counsel, and at the same time laid a strict charge upon her, if it should ever be in her power, to make a grateful return. In 1535 he proceeded B. D. and in the same year was preferred by the Queen to the deanery of the College of Stoke-Clare, in Suffolk, which was the more acceptable as affording him an agreeable retirement for the pursuit of his studies[e]. And here meeting with many superstitious practices and abuses that stood in need of correction, he immediately composed

[d] See List of Fellows, (Betts).

[e] The Queen's presentation bears date 4 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII. (CVIII. 6. MSS.) and he was inducted 13 Nov. 1535.

a new body of statutes, and erected a school for the instruction of youth in grammar and the study of humanity, which by his prudent care and management soon wrought the desired effect. These his regulations were so generally approved of, that when the duke of Norfolk was about to convert the monastery at Thetford, of his own foundation, into a college of secular priests, he requested a sight of them for his direction therein. On the death of his much honoured and beloved patroness, the king took him under his more immediate protection, appointed him one of his chaplains, and upon new modelling the church of Ely, nominated him to one of the prebends in the charter of erection, 1541.

He made a visit to the university in 1538, where having performed his exercises with general applause, he commenced D. D. and after a faithful discharge of his duty in the several parochial cures he took upon him, was next advanced to the mastership of this house; where he began his government with making some useful orders concerning the Billyngford chest, the foundations of the duchess of Norfolk and her sister, and Dr. Nobys's books as above related. His next care was to prevent the College goods from being embezzelled, with which view he caused exact inventories of them to be made and deposited in the common chest, ordering at the same time they should be triennially inspected and renewed by the master and fellows. Finding likewise their accompts in a state of great confusion, occasioned by the neglect of registering them in books belonging to the Society, he put them into such a method, that by comparing the rentals, receipts, expences, and arrearages together, they might at any time appear as clear as possible; and these he caused to be annually engrossed on parchment for their better preservation. So careful was he of the College estate, that he wrote out all the terriars and rentals of their farms and tenements, with his own hand: wherein he set forth with great exactness their boundaries, and the nature of their rents, with the times of their payment, and then marked them with letters of the alphabet, in such a manner, that their situation might be accurately determined upon every occasion, and any new accessions easily distinguished. After this he recovered by his diligence, many rents that had been either lost

or withheld[f], as well as detected a fraud of the farmer of the rectory of Granchester, who for many years past had thrown the burthen of a rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* which he ought to have paid, to the monastery of St. Neots for a portion of tithes, upon the College, and obliged him to discharge it for the future. The rent of this portion upon the dissolution of the monastery came to the crown; which being a considerable part of the whole tithes, and the master sensible that if it should at any time get into other hands, it might be attended with great inconvenience to the College, became very desirous of purchasing it for them; and this when afterwards exalted to a higher station he was enabled to effect, together with that beforementioned payable to the Queen upon the dissolution of the monastery of Hatfield Broad-Oke[g]. And that he might be wanting in no part of the duty of his office, he undertook the revisal of the statutes, and reduced them to nearly their present form, being assisted therein by his friend Dr. William Meye, a learned civilian, and one of the visitors that confirmed them in 2 Edw. VI. These with some other things relating both to the College and university he caused to be registered in a book, called the Black Book, which has been ever since in the custody of the master. The old statutes however were once more introduced in the time of Queen Mary, but continued no longer in force than to the first year of her sister's reign, when the former were again received, and finally reviewed, corrected, and approved by her visitors, in 1573.

He succeeded Dr. Smyth in the vice-chancellorship, into which he had been elected in his absence, and was admitted on Feb. 5, 1544[h]. When in this office, he with the Drs. Redman and Meye were appointed by the King's letters to enquire into, and send up an account of the state and revenues of every College in the university, there being at that time, as I before hinted, some design of dissolving them with the

[f] Particularly one of 50*s.* per annum from the manor of Gyrton, which had been held many years by Francis Hynde, esq; wherein he used the assistance of his friend Sir Nicolas Bacon, who was likewise a hearty well-wisher to the Society.

[g] These cost the College £51. 14*s.* 2*d.* as the letters patent dated 17 Apr. 4 Eliz. testify.

[h] See Mere's Letter to him, with his speeches to the university on this occasion, [CVI. 151. 152, 153. MSS. Coll.]

monasteries, or at least of giving them impropriated tithes in exchange for their lands and manors. The King's letter and report of the commissioners, may be seen in MS. CVIII. 82, 83, where is also preserved an account of the revenues and expences of the several Colleges as taken at the above visitation.

The great silver crucifix belonging to the university, whose weight was 336 oz., was sold in his vice-chancellorship for £91. 13*s.* and most of the money employed in procuring a confirmation of their charters and privileges. And it was probably during his continuance in this office, that he collected the black paper-book relating to university business for the use of the succeeding vice-chancellors, and which is always in their custody; the contents whereof may be seen in MS. CVI. 6, before referred to; which was itself likewise, as he informs us in the beginning, compiled with the same view[1]. And farther, that he might be wanting in no part of a good and faithful magistrate, he undertook, as before in his College, the regulation of the public accompts of the university, which had been heretofore ill kept, and were then in confusion, and put them into a new method, as the entry below in the proctors book seems to intimate[k]. Of all which the university retained such a grateful sense, that within the space of three years, they unanimously chose him into the same office again; wherein he acquitted himself no less to his own credit than to their benefit; according to the character given of him upon his election, by Haddon the public orator to his friend Cheke at Court, "*Cujus tu gravitatem, "consilium, literas nosti, nos experimur,*" adding "*Catonem aut Quintum "Fabium renatum putes.*"

Upon the death of Thomas Cobbe, A. M. in 1545, the Society presented him to the rectory of Landbeach; but to his great mortification, he was obliged to resign his beloved College of Stoke soon

[1] Hic liber sic consarcinatus est in gratiam eorum qui posthac vel procancellarii, procuratores, vel taxatores futuri sunt in Coll. Corp. Christi Cant. ut ex rebus gestis ipsi aliquid judicent. p. 3.

[k] Pro an. 1544. Anno sequente electus est Matt. Parker S.T.P. in vice-cancellarium, qui *Novum Librum Ratiociniorum* fieri fecit, et hunc in *Cistam Communem* imposuit. [sed illinc surreptum, et postea in manibus M. P.] alia manu.

after, having laboured as much as possible, although without success, to prevent its dissolution. To preserve however, as far as he could, the memory of its founder Edmund Mortimer earl of March, he brought away with him his arms[1] painted on glass, and placed them in a window of his lodge. As to the books of history and antiquities belonging thereto, he was so well acquainted with their value, that no care was wanting in preserving them, to make a part of that invaluable collection he afterwards presented to this College.

In 1547 the doctor being in the forty-third year of his age, married Margaret the daughter of Robert Harlstone, gent. of Mattishall, in Norfolk, and sister of Simon who lived sometime at Mendlesham in Suffolk, where he distinguished himself for his piety and sufferings in the reign of Queen Mary: who proved so excellent a wife, that the famous bishop Ridley is reported to have asked whether Mrs. Parker had a sister. But as it had been deemed unlawful in the Romish church for the clergy to marry, so I conjecture he might about this time draw up in his own defence, the short treatise still preserved in the College Library (CXIII. 21. 25.) "*De Conjugio Sacerdotum*," with that other "*Non debere res Ecclesiasticas, ad publicum Sacri Ministerii usum destinatas, ad alios usus transferri.*" And it is not unlikely, that upon the enlargement of his family, he might think of adding the long gallery to the lodge; which he built with an open walk underneath it, and a flight of stone steps on the south into the garden; the wall whereof next Luthborne-Lane was likewise raised at his expence.

The master and fellows desirous of promoting good learning, founded in the year 1548, as an encouragement to young students, six new scholarships, out of such reliefs and commodities as else yearly should have risen to their private portions and profits, and out of the money that used to be divided amongst them upon dirges and exequies, or spent upon the feasts of Corpus Christi, and of the Bedels, amounting one year with another to upwards of thirteen pounds; whereof 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum was allotted to the minister of St. Benedict's for

[1] These arms [az. three lilies arg.] afterwards formed the second and third quarterings of the College arms.

his portion, and four shillings to the bedels in lieu of their dinners. Each scholar was to have after the rate of 8*d.* per week for commons, a small allowance per annum for laundress and barber, together with a chamber and his reading in the hall free. These were to be chosen within three months after a vacancy, out of such as should be competently learned in grammar, of the poorest men's children, being of such qualities as should be thought meet, and of such as were likely to proceed in arts, and afterwards to make divinity their study. Upon which conditions they were entitled to these exhibitions for six years, otherwise they were to cease after three. Their behaviour was to be honest, lowly, studious, and such as might every way become their station: nor were they to be absent from the College above a month in the year, (during the half of which they were to have their usual allowance) without the special leave of the master and fellows. The commons of these scholars were soon after augmented to 12*d* per week. which was the usual allowance about that time.

The Pascal-Yard, where the Tennis-Court and Pembroke-Hall stables[m] now stand, came into the possession of the College in 1549, in exchange for a tenement in Great St. Mary's, with Dr. Wendye physician to the King, and afterwards knighted; who held it by grant from the crown upon the dissolution of the chantry of St. Mary, whereunto it formerly belonged. And not long after a final agreement was made with Jesus College, by which several rents claimed on both sides were adjusted, some tenements parted with, and an annual rent of 18*s.* 2*d.* thenceforth allotted them; the payment whereof has been invariably continued down to the present time.

At the time of the breaking out of Kett's rebellion, our master happened to be upon a visit to his friends at Norwich, where he did great service by his exhortations and sermon: but not content with this, he ventured even into the camp of the rebels, and there without regarding the imminent danger he exposed himself to, freely inveighed against their rebellion and cruelty, exhorted them to temperance and sobriety, and warned them of God's judgments. To give a faithful

[m] Leased to that College in 1667 for forty years. This lease has constantly been renewed.

account of which transaction, he afterwards employed the ingenious Mr. Neville, who performed it in most elegant latin, and received for his reward an hundred pounds.

In 1550 he lost his most intimate friend Dr. Martin Bucer, who left him one of his executors: when to testify his great regard for him he undertook to preach his funeral sermon; where with great modesty and diffidence, he has drawn a most excellent character of him; and indeed the whole is written in so plain and uniform a stile, that it seems to be much above the common rate of sermons in those days. His text was taken out of the Wisdom of Solomon ch. 4. v. 7, 10, 14—18. and the title of it is, "*Howe we ought to take the death "of the Godly, a Sermon made in Cambridge at the burial of the noble "Clerck D. M. Bucer. By Matthew Parkar D. of Divinitie. Imprynted "at London by Rychard Jugge.*"

The King presented him to the canonry and prebend of Corringham in the church of Lincoln in 1552, where he was soon after elected dean upon Taylor's promotion to that see. He had before been nominated to the mastership of Trinity College, which however chanced not to take effect[n]; and it is said to a bishoprick likewise in this reign, but this it is thought he declined.

Hitherto we have seen him succeed in almost every undertaking beyond his expectations, but upon Queen Mary's coming to the throne the scene was soon changed; for then he, with all the married clergy, who would not part with their wives, and conform to those superstitious rites and ceremonies they had so lately rejected, were stripped of their preferments. The first he parted with was his mastership, to which in a kind of necessity, he recommended Lawrence Moptyd for his successor. Nor was he the only sufferer here, for Richard Kitchen and William Byrche were both turned out of their fellowships by the visitors, and John Watson and Edward Barret appointed to succeed them.

Dr. Parker however, although now left without any emolument from his former preferments, was in no wise dejected upon this

[n] See Appendix to Burnet's History of the Reformation, Vol. II. p. 356. probably on the death of Dr. Redman 1551.

sudden turn of affairs; but lived as he tells us in Journal[o], where he expresses his resignation and submission to the will and providence of God in a most pious and religious strain, chearfully and contentedly in his retirement amongst his friends in Norfolk, and should have been well satisfied if he might have continued there with his wife and children unmolested; but such was the persecuting spirit of his enemies, or rather of their religion, that they would not indulge him even in this, but pursued him from place to place, oftimes at the hazard of both liberty and life. However notwithstanding the difficulties he then laboured under, he would not suffer his time to pass away in idleness, but willing to improve every opportunity, employed it in writing or rather in enlarging a treatise, supposed to be drawn up by bishop Ponet, in defence of priests marriages, against a book of Dr. Martin's; a full account of which may be seen in his life; it was not however published before 1562: and in translating the Book of Psalms into various and elegant English metre: this was likewise afterwards printed[p], but in what year is uncertain, unless it be 1567, as minuted with a pen in that copy in the College library. This book, which Strype tells us he could never get a sight of, is divided into three *quinquagenes* with the argument of each psalm in metre placed before it, and a suitable collect full of devotion and piety at the end. Some copies of verses, and transcripts from the fathers and others of the use and virtue of psalms are prefixed to it, with a table wherein they are distinguished into Prophetici, Eruditorii, Consolatorii &c. and at the end are added the eight several tunes, with alphabetical tables to the whole.

This was the innocent, religious, and useful course of his life during the troublesome days of Queen Mary; but when her sister Elizabeth, a lady of singular prudence and humanity, and whose affection for the pure doctrine of the gospel was well known, happily came to the crown: when those whom virtue, piety, and learning had before rendered obnoxious, dared once more to shew their heads, he issued forth

[o] See in Strype's Appendix to his Life, N. IX. a copy of this journal or scrole of the Archbishop's Life drawn up by himself, which was procured and presented to the College by Tenison, who had a great regard for the memory of his predecessor.

[p] In 4to. at London by John Daye, who had a licence for the same.

from his retreat; and being upon a visit to his friends at Cambridge, was sent for up to town by his old acquaintance and cotemporaries at the university, Sir Nicolas Bacon lately appointed lord-keeper of the great seal, and Sir William Cecil secretary of state, who well knew his worth. But he grown fond of retirement, and suspecting they designed some high dignity for him in the church, although nothing of that kind had yet been intimated, wrote them many letters[q] setting forth his own inabilities and infirmities, and telling the lord-keeper in confidence, "he would much rather end his days upon some such small pre-"ferment as the mastership of this College, with a living of twenty nobles "per annum, at the most, than to dwell in the deanery of Lincoln, "which is two hundred at the least." Such was his attachment to the university, whose miserable state he then lamented, and would willingly have assisted in reforming: a province he thought himself the best fitted for, as having had some experience therein. But he who had been intimately acquainted with him from almost the time of his admission here, as well as his brother-in-law Cecil, preferred him before all others for filling the archbishopric of Canterbury, as best answering the character he himself had drawn, of a person whom he would recommend to that high station. He wrote however again both to them and the Queen in a very pressing strain to get excused, but in vain: for the greater reluctance he shewed upon this occasion, the higher opinion they conceived of his desert, and at length prevailed with him to accept it; he was not however consecrated before the 17th of December 1559. An original instrument of the rites and ceremonies used on which occasion[r], corresponding exactly with the archbishop's register, is still carefully preserved in the College library: where it was probably deposited by his appointment, as a testimony of their plainness and simplicity, in opposition to those vain and superstitious ones, ever heretofore in use: and has been of the greatest service, in confuting some idle calumnies since invented by the enemies of the Reformation.

[q] See these Letters in the Appendix to Burnet's History of the Reformation.

[r] See an attested copy of this ibid.

And even when thus exalted, his tender and affectionate regard for the university, although he himself had but little leisure to attend upon the visitation then going forward there, would not suffer him to be wanting in giving his advice to their new chancellor Cecil thereupon. During whose continuance in that office, but probably after this time, there was a scheme on foot for getting all the crown-livings, from twenty marks to forty in value, presented to members thereof; these were to have been allotted to each College in proportion to their number of students in divinity, and the persons were to have been recommended by letters under the university-seal to the lord-keeper, which were to have been a sufficient warrant for his setting the great seal to their presentations. For forwarding which there was a petition to his lordship from the vice-chancellor and heads, setting forth, "the incon-"venience of many learned and able men for the service of the church "continuing here to the hindrance of the succession, whilst they were "so much wanted abroad[s];" but probably the same motives, that have since prevailed with the legislature to limit the number of ecclesiastical preferments each Society shall have in their patronage, might have no small influence in putting a stop to this project.

The Queen, to do him still greater honour, ordered the garter king at arms to make an addition to his paternal coat of *three estoiles gules on a chevron argent:* but as these were only granted to him in person, he being a clerk, so they descended not to his son, and were accordingly left out of his coat.

But to return to the College and his benefactions thereto, all which I purpose for convenience to enumerate together in their order of time. His first then was that of eighty pounds, raised out of the effects of JOHN MERE, A.M. of whose Will he with Mr. Leeds were appointed supervisors[t], and partly out of the voluntary contributions of himself and others, twenty pounds of this was expended upon the lease of a house and water-mill in Fen-Ditton, called the Paper Mill, then let at

[s] Inter Archiva Acad. Box. XIII. 30. and in Tabor's book p. 523.

[t] Dated 1 Apr. 1558. the sum given therein was about £30., besides somewhat to be distributed amongst the scholars.

the yearly rent of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*; the profits of which, according to a covenant with the master and fellows of St. Peter's College, were to have been employed in augmenting the commons of the scholars of the late foundation, had not Richard Noke's importunate solicitations to have his lease again[u], wherein he was at length gratified, defeated this scheme. He was obliged however to give in recompence four tenements in Wallys'-Lane; out of the rent whereof it was agreed, that one scholar to be of the county of Cambridge should for ever be maintained, as the other scholars of the house, (whose commons were to be henceforth otherwise provided for), and called Mr. MERE'S SCHOLAR.

The archbishop after a long contest with Sir John Biron, who was farmer of the rectory of Rachdale in Lancashire belonging to the see of Canterbury, and who had for many years refused to pay the vicar's stipend, at length got the better of him, and in consequence thereof obliged him to the payment of an annuity of seventeen pounds per annum, for the founding and support of a master and usher in a free grammar-school there; whereof for its more certain continuance, he appointed the master and fellows of this house overseers; and in case the archbishop for the time being, or the dean during the vacancy of the see, should neglect choosing a master for three months after the place becomes void, then within two months following, the master or president of the College with the vice-chancellor, are to nominate two able scholars to the archbishop for his approbation of one of them, and in default of their nominating, the vicar of the parish is to appoint one[x]. In 1654, when there was neither archbishop nor dean, the vicar and inhabitants being distressed about the appointment of a master, applied to Dr. Love, who confirmed one William Ragge, whom they recommended and had before employed, as far as legally he might.

In 1567 he purchased an annuity of ten pounds of the corporation of Norwich for £200., payable out of their manor of Hethill cum

[u] This mill was held by lease from the bishop of Ely.

[x] As by Indent. of 1 Jan. 7 Eliz. whereby the masters and fellows are empowered to distrain for non-payment upon the rectory of Whalley in the same county, and to take four pounds five shillings *nomine pœnæ* for every deficiency, which is to be distributed amongst the scholars of the archbishop's foundation.

Carleton in Norfolk, which he settled upon the College; ordering eight pounds thereof for the founding of THREE SCHOLARSHIPS, to which he gave that city the right of nomination. These scholars are to be nominated in writing by the mayor and aldermen, out of the schools of that city or the town of Aylsham in the county of Norfolk, and upon their admission here the College is to provide chambers, and make them the like allowances as to other scholars. They are to be born in the city, of honest parents: and to be chosen between the age of fourteen and twenty, being first well instructed in grammar, able to write and sing, and if it may be, to make a verse. They are to enjoy their exhibitions for six years, if they should be disposed to enter into holy orders, otherwise no longer than three. The master and fellows are to give notice within two weeks of any vacancy, which is to be filled up within four more. And if a scholar, not properly qualified, should be sent; then another is to be named within a month: and if he should not be approved of by the Society, the proctors of the university are appointed to examine him, and he is to be admitted, if they judge him fit. No scholar is to be absent above a month in the year, and that with leave: and whatever profits arise from vacancies, are to be employed upon napery and necessaries for their table. Of the remaining forty shillings of this annuity, thirty are appropriated to a PREACHER sent by the College, for a sermon on Rogation-Sunday at Thetford in Norfolk, on Monday at Wymondham, on Ascension-day at St. Clement's in Norwich, and on the Sunday following in the Green-yard[y]; and to the mayor, sheriffs, and officers present at the sermon in St. Clement's, ten shillings.

[y] Dr. Thomas Godwin Dean of Canterbury, who was then visiting the diocese for the archbishop, preached the first sermon of this foundation in the Green-yard adjoining to the bishop's palace, on Sunday 20 July 1567, at which were present the other commissioners with Thomas duke of Norfolk, John bishop of Norwich, the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, and the same day he preached again in the afternoon under the great oak in St. Clement's church-yard. On the 25th Dr. Pory the master of the College preached at Wymondham, and on the 27th at Thetford; which course was for some time supplied by the masters, but it has been long since customary to send one of the fellows, who is accordingly appointed to take that charge upon him every year. Edward Dering B. D. who preached on this occasion at Norwich in 1569, was fellow of Christ's College.

In 1569 Two OTHER SCHOLARS were added to this foundation, who are to be nominated in like manner with the former, out of the schools of Norwich, Wymondham or Aylsham, being natives of those places. To these five scholars were assigned the three lower chambers on the east side of the quadrangle, and for their commons weekly 12*d.* each.

At the same time he founded Two FELLOWSHIPS: and to provide for these fellows and the two last-mentioned scholars he bought another annuity of eighteen pounds, of the corporation of Norwich, issuing out of all the estates belonging to the corporation in the city and hamlets, which cost him £320. They are to be stiled NORWICH FELLOWS, and to be elected by the Society out of the five scholars above-mentioned, within one month after a vacancy: in default of which, they are to pay into the hands of the vice-chancellor 6*s.* 8*d.* per week, to be distributed amongst the prisoners in the Tolbooth, till such election and admission shall be completed. Each of them is to have six pounds per annum for his stipend, with chambers on the east side of the quadrangle for his habitation; and they are freely to take upon them the instruction of the Norwich scholars, in consideration of which they have the privilege of holding prebends with their fellowships.

It was likewise covenanted and agreed at the same time, that Two OTHER FELLOWSHIPS, to be called the NINTH and TENTH[z], should be founded out of the College revenue with a like stipend; and that four of the fellows besides those of Norwich, should always, if possible, be Norfolk men[a]; by reason that the most part of the former benefactors had been of that county, and he himself had a particular affection for it, as being the place of his nativity.

By his frugal and faithful management of the College revenues whilst master, besides large sums expended in repairing and rebuilding tenements, money was every year saved and laid up in the treasury:

[z] IX and X Fellows have the like privilege as the Norwich Fellows of holding prebends upon the same condition, viz. of freely teaching the Norwich Scholars.

[a] The Society gave the corporation a bond of £200. for the performance of this covenant. Upon an appeal to the visitors in 1829, it was determined "that those only who "have been or may hereafter be born in the county of Norfolk, are eligible into the "ninth and tenth fellowships."

out of which, not only extraordinary expences were defrayed, but a purchase was made of some lands and tenements in the town, for the maintenance of the two above-mentioned additional fellows; who together with those of Norwich were to be dealt with as the others according to the statutes, some few old dividends excepted[b], and to have an equal share with them of any future augmentation. All which, as well as any others that might hereafter be founded, are to be treated and governed as the master and fellows for the time being shall judge proper, provided it be not repugnant to any order or appointment mentioned in their indentures of foundation. The design of which exception was, that whereas he intended to annex prebends to these and the Norwich fellowships, so he covenanted with the Society, "that they might enjoy "any pension or canonship, prebend or prebends in any cathedral or "collegiate church without cure of souls," the former by his own interpretation not exceeding £6. 5*s.* per annum, nor the latter £10. 10*s.* in the King's books, after the deduction of tenths and other charges; and this notwithstanding a clause in the statutes, prohibiting the fellows from holding any ecclesiastical benefice with their fellowships above a year after their becoming possessed of it: it was accordingly for some time usual upon their admission, to swear them to the observance of the statutes, in like manner as the rest of the fellows, with this exception only. Now the archbishop in pursuit of this design, actually took leases of the prebends of Warminster in the church of Salisbury, of Ewithington in that of Hereford, of Trallonge in the church of St. David's, and of Weltone-Westhall in that of Lincoln for twenty-one years of the several bishops, deans and chapters; which I imagine he intended to have got annexed to these fellowships by act of parliament: but what prevented its taking effect, cannot at this distance of time be discovered. Richard Fletcher, afterwards bishop of London, Robert Housego, Richard Willoughby and Henry Aldrich, the four first fellows of these foundations, being sworn to the observ-

[b] Of beach, of liveries, of cooks, of the steward, of the pensioners for outward chambers, and for commemoration of the founders, amounting annually, to the master and eight ordinary fellows, to about 46*s.* 8*d.* each.

ance of the statutes with the foregoing exception, gave bonds of £100. each for the resignation of the prebends with their fellowships, or to allow their successors three-fourths of the profits, but I do not find that any of these were ever presented to them by the Society; nor indeed have I met with any other fellow than William Reade, who became possessed of one; he succeeded to that of Warminster in the church of Salisbury upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. Bennet, in 1583. After the expiration of these leases, when the right of presentation ceased to be in the College, and perhaps few of the fellows had interest enough to procure prebends elsewhere, or for some reason we are not now acquainted with, the admitting them to their fellowships with this exception came to be disused, in evident breach of the right they had to this privilege covenanted for by their founder[c]. This matter was in debate a few years since, upon one of the Norwich fellows being presented to a prebend in the church of Salisbury, when the opinions of some eminent civilians were taken thereupon, who thought their right of holding prebends with their fellowships must still be the same. But this dispute, which might probably have adjusted their claims for the future, was dropt upon his being presented to another preferment which vacated his fellowship.

The archbishop procured of the Queen the RECTORY OF ST. MARY-ABCHURCH, in London, (which came into her hands by the dissolution of the master and chaplains of Jesus and Corpus Christi College, in St. Lawrence Pountney, who had been possessed of it from the year 1455 to that time), in exchange for the rectory of Penshurst, in Kent, belonging to the archbishoprick, and presented it to the College with letters patent for holding it[d], giving the master his option thereof, whenever it should become vacant, for the support of his dignity and better maintenance. To this, after the fire of London in 1666, the curacy of St. Lawrence Pountney above-mentioned was annexed by act of parliament; the purchase of the right of nomination to which,

[c] These Fellows might wave their privilege in consequence of the obligation annexed to it, viz. of "freely teaching the Norwich Scholars."

[d] In 1568. See St. Mary Abchurch.

together with a house for the rector, has since been very expensive to the College.

When he visited the hospital of EASTBRIDGE in the city of Canterbury in 1569, and found the revenues had been misemployed and abused, amongst other regulations, he ordered the master to pay annually to the College £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* for the term of 200 years, for the maintenance of TWO SCHOLARS, whom he with the dean of that church was to nominate, out of the King's school there without any other restrictions, than "that the lads must be of their school, and natives of Kent." These scholars are to have chambers and like allowances as the Norwich scholars. This payment, archbishop Whitgift at a following visitation, upon finding the revenues greater than their yearly expences, ordered should be made perpetual, and got it confirmed by act of parliament in 1584.

He moreover procured some tenements, lying in Long-Ditch in the parish of St. Margaret, in Westminster, rented at £8. 13*s.* 4*d.* and formerly belonging to that abbey, but after its conversion into a dean and chapter granted out by Henry VIII[e]: from whom after passing through several hands, they came to one Robert Hollson, who was prevailed upon to convey over his right to the Queen, as she did hers to the College soon after, without the expence of a licence of mortmain[f]. These he appropriated to the founding of THREE SCHOLARSHIPS, and gave the nomination thereof to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. These scholars are to be called CANTERBURY SCHOLARS, and to be nominated in writing by the dean and chapter of that church out of their free-school, being such of their tenants' and farmers' sons in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Lincoln, as they are obliged to support there. But if there be none so qualified within that school, nor sent to College within three weeks after notice given of a vacancy, then the master and fellows are to advertise the dean and chapter of Westminster thereof, in order that they may send them such an one from their school, whom they are not to refuse under a penalty of 20*s.* and they

[e] 1547. [f] 1562. when I imagine Hollson had a sum of money for them, and that his conveyance to the Queen was only to save the expence of a licence.

are liable to the like forfeiture if they omit giving notice as above, within four weeks. But if after such notice to either of those bodies, no scholar be sent, they are then to forfeit that turn: and the master and fellows may choose one, after the three weeks are expired, out of any grammar-school in the province of Canterbury. These scholars are to have chambers, with the like privileges and allowances as the others, but in case the rents should fail, their number is to be proportionably diminished. To these five scholars were appropriated three lower chambers on the north side of the quadrangle.

At the beginning of the Reformation some people had taken offence at the arms of the College, which were the same with the seal (Plate 1.) thinking them superstitious by reason of our Saviour's standing over the two shields, on which is an emblem of the Trinity with the instruments of the Passion, and crowning the Virgin Mary; to remedy which he was at the expence of obtaining new ones from the Herald's office[s]. These still seem to have some allusion to the ancient Gilds united in this foundation, as the following verses intimate,

Signat Avis Christum, qui sanguine pascit Alumnos,
Lilia, Virgo Parens, intemerata refert.

and were probably devised not only with a view of perpetuating this union, but likewise of preserving the memory of his favorite College of Stoke by the addition of the lilies.

And as a farther testimony of his gratitude to the house where he had been first instructed, and spent many years of his life with much pleasure both as fellow and master; from whence he had from time to time been called forth by different princes for the performance of various offices and functions in the commonwealth, and at length exalted to the highest station in the church, he presented them with his invaluable collection of MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED BOOKS, which Fuller stiled "the Sun of English Antiquity, before it was eclipsed by that "of Sir Robert Cotton." And indeed very justly, since it contained more materials, relating to the history of this kingdom both civil and ecclesiastical, than could before have been met with any where else.

[s] 1570.

For the greater safety whereof, he ordered them to be kept under three locks, one key of which was to be lodged with the master, and the other two with the keepers of the Billingford chest. And that nothing might be wanting for their more careful preservation, the masters of Gonville and Caius College and of Trinity Hall, or their substitutes, are appointed annual supervisors on the 6th of August: on which occasion they are to be invited to dinner with the two scholars of his foundation in those Colleges; when each of the former is to have 3*s.* 4*d.* and the scholars one shilling a-piece for their trouble in overlooking them: at which time they may inflict a penalty of 4*d.* for every leaf of a MS. that shall be found wanting, for every sheet 2*s.* and for every printed book or MS. missing, and not restored within six months after admonition, what sum they shall think proper. But if six MSS. in folio, eight in quarto, and twelve in a lesser size, should at any time be lost through supine negligence, and not restored within six months, then with the consent of the vice-chancellor and one senior doctor, not only all the books but likewise all the plate he gave, shall be forfeited and surrendered up to Gonville and Caius College within a month following. And if they should afterwards be guilty of the like neglect, they are then to be delivered over to Trinity Hall, and in case of their default, he appoints them to revert back in the former order. Three catalogues of these books were directed to be made, whereof one was to be delivered to each College, which was to be sealed with their common seal, and exhibited at every visitation. A registrar, sufficiently skilled in writing was likewise appointed, for making such transcripts hence as should be wanted; who was to be chosen in the same manner as the Norwich scholars, and to be called the senior bible-clerk. The first indenture whereby this benefaction was given, bears date in 1569, but this was superseded by others in 1571 and 1574[h]; the books however were not

[h] EXTRACT from Archbishop PARKER's Deed of Gift of his MANUSCRIPTS to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, A. D. 1574.

"Licebit etiam dicto magistro ac sociis ejusdem Collegii Corp. Christ. prædictis libris "manuscriptis sive impressis in bibliotheca majore et minore existentibus cujuslibet horis et "tem-

delivered till after his decease. In the latter of which instruments he inserted a clause, for establishing a perpetual intercourse of friendship between the three Colleges; whereby they covenanted to consult each other's welfare, to afford mutual consolation in difficulties, and to assist one another with friendly counsel and advice, whenever it should be required. And that in imitation of a like Irenicum, formerly made

"temporibus frui viz. quolibet die hiemali tempore, h. e. a primo die Novembris ad primum "diem Februarii, ab horâ octavâ ad undecimam ante meridiem, et ab horâ prima post "meridiem usque ad quartam. Æstivali vero tempore, h. e. per residuum anni spatium, "ab horâ sextâ usque ad undecimam ante meridiem, et post meridiem a primâ ad quintam "juxta formam ejusmodi quæ magistro sive præsidenti et uni custodum prædictorum a "ratione alienum non videbitur. Ita tamen ut nullum librorum prædictorum earundem "bibliothecarum in alium locum secum auferant, utque dictos libros honestè et decenter "tractent eosque postquam studere desierint compaginent, nec in eis quicquam scribant, "folia etiam et quaterniones ex nullo eorundem furtim subducant, sed perpetua temporis "serie libris partim emendandis partim de integro comparandis pro se quisque prout pio "charitatis instinctu ducetur rem bibliothecariam juvare satagunt. Nec non magistris Col-"legii Gunwellii et Caii et Aulæ Trinitatis ac duobus ex senioribus sociis utriusque domus "patebit accessus ad prædictos in bibliothecâ majori ac minori libros juxta formam superius "memoratam modo adsit aliquis dictorum custodum, socius aut registrarius prædicti Coll. "Corp. Christ. in eadem bibliotheca qui det operam nequid ullius librorum ibidem exis-"tentium detrimenti capiat. Nam alioqui inhumanum nimis adeoque incivile est ut illis, "a quibus aliquid emolumenti vel beneficii promptè acceperis, aut malâ gratiâ referatur aut "oblivionis ingratitudo surrepat. Proviso semper quod licebit prædicto magistro Coll. Corp. "Christ. de tempore in tempus ad libitum suum habere ex dictâ minori bibliotheca in suum "domicilium (sed non e Collegio) tres libros quos sibi ad studium magis aptos duxerit, "quibus tribus libris in bibliothecâ restitutis, alios etiam tres libros simili modo habebit, "modo per manus suæ subscriptionem apud registrarium in bibliothecâ remanentem testificet "quos habuerit de tempore in tempus in sua custodia libros. Præterea si prædicti magistri "Gunwellii et Caii et Aulæ Trinitatis vel alteruter eorum ullius et unius librorum intra "minorem bibliothecam asservandorum transcribendi desiderio tenebitur decretum est, ut "ille vel illi perhumaniter recipiantur in magno cubiculo dicti magistri vel in aliquo cubi-"culo sociorum dicti Collegii prout opportunitas temporis fieri permiserit juxta arbitrium "magistrorum prædictorum."

"Juramentum Magistri et Sociorum in admissione."

"Jurabis quod libros utriusque bibliothecæ recte et decenter tractabis nullumque ex "dictis libris sive scriptis sive non scriptis exportabis, aut mutuo sumes, nec ab aliis expor-"tari mutuove sumi sciens volensque, quantum in te fuerit, permittes, præterquam ut in "ordinatione Matthæi Cant. Archiepis. permissum est. Ita te, &c."

between Trinity Hall and that of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary[i], by bishop Bateman, who had been in some measure the founder of both.

He gave a HUNDRED POUNDS for the support of the HALL FIRE, from the feast of All-Saints to Candlemas, for a dinner on the 6th of August, and the payment of the above-mentioned fees to the visitors of the library; besides a large quantity of GILT PLATE, the particulars whereof are specified below[k]. He procured likewise a licence of mortmain, for enabling them to hold a hundred pounds per annum more than they were at that time possessed of: and fitted up the inner library as well as the chambers for his scholars at his own expence. To all which he added FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS for the increase of the commons of the master, fellows, and scholars: for the repair of the books given both to the College, and university libraries, as well as for that of the pavement and walls of the street he had lately purchased, and made at considerable expence, for the more commodious approach to the schools[l]. For which and divers other benefits, letters of thanks were drawn up and sent him both by the vice-chancellor Dr. Perne, and the body of the senate; which together with a catalogue of the books he presented, may be seen in Strype.

And his benevolence to this house did not even end with his life, for we find his son JOHN PARKER, esq. in pursuance of his will, conveying to it an annuity of ten pounds, issuing out of his capital

[i] The old name of Gonville-Hall, which Strype mistakes for this College, and Mr. Blomefield is also guilty of a like mistake, in asserting, that this Irenicum was made between the three Norfolk Colleges in 1353; since it is certain from the instrument itself, that this had no concern in it, nor was there any particular provision made here, for members of that county, before that of the archbishop. (History of Norwich, p. 263.)

[k] A bason and ewer...132½ oz.
A communion cup... 43¾
A salt and cover..... 40
A pot..... 16½.
Two pots with a cover...24¾ qr. oz.
Thirteen spoons.....27
A large cup and cover....53
In all 337 oz.

[l] The ground was bought partly of King's College, and part of it belonged to St. Mary's hostle whereof he had the lease. The breadth of the street at the east end was 24 feet 2 inches, at the west end 28 feet ½ inch, and its length was 177 feet 3 inches. The College is to forfeit 3*s*. 4*d*. per week for every default not remedied after forty days' notice.

messuage, lands and tenements in Lambeth, lately purchased of Thomas duke of Norfolk, for the perpetual maintenance of THREE SCHOLARS (in addition to those formerly founded) out of the schools of Canterbury, Aylsham and Wymondham. The nomination whereof he reserved to himself during his life, but that of one of them was afterwards to devolve upon the archbishop of Canterbury, and during the vacancy of the see upon the master and fellows, who were to have the sole choice of the other two. The first of these is to be taken out of Canterbury school, being a native of the city, the second out of that of Aylsham, being born there, and the third in like manner from Wymondham. The rest of their qualifications, as well as allowances and residence are much the same as the Norwich scholars, and they were to have a room called the Store-House fitted up for their reception. But if none be found so qualified in the schools whence they are to come, or the archbishop neglects to nominate within thirty days after notice given, he shall forfeit that turn: and in both cases the master and fellows are to choose whom they will out of the dioceses of Canterbury or Norwich.

And to shew that he meant not to confine his liberality to one particular Society, he gave £63. 13*s*. 4*d*. to Gonville and Caius College, for the maintenance of a student in physic; who should be nominated by the archbishop of Canterbury out of the school there; and to this he added both plate and books[m].

He gave likewise the same sum to Trinity-Hall, for the support of a student in law, who was to be chosen out of the three scholars of this College of his first foundation, or to be nominated by the corporation of Norwich in the same manner with them. He presented them also with plate and books[n]: in memory whereof his arms impaled with those of the archbishoprick, were placed in the bow-window of the hall, Æt. 70. 1574.

[m] Gilt cup and cover 40 oz. Pot and cover 23¾ with three double gilt bowls and covers, and twenty-six books.

[n] Gilt cup and cover 37 oz. Pot and cover 16 oz. with three double gilt bowls and covers, and twenty-six books.

And as a farther specimen of his bounty to the corporation of Norwich, he gave them a magnificent gilt bason and ewer weighing 175 oz.; in acknowledgement of which, with his many other singular favours conferred upon them, they sent him a letter of thanks, and at the same time entered into a covenant with this Society, whereby they bound themselves under a penalty of £100. never to alienate it, unless in a case of urgent necessity, and then not without the approbation of the masters of this College and of Trinity-Hall; the two Colleges gave bonds in like manner of £20. each for their cups and covers: yea, such was his liberality that within the four first years after his advancement, he gave the servants of his houshold in leases of lands, rectories, &c. £1291. 13*s*. 4*d*. beyond his yearly gifts amongst them, amounting to £2017. His foundations of fellowships, scholarships, increase of commons, &c. cost him £2000, whilst his yearly disbursements were £2400. He gave Nevile £100. for his book, laid out £500. upon the University Street, and £1400. upon his palaces, when the value of the archbishoprick did not exceed £3428. per annum°. All his goods and chattels at the time of his death amounted to no more than £2766. whereas his legacies, funeral charges, debts, &c. exceeded £3376. which deficiency was made up by his son out of the estate he left behind; but the whole produce of this not being much above a hundred pounds a year, he was put to difficulties in doing it: as it appears both from the smallness of the sums the College was obliged to accept, and from the time he took to pay in the remainder of the five hundred pounds that was unpaid at his father's death. Yea such was his dilatoriness herein, that by reason thereof, they were once forced to borrow fifty pounds of Dr. Hatcher upon a pawn of their plate.

I shall here add a small benefaction of his beloved wife, whom he had the misfortune to lose a few years before his death, to Mattishal the place of her nativity; to which, out of the like pious and be-

° A full account of these gifts, with much curious matter respecting the Archbishop's family, may be seen in Baker's MSS. Vol. xxxi.

nevolent disposition, she bequeathed a perpetual annuity of fifty shillings; wherein she consulted at the same time the welfare of both the souls and bodies of its inhabitants; who as a testimony of their grateful sense thereof, soon after joined in a letter of thanks to his Grace [p].

To all which I shall in this place subjoin an instance of Mr. John Baker's affection and regard for the College; who was half brother to the archbishop, by his father's marriage with Mrs. Parker his mother, and held the lease of the lordship of Landbeach at the annual rent of £8. 9*s.* 4*d.* which after having improved to £22. 17*s.* 4*d.*, he yielded up to the Society before it was half expired, and when it was reckoned of nearly the value of four hundred marks [q]. This he allotted to the payment of the tuition of the twenty scholars then founded, at the rate of 13*s.* 4*d.* each, with the like sum to the master, but some inconveniences being found in this manner of disposition, it was afterwards altered, and part of it applied to the commons of the master and fellows, till the expiration of the lease, when the whole was appropriated to that purpose for a hundred years.

Having thus taken a cursory view of his benefactions, I proceed next to his literature. His skill in ancient liturgies was such, that he was one of the first thought of to be joined with others, in drawing up a form of Common Prayer in the room of the Mass-Book; and when he came to be placed at the head of the Church, he laboured

[p] This annuity is to be paid out of nine acres of land, then in the possession of Robert Harleston her brother; and by indenture of 15 Nov. 1570 between him and the parishioners, 30*s.* of it is to be applied to the relief of thirty of the poorest and most needy persons of that parish, to Thomas Sparrowe and the poorest of his name and kindred for ever 5*s*, to a PREACHER, being the master or one of the fellows of Corpus Christi College for a sermon in that church, on one or two petitions of the Lord's Prayer, on one or two of the Articles of Faith, or one or two of the Ten Commandments, 8*s.* 4*d.* either on the Tuesday or the Wednesday in Rogation-week; wherein honest mention is to be made of Robert Harleston the father, of Margaret the daughter, and of the said distribution. The remaining 6*s.* 8*d.* is to be given to the vicar or parish-clerk teaching school there, otherwise 6*s.* of it is to be bestowed upon the poor, and the clerk is to have only 8*d.* (See Strype's Life of Parker, B. IV. c. III.)

[q] In 1571.

much to engage the bishops and other learned men in the revisal and correction of the former translations of the Bible. Which work was undertaken and carried on under his direction and inspection, who assigned particular portions of Scripture to each, which he afterwards perused and corrected, and spared no pains in getting it completed: this he was so happy as to effect in 1568, when a new edition of it was first published; as was another a few years after. He had already set forth *a Saxon Homily on the Sacrament*, translated out of Latin into that language, by Ælfric a learned abbot of St. Alban's above 700 years before; with two epistles of the same, wherein is not the least mention of the doctrine of *Transubstantiation*.

His thirst after, and skill in, antiquities were so great and well known, that he not only became the founder and patron of a society for preserving and cultivating the knowledge of them at home, but had many eminent foreign correspondents on that subject; amongst whom, we find Matthias Flacius Illyricus, author of *the Catalogue of the Witnesses of the Truth*, writing to him from Jene an university in Germany, and exhorting him to collect all such MSS. in these kingdoms as were either *rare* or *of any value*, and to deposit them in some public place for their better preservation. This was what he seemed ever to have in view, and accordingly obtained a warrant from the privy council[r], authorizing him to make a general search after all such ancient records and muniments as related to these realms, and which upon the dissolution of monasteries had fallen into private hands; whereby he preserved from perishing some of the most valuable remains of our Church and Nation.

In 1570, *Matthæi Westmonasteriensis Flores Historiarum*, and soon after *Matthæi Paris Monachi Albanensis Historia major* were first published by him, from various MSS. collated and compared together with great labour and pains; as were likewise the *Brevis Historia et Hypodigma Neustriæ*, of his continuator Thomas Walsingham; to which he added in the old Saxon character, the Life of King Alfred written by Asserius Menevensis. And indeed all the following pieces, with

[r] Dated 7 Jul. 1568. (CXIV. 12. MSS.)

many letters, and prefaces, mentioned in Tanner's *Biblioth. Britan. Hibern.* are said to have been either composed by him, or published at his charge:

Itinerarium Gyraldi Cambrensis.
Volusiani Epistola, cum Dialogo Anselmi.
Evangelia Saxonice cum Præfatio.
Epigramata varia Prosperi cum Conjuge, in Rythmo Anglico.
De Locis Comunibus Latinis Collect.
De Symbolo Fidei et de Hereticorum nominibus.
Conciones Variæ.
Heptarchia Britanniæ, &c.
The Table of Diett.
Of Degrees in Marriage.
A Roll of the feasts of Archbishop Warham, Neville, and others.
An Advertisement for Apparel.
A Method of making true English Metre.
A godly and necessary Admonition of the Decrees and Canons of the Council of Trent.
Upon the Ecclesiastes of Solomon with a Preface.
De Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ, cum Historia et Mappa ejusdem[s].
Oratio in Exequiis Mart. Buceri.

But the great work of all, and upon which he is thought to have spent most time, was that *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*. This, in his letter to the lord treasurer, to whom he presented a copy of it long before its publication, he speaks of as his own collection, which had been the employment of his leisure hours. Dr. Drake likewise in the preface to his edition of it, quotes a letter of his own from the College library, wherein he expressly stiles it, *My Book of my Canterbury Predecessors*. And archbishop Bramhall was of opinion that the conclusion of the preface proved the archbishop himself to have been the author[t],

[s] This was Dr. Caius's work and left in his hands to be published. The map, whereon are an Historical Inscription, the names of the hostles, streets and lanes of the town with their respective situations, the royal arms and archbishop's with those of the university and town, is a great curiosity, and was engraved by Richard Lyne in 1574.

[t] Consecration of Protestant Bishops, p. 165.

But notwithstanding these testimonies, and the concurrent assent of all who had mentioned it down to the time of Selden, he ventured to call this in question[u], yet without producing any authority, or giving us any reason for so doing; and Sir Henry Spelman after him, took Dr. Ackworth to have been either the author or collector of this book; whereas archbishop Usher supposes him to have written only the first part concerning the British Antiquities, but even there are such slips in the Latin, as could hardly have escaped an orator, though they might easily be forgiven an antiquary, whilst both he, Selden and Wharton ascribe the other part, of the lives of the archbishops principally to Josselyn[x], and make Parker little more than the director and encourager of the whole. To which, that I may preserve the impartiality of an historian, I shall in favour of the same opinion add a MS. note on the cover of a copy of this book which formerly belonged to his son John, and afterwards to Mr. Wharton and lord Sunderland, in these words "to Josselyn who wrote this book a prebend" and another of like import, taken from the frontispiece of the original MS. which Mr. Baker presumes to be by the same hand, "This History was "collected and penned by John Josselyn one of the sons of Sir Thomas "Josselyn knight, by the appointment and oversight of Matthew arch-"bishop of Canterbury, the said John being entertained in the "archbishop's house as one of his antiquaries; to whom besides the "allowance afforded in his house, he gave the parsonage of Hallenbourne "in Kent." And in Sir Roger Twisden's copy, which had the map of Cambridge, wanting in most others, at ch. v. p. 90. was this entry in MS. "Ita Baleus, atque eum hic secutus M. P. vel Johannes Josselynus "potius in Lib. de Antiq. Britan. Eccl[y]." And now if we refer the

[u] History of Tythes, cap. ix. p. 256.

[x] He was a native of Essex, made fellow of Queen's College in Cambridge at the time of Edward VIth's visitation, secretary and amanuensis for the Latin tongue to the archbishop and prebendary of Gorwall in the church of Hereford, &c. See Tanner's Biblioth. p. 430. The learned John Josceline is said to have drawn up a catalogue of our English historians for the use of the archbishop. Life of Caxton by Lewis, p. 65. Note (b).

[y] The curious MS. notes and additions to these books in J. P's own hand, may be seen in Baker's Collect. Vol. xxxi. p. 315.

reader moreover to what has been said of Josselyn's collections by Strype in his Life of Parker, and of this work by Mr. Wharton in the preface to his *Anglia Sacra* a fair abstract of the evidence on both sides will be laid before him; whereupon I shall leave him to form his own judgment, and only draw this conclusion from the whole, which I think no one will dispute with me, that if the archbishop was not the compiler of the work, yet he certainly was the designer and director of it; and must have had at least the chief hand in furnishing out the materials, as well as in correcting and revising it. It was first printed with Catal. Cancellar. &c. Acad. Cant. et Hist. Coll. by John Day in 1572, to which was afterwards added Matthæus, or the Life of the Seventieth Archbishop, with a blank page or two at the end for inserting the last passages of his life[z]; in one of which we meet with some farther account of him by his son John. To all these we may add a MS. in folio concerning his public and domestic affairs, written partly by the archbishop himself, and partly by his son, now belonging to the see of Canterbury, with the Historiola Collegii, drawn up by his order from divers writings and muniments therein, by his secretary above-mentioned: in which, for the better preservation of the memory of its benefactors, a succinct account is given of their transactions from

[z] This book growing very scarce, a second edition of it was printed at Hanau in 1603; as was another in 1729, by Dr. Drake, with plates of the archbishops' Monuments, Emendations, Indexes, &c. Mr. Baker's copy mentioned by Strype, (Book IV. Chap. XXIII.) was presented by him to this College. There is a beautifully illuminated copy in the original binding of the first edition in the university library, which was amongst the books purchased by George I. of bishop Moore's executors. See Sir Egerton Brydges' Restituta, Vol. I. p. 7. where he pays the following beautiful tribute to the archbishop's memory:

"Pure spirit of him, who, amid these times of turbulence and danger, could leave the "pomp of office, and protection of power, to cultivate the holy muses, I bow to thy name "with awe and reverence, and record thy written labours with fond admiration! Often as "I view the dilapidated abode* of thy rural retirement, I imagine the walls to be sanctified "by thy former presence, and often as I cross the deserted fields of its domain, now harassed "by the plough, and trod only by the uneducated husbandman, I behold again the forms "of the associates of learning, whom thou once cherishedst there, and people again the "surrounding woods and mansions with more cultivated and refined inhabitants."

* The ancient palace of Beaksbourne, to which the grounds of Sir E. Brydges' residence in the county adjoined.

the time of the foundation to the year 1569. In this history, however are not a few mistakes, besides so little regard is had to method and chronology, that where any other information could be had, I have sparingly made use of it; nay, when no other could be obtained, have scarce ventured to assert any thing positively upon its authority only. A short life of the archbishop was likewise drawn up by him, but different from that before spoken of, wherein he tells us he used his own judgment, as a testimony of his great regard for his master. Of both which pieces two copies are preserved in the College, and there is one amongst the archives belonging to the university; which corresponds exactly with our most ancient one, wherein at p. 74. are some passages wanting in the latter, whilst on the other hand there are almost three leaves in that at p. 81. not to be met with in the former. There is likewise another copy of these, together with the archbishop's several foundations, which seems to be written in the same hand with our latter, and is often quoted by Mr. Blomefield in his History of Norwich, now in the possession of that city[a].

But as such great and extraordinary undertakings could not be carried on without proper assistance, so besides drawers, engravers, printers, bookbinders and various other artists, the archbishop constantly retained persons of eminent learning in his family[b], whom he employed in making collections from that valuable treasure of ancient MSS. he had spared neither labour nor expence in gathering together, both at home and abroad, and afterwards in digesting and preparing them for the public. And moreover did what in him lay by example, exhortations and rewards to engage others in the like laudable pursuits[c]; but as this part of his character is no where better drawn than by Mr. Wharton, so I will give it you in his own words, "Ad elucidandas ecclesiæ "anglicanæ antiquitates plus omnibus contulit RR. P. MATT. PARKER "ARCH. CANT. Huic præsertim restitutam historiæ anglicanæ lucem

[a] This was bought by Edmund Dawson for 20*s*. paid out of the city treasury, January 12, 1621.

[b] Josselyn, Neville, Ackworth, &c.

[c] Lambard, Darell, Talbor, Nowel, Thynne, Gale, and many others.

"debemus; ab hoc unico ecclesiæ Anglo-Saxonicæ notitiam et monumenta "accepimus. Ipse omni doctrinæ genere cumulatissimus, Antiquitati "Anglicanæ illustrandæ plurimum insudavit, aliisque ut eandem susci- "perent provinciam author fuit. Libros a monasteriorum et ecclesiarum "bibliothecis projectos, discerptos, et per tabernas, per fœda loca dissipa- "tos conquisivit, melioris notæ historias luce publica donavit; viros "eruditos ad parile studium incitavit, eosdemque voto suo obsequentes "præmiis lautissimis et dignitatibus ecclesiasticis provexit; alios in fa- "miliam suam ascivit, quos ad antiquitates nostræ gentis enucleandas "muneribus provocavit, et exemplo præivit."

To which, give me leave to add, the opinion of the learned Camden, who stiles him, "Singularis ille omnium disciplinarum pater fautorque, "et summus venerandæ antiquitatis cultor."

And that of Fuller, who thought him, "A learned and religious "divine, and one who confuted that character given of antiquaries, that "generally they are either superstitious or supercilious, his skill in an- "tiquity being attended with soundness of doctrine, and humility of "manners."

He departed in the seventy-first year of his age, as Nevile happily expresses it, "*integris sensibus, ætate optimâ, e vitâ tanquam e Scenâ benè peractæ Fabulæ;*" and was buried in his own chapel at Lambeth, with that just and well known inscription of his friend Dr. Walter Haddon,

Depositum Reverendissimi in Christo Patris
MATTHÆI PARKERI Archiepiscopi Cantuar.
Sedit Annos xv. Menses vi. Ob. 17 Maii 1575.

Sobrius et prudens, studiis excultus et usu,
Integer, et veræ Religionis amans,
MATTHÆUS vixit PARKERUS. Foverat illum
Aula virum juvenem, fovit et Aula senem.
Ordine res gessit, Recti defensor et Æqui:
Vixerat ille Deo, mortuus ille Deo est.

But this monument was demolished, and his bones taken up and abused by the rebels in 1648, nor was it known what became of them: till after many enquiries and orders of the house of lords about them

in 1661, they were discovered to one of his successors, archbishop Sancroft after the restoration, who again replaced them in the midst of the area of the chapel, as a small marble stone facing the altar with this inscription upon it now denotes;

Corpus MATTHÆI Archiepiscopi tandem hic quiescit.

A copy of his Will dated 5 April 1575, is still preserved in the College treasury; as are two pictures of him in oil, with a beautiful one in water-colours, taken in the seventieth year of his age, at the end of the College statutes; to which is prefixed that of Queen Elizabeth, with Justice and Mercy crowning her, whilst Fortitude and Prudence are the supporters of her throne, as in the frontispiece of his great bible. His arms are in the oriel window of the new hall.

His only surviving son John[d], for whom, although he left but a small estate, he had made a plentiful provision otherwise according to Strype, after his father's decease went and resided at a favourite house of his at Bekesbourne in Kent; where he probably continued till 1590, when I imagine he came and dwelt in St. Mary's hostle, proceeded A. M. and as such became a privileged person[e]. Upon King James first coming to Westminster in 1603, he was knighted, as were many others on that occasion, but continued to live here till the time of his death, which happened in January 1619; on the twenty-ninth of which month he was buried in Great St. Mary's at the expence of the College, having been reduced to so great poverty, that not long before they gave him ten pounds out of their great affection[f]. They had in like manner lent his son Richard the same sum a short time before, out of great regard to his grandfather; with this condition "that if he should never be "able to repay them, it should be restored to the College chest *per* "*providentiam magistri et sociorum.*"

[d] Was born May 5, 1548, educated under the care of Dr. Perne at Peterhouse, matriculated 15 May 1562, and afterwards married Joan a daughter of Dr. Cox, bishop of Ely.

[e] He had a certificate for that purpose of Dr. Duport vice-chancellor in 1595.

[f] "Inopiâ jam tam gravi laboranti." Regist. Coll. Aug. 27. 1618. I know not how to reconcile Strype's account of the archbishop's family with these facts. See further account of Sir John and his son in list of Fellows. (Richard Parker.)

XV. LAWRENCE MOPTYD, B. D.

Being recommended to the Society by Dr. Parker upon his deprivation, for his successor in the Mastership, was accordingly elected and admitted on Dec. 29, 1553[a]. He was a native of Suffolk, had been many years fellow of Gonville-Hall before his promotion here. Bishop Goodrich the year after his election preferred him to the rectory of Teversham in this county, where a coat of arms, by some thought to be his, viz. *gul. on 3 ineschocheons arg. 3 cinque foils sab.* is still remaining in one of the windows of the parsonage-house. We know very little of the transactions of the Society during the time of his government, but that in the answers to the instructions at cardinal Pool's visitation, it is represented to have been in a state of great disorder; their masses and other offices being neglected by reason of their poverty.

It appears from Mr. Mere's affidavit[b], who was employed to further his interest with Dr. Parker in procuring the mastership, that he was a wealthy man, and promised to be a benefactor to the College; with which view soon after his election he ordered a bason and ewer to

[a] A.B. 1530. A.M. 1533. B.D. 1549.

[b] This affidavit is as follows, (MSS. cvi. 359.)

"Be it remembered, that I John Mere, beyng of holl mynd and memory, God be "thanked this vi daye of Aprile anno Domini 1558, testify these thynges underwrytten "to be true before God.

"First, that when Mr. Moptyd made me a meane to Dr. Parker to optayn the mas- "tership of Benet Colege for hym, and I the said John answered him that except I "thought he wold be a benefycial Mr. thereto, I wold be loth to move any communica- "tion therin, for that I knewe was trusted and lok'd for principally at the handes of "the sayd D. Parker the former. Mr. Moptyd then promised me that he intended to be "a benefycial Mr. to the same if he shuld succed the sayd D. Parker, and sayd these "words to me, *that ye knowe I trowe, I am no begger, and for my abilytye I wil do "it good.*

"Item, after that tyme, shortly after he had caused a bason and ewer of silver and "gilt, to be made by Christopher Ryngsted, to remayne in the said Colege as of his gift, "he the said Mr. Moptyd call'd me to his chamber, and shewed me the sayd bason and "ewer, and red me the superscription of the name of the said Colege, saying to me, *Mr. "Mere, ye se, that accordyng to my promise I made youe, I have done this bason to be "made, as ye see, for the Coleges use.*

By me, John Mere."

be made for their service; but as he chose to use them himself during his continuance here, and so had not given them in form to the College; his nephew and executor John Maptit[c], who had probably been a student in Gonville and Caius College in 1546, and was the gentleman of Fowlden to whom Mr. Mere assigned over the manor of Barton a few years after, refused surrendering them up, under a pretence that they were his uncle's private property, and found amongst other pieces of his chased plate. The Society however attempted to get them, but in vain, he paying no regard to what could be said in relation to the master's purpose, so that they began to despair of effecting it; till their sure and stedfast friend in all difficulties Dr. Parker, after his promotion to the archbishoprick, called upon him to give an account of his executorship, the will having been a short time before proved in his prerogative court; and by that means obliged him to restore what he had before refused to his pressing solicitations. He recovered likewise Dr. Cosyn's salt and cover, which had been alienated in the time of Sowode.

The master who had conformed to the change of religion that took place in Queen Mary's reign, and subscribed to its articles, died on the 7th of December 1557, leaving by will to the College thirty pounds for the following purposes, viz. to pay to the poor of his parish of Teversham annually 10*s.*, to the prisoners in the castle here 5*s.*, to those in the Tolbooth 3*s.* 4*d.*, to the poor in the Spittle House 20*d.*, and to the master and fellows for his commemoration in St. Benedict's church on the ninth of December, 6*s.* 8*d.*; when they were to pray for the souls of himself, and parents, as had been heretofore customary. There is in Trinity-Hall chapel a brass plate affixed to the wall with the following inscription upon it:

Laurentius Moptyd Sudovolcas Sacr. Theol. Baccal. Mr. Coll. Corp. Christi contulit huic Collegio seraginta Libr. pro fundatione unius Scholaris, qui obiit 7 die Decembr. 1557[d].

[c] The Coll. MS. called him *Frater,* but that has been erased and *Nepos* inserted in its place.

[d] Hence it has been concluded that his remains were deposited there; but the above is not in the form of a monumental inscription. He was probably interred in his church at Teversham.

XVI. JOHN PORIE, D. D.

Was elected master on the death of his predecessor Dec. 10, 1557, being then only B. D. He is said to have been of the county of Norfolk[a], was probably admitted here in 1520: A. B. 1524; A. M. 1527, and became fellow about seven years after; as he did likewise of the college of Stoke-Clare, whilst his old master and friend was dean there. He proceeded B. D. in 1535, and the year following we find him joining with Barnard Saunderforth, LL. B. in presenting Richard Raymond to the vicarage of Shepreth, that turn being granted them by the abbess of Chatteris. He was executor to master Sowode, who had made him president of the College; and continued here some years longer; but whether till 1555, when he became rector of Bunwell in Norfolk, I cannot speak with certainty[b]. The year following he succeeded Richard Lysher, who had likewise been fellow of the College, in the vicarage of St. Stephen in Norwich: and the Society presented him to the rectory of Landbeach vacant by the death of Whalley, soon after his promotion to the mastership; about which time he was also elected vice-chancellor of the university, and on that account admitted to the degree of D. D. by proxy. Upon the deprivation of Dr. Younge master of Pembroke-Hall in 1559, he was installed into his prebend in the church of Ely; and two years after into one in that of Canterbury; the former of which he resigned in 1563 and became rector of Lambeth the same year; and the latter in 1567, for a prebend of Westminster; as he did likewise Landbeach soon after, in favour of Henry Clifford one of the fellows, who died rector there in 1616. The archbishop appointed him one of the commissioners for visiting the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough, as the Queen did for preserving the peace in this county; of whose canopy

[a] It appears from Dr. Porie's Will dated May 1570, preserved in the prerogative office, that he was a native of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, [Qy. Thraxton, Norfolk.] to which church he bequeaths, as his native place, £6. 13s. 4d.

[b] He leased out the parsonage for six years to William Tolp in 1563, in consideration of his repairing the house and paying the arrears of tenths, which he got the bishop to confirm: and then resigned it the year following. This is severely animadverted upon by Mr. Blomefield in his History of Norfolk, Vol. III. p. 87. where he has mistaken the dates of some of his preferments.

he was one of the four supporters when she came to the university[c]: and afterwards attended her when she conferred the like favour upon Oxford; where he was then incorporated D. D.[d] In the Certificatorium of the diocese of Ely[e], he is said "sometimes to reside there, some-"times at the College, sometimes with the archbishop, and often at "his rectory of Landbeach, where he lived hospitably: and was re-"turned as a person qualified for preaching, for which he had a special "licence from the Queen."

In his time a new library over the butteries and kitchen, the former adjoining to the lodge being now too small, was fitted up at the expence of the College; on the south side of which were made three classes for the reception of the books taken out of the old library, chiefly given by Dr. Nobys: and on the north for the MSS. which the archbishop intended to present.

Complaint was made to the ecclesiastical commissioners in 1568, that by reason of the master's age and frequent absence, good order and government were greatly wanting in the College: and many misdemeanors both in manners and doctrine were charged upon the Society; whereupon they authorized the vice-chancellor, Dr. Younge, with the assistance of some heads, to enquire into these matters and give them an account thereof. But they, imagining the privileges of the university might be injured by such a proceeding, refused to execute the commission, whereupon it was withdrawn, and the master and fellows ordered to appear before the commissioners at Lambeth, which most of them readily submitted to. But one Thomas Stallar, A. B. lately elected fellow, and one of the principal parties in this business, refused to obey their summons, and that at the instance of the vice-chancellor, who commanded him not to appear before them: and likewise withstood a search they had ordered to be made in the College for suspected books; but how this affair ended, I cannot learn. The archbishop however finding himself unable to compose the dissensions in the college

[c] Aug. 5, 1564. "From Christ College her Grace came by the Market-hill and Butchery "to Bene't College, and because the time was passed she would hear no Oration. But "the Master, J. Porie, S. T. P. gave her a pair of Gloves and certain boxes of Comfitts." [Triumph of the Muses, or Queen Elizabeth's Entertainment at Cambridge, 1564.]

[d] 1566. [e] Taken in 1560.

in this public way, particularly those about religion and the introduction of Latin prayers[f], endeavoured to effect it privately by the interposition of Dr. Perne the vice-chancellor, and Dr. Leeds the master of Clare-Hall, who had formerly been a member of this house; but they not succeeding he was obliged to call in the assistance of the Chancellor. In the meantime he looked out for an active, stirring master in the room of Dr. Porie, who being now both old and infirm, and for the most part resident at Lambeth, was at length prevailed upon to go down and resign the mastership February 1st, 1569; but not without great reluctance and after long solicitations. He seemed indeed to take more delight in this, than in any other of his preferments, saying when he parted with it, that he gave up all his joy therewith: and soon after signified to his Grace he was willing to resign up all the rest; desiring him at the same time to use his interest in procuring his prebend for his successor Mr. Aldrich, "who was "known to him to be an honest young man and skilled in the learned "tongues, as also in French and Italian: and, as he trusted, like to "be of service to the realm hereafter." The archbishop together with the secretary and lady Stafford, whose son was then of the College, laboured hard to obtain this for him; but whether they then succeeded in their suit, or whether Dr. Porie kept it till the supposed time of his death in 1573 is uncertain[g].

Towards the latter end of his time, the number of scholars being so greatly increased by the archbishop's liberality, not only the Pensionary was fitted up at the College expence as above related; but the wall, which separated the upper chapel from the gallery, was taken down for their better accommodation with seats, in their attendance upon prayers, problems, and disputations. Several good regulations

[f] The Queen had ordered these to be used in all college chapels, for the better accustoming the scholars to that language, which order however was scarce any where complied with, and here in particular, notwithstanding the archbishop's positive injunctions to the master, some of the fellows went contemptuously out of the chapel whilst the master was reading, saying "Latin service was the Pope's dregs."

[g] Widmore in his history of that abbey places his admission on Nov. 13, 1570, whilst Newcourt and Le Neve defer it to 1573.

were likewise made concerning introits and treats upon admissions, when sponsors were appointed for every one's expences, and the rates of tuition settled as below[h]. It was about the same time that sir Thomas Knyvet of Buckenham castle in Norfolk recommended by will[i] the care of his second son Henry's education to the master, president and fellows, till he should arrive at the age of eighteen years; obliging his executors to pay them twenty pounds whenever he should be received into the College, and the like sum annually for meat, drink, apparel, and all manner of instruction in good learning and virtuous exercises: and if this was not thought sufficient by the master and fellows, it was to be increased at their discretion. They gave notice of their being ready to receive him in 1575, when he was about eight years of age; but having no where met with his name in the books, I imagine he was never admitted.

It is difficult at this distance of time, and from the small remains we have of this master, to form a true judgement of his character; it is apparent however from his continuance in his preferments, that he complied with all the changes of religion in those times; and yet, which is much to be wondered at, remained a favourite of the archbishop's, who had suffered so severely for his refusal. His Grace's enemies have indeed found out a reason for this, as well as for continuing him in the headship, which seems to have been entirely at his disposal, after he was superannuated, and incapable of performing the duties thereof; viz. that he was reputed to be very rich, and so he had hopes of being his executor: but in a letter to his friend Cecil, he protested he was so far from ever having any such design, that he would not even accept of it if offered, and that the world might for ought he knew, be much mistaken in their opinion of his wealth[k].

[h] Each scholar was to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and none under the degree of knight's sons more than 26*s.* 8*d.*, those at the most 43*s.*, and any others of a higher order in fellows' commons 53*s.* 4*d.*

[i] Dated Sept. 8, 1569. He married Catharine daughter of Edward Stanley earl of Derby, died Sept. 22, 1569, and was buried by his wife in the church of New-Buckenham.

[k] The archbishop was not mentioned in his will. He does not appear from his legacies to have died in affluent circumstances.

XVII. THOMAS ALDRICH, A. M.

ON the resignation of Dr. Porie, was appointed his successor in the mastership, Feb. 3, 1569, being then senior proctor of the university. He was the son of John Aldrich, mayor of Norwich in 1558; and again in 1570, a burgess for that city in several parliaments: and descended from Thomas Aldrich, mayor there in 1516, who is mentioned as an active man in the time of Kett's rebellion. This John, the father, as a grateful memorial of his affection for the Society, presented them with a cup and cover of silver double gilt, weighing 32oz. which they covenanted with him never to alienate.

It may be proper to observe here, that we shall henceforth be able to go on in our history with somewhat more certainty, from the time of the archbishop's appointment of a registrary, whose business it was to enter all acts of chapter in a book which he himself had presented for that purpose[a]. An office, which if faithfully executed, would be of singular service to every Society of this sort, it being often of the greatest use to be made acquainted with the minutest transactions of their predecessors.

A great number of houses in the town were sold in this master's time[b], from whence and by money received on other accounts, a sum

[a] "Hic liber actorum datus est M^ro Coll. Corp. Christi et Beate Marie Virg. in Cant. "et Sociis ejusdem Coll. per Matt. Archiepiscopum Cantuar. 6 Aug. 1569. ætatis vero suæ "65 precise completo, et habet paginas 288." This entry is in the Archbishop's hand-writing.

[b] Namely, the following:

	£.	s.	d.
Some houses in St. Mary's Parish, to Mr. W. Danser	18	0	0
One ditto in St. Michael's, to Richard Moody	16	0	0
Twelve acres 3 roods in Cambridge fields, to Richard Ainger, esq. of Coton	10	0	0
The White Hart in St. Edward's, to William Gybbons	80	0	0
A tenement and stable in St. Benedict's, to Robert Nicols	22	0	0
A tenement in St. Mary's, to Christ. Fletcher	35	0	0
A house in St. Peter's, to John Kidd			
The Unicorn in St. Mary's, to William Gybbons			
A house in All Saints', to William Ryddesdale	10	0	0
Three tenements in St. Benedict's, to John Baxter			
Sedge-Hall, alienated	5	0	0
Three houses in St. Mary's, to William Burrell	30	0	0
Two houses in St. Edward's, to William Hurst	26	13	4
One house in Trinity, to William Munsey			
One house in St. Mary's, to Dr. Hatcher	11	10	0
A tenement and garden in All Saints', to Andrew Redhead	44	0	0
A house in St. Mary's, to Thomas Creeke, LL.B	20	8	0
A house in St. Edward's, to Elizabeth Holland	26	0	0
A house in Little St. Mary's, to Robert Lynsey	25	0	0
A house in Little St. Mary's, to William Beaumont	40	0	0
Six houses in All Saints', to Thomas Evers	80	0	0

was raised to the amount of £1200. in the whole; part of which was laid out upon the purchase of the manor of Ricotte's with the advowson of the rectory of Little Wilbraham, in this county; such being deemed more commodious and profitable estates. These formerly belonged to two chantries of St. Michael in the chapel of Ricotté, in Oxfordshire, and upon their dissolution came to the crown; when they were granted to Sir John Williams, knight, who sold them for £386. to Dame Ursula Hynde, of Madingley, whose son Thomas in consideration of £830. joined in a conveyance with Francis Hynde, in 1570, to Edward Wood of Fulbourn, and Richard Aunger, as trustees for the College, till a new statute of mortmain could be procured. But these trustees before they made a surrender to the College, leased out the lands belonging to the manor, to Robert Oliver of Great Wilbraham, for 99 years; of whose lease Richard Berry having got an assignment was in possession of them in 1668; when a dispute at law arose between him and the College about separating them from his freehold, upon their letting them to a new tenant, Edmund Halfhyde, of Cambridge.

Dr. Caius, the second founder of Gonville and Caius College, gave them a new body of statutes in 1572, wherein he appoints the masters of this house, and of Trinity Hall[c], with the senior doctor in physic, their visitors; whom he requests to make up all quarrels and differences that may arise among them, except in the case *de inhabili magistro,* where the chancellor is to be applied to; and empowers them if necessary to call in the assistance of the vice-chancellor, to put their determinations in execution, which are to be final where two of them agree. The master and major part of the fellows, if they think any one injured, may at their own expence appeal to these visitors; whom he intreats to be favourable to the master, except in cases of greater offence, when they are to determine according to the statute, and in no wise to arrogate any other authority to themselves than that gives them. Each is to have 6*s.* 8*d.* for his trouble herein, with a private dinner at the like expence. A copy of these statutes was ordered to

[c] Gonville and Caius College and Trinity Hall are there stiled, *et loco et fundatione fratres.*

be kept by the provost and scholars of King's College, amongst their archives, as the same was likewise here, together with a tripartite indenture between the Doctor, this College, and his own; for the performance of the conditions whereof, he obliged the latter to give a bond of £500. to be inforced by the master of this house, in case of any default. The provost and master are to be annually invited to a public dinner on the 6th of October, the day of the Doctor's birth, and on the 26th of July, being that of his death: and at each of these times are to receive an acknowledgment of *3s. 4d.*

But to return to the master, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Sudbury, upon the death of Dr. Miles Spencer, March 2nd 1569; soon after his promotion he was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting papists, in Norfolk; and by Dr. Porie's recommendation to the archbishop, made his chaplain, and a prebendary in the church of Westminster. However notwithstanding all these favours, conferred on him in hopes of his answering the character above given, he soon after espoused Cartwright's principles, and joined with others in writing to the chancellor in his favour, and fell in with the puritan party; when he renounced his chaplainship, set himself up in opposition to his patron; and refused to take the degree of B. D., as the College statute required, within three years after his admission to the mastership: for the puritans of these times disliked proceeding to university degrees, because of their being obliged to subscribe to the articles of religion, and to conform to the rites and ceremonies of the established church. So that though he had before promised to do whatsoever the archbishop should direct him therein, yet would he not according to his Grace's advice, resign the mastership, nor persuade the five fellows, who were his friends[d], to join in the choice of the president for his successor; instead of so doing, he brought them up to town to solicit a dispensation from the Queen, for not taking this degree according to his oath: and endeavoured to get some great man of the council to

[d] The friends of the master were: Robards, Aldrich (Henry), Longworthe, Scott and Lewes. The party opposed to him were: Norgate (President), Fletcher, Sayer, Willoughby and Gooche.

accept him for his chaplain, in order to screen himself from the resentments of the archbishop, whom he nick-named "POPE OF LAMBETH and of BENE'T COLLEGE." However his grace seeing he could not reclaim him by reason, soon put a stop to this design, by writing and representing the case to the Queen and the Lord Burghley; which making him and his party begin to distrust their own strength, they desired to refer the hearing of their cause to the latter, as chancellor of the university, although not many months before, both he and all the fellows had unanimously committed it to the archbishop, as the fittest interpreter of that statute. But the university being unwilling it should come before the ecclesiastical commissioners, as thinking it would hurt their privileges, and the master himself now absolutely declining to appear before them upon this insinuation, that he much doubted of a fair hearing; the chancellor at length referred the inquiry into this business, to the vice-chancellor and some heads of the university: and desired them to give him their judgment upon it; which they accordingly did in a letter on the 8th of August, wherein they were clearly of opinion that such statutes were binding, and that it would be of bad consequence to dispense with them. The master, now plainly perceiving there was no way to escape, resigned, in order to avoid the disgrace of being deprived[e]. The chancellor at the same time reproached him with ingratitude towards his generous benefactor: and exhorted him to go with letters from him, signifying what he had done in this matter, and to make an humble submission; this he complied with and made promises of amendment, but the archbishop thought it not safe to rely upon them, nor to trust him any farther. The president with six other fellows wrote a letter of thanks to the chancellor for his wise and equitable determination; but none of Aldrich's party would join with them in signing it[f]. The charge against him, was not only

[e] "M^dum. Quod Thomas Aldriche, Artium Magister, Magister sive Custos Collegii Cor-"poris Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Cantabrigiæ resignavit Magisterium suum in manus "Reverendissimi in Christo Patris et Domini Domini Matthæi providentia Divina Cantuar. "Archiepiscopi et totius Angliæ Primat. et Metropo. Necnon in manus et potestatem soci-"orum Coll. præd. Decimo sexto die mensis Aug. Ano. Dni. 1573." (Coll. Ord. p. 10.)

[f] See Strype's Life of Parker for a fuller account of this matter.

for not taking his degree according to the statute; but likewise for evil-government of the College, for neglecting the exercises and discipline thereof, for leasing out the manor of Wilbraham by the feoffees, who were of his own appointing, upon very disadvantageous terms to the College, who had better proposals offered, and for treating the Society with contempt and insolence, whilst he made himself too much acquainted with the gentlemen of the country, with divers other articles of misbehaviour, to the number of twenty. But the College troubles did not end with his resignation, for the master and fellows were afterwards under a necessity of appealing to chancery to oblige him to account for several sums of money he had received by sale of houses, but had not yet paid, to restore many writings, together with the private seal of the master, and other things of value he had carried away: and likewise to discharge the several debts he had contracted. But this being an intricate affair, was referred to Henry Hervey, LL.D. one of the masters in chancery, and Tho. Wrenne, esq.; who were appointed to come and hear the whole at Cambridge; where it might be done more conveniently; and to determine according to their judgment. These however were not recovered till after his death, which happened in 1576, when letters of attorney were granted by the Society, to demand of his administrators what was due to them, as likewise the goods and writings he had of theirs; for the payment of the former of which, the effects he left in the lodge were seized upon, and the latter were restored by his father. He had interest enough upon his repentance and reconciliation, to get reinstated in a prebend in the church of Westminster, of which he had been likewise deprived for notorious non-conformity, but lived not long to enjoy it, being probably worn out by the treatment he had met with, and the disappointments and troubles in which he had been involved.

The Life of the Archbishop annexed to the Historiola above-mentioned, was translated into English, and published abroad with this title: "The "Life of the 70 Archbishopp off Canterbury presentlye sittinge englished, "and to be added to the 69 lately set forth in Latin. This numbre "of seventy is so compleat a number as it is great pitie ther shold be "one more: but that as Augustin was the first, so Matthew might "be the last. Imprinted 1574."

In the marginal annotations to which, he is scandalously reflected upon: and in a continuation are most bitter invectives against the Antiquitates Britannicæ; wherein he is taxed with being himself the author of the life said to be compiled by Joscelyn. This was undoubtedly set forth by some of the archbishop's enemies, and Aldrich has been suspected of being the translator; "it is probable" (says Strype) "Aldrich the master was privy to it." Mr. Baker however clearly shews that the translation was made from the university copy, and hence it may fairly be inferred that it was not the work of any member of this College[g].

The archbishop had likewise been a great friend to his brother Henry, who was elected into a fellowship here in 1569, which he resigned about ten years after; and in 1593, out of great regard to the College, left them forty pounds by will, to provide charcoal for the support of the hall fire, from Candlemas to thirty days after, the archbishop having provided only to that time, with which legacy two houses on the Pease Hill were purchased, and an annuity of forty shillings reserved out of their rent for that purpose[h].

[g] The author states of himself, that "his lot was so low, that he dared to say the "archbishop knew him not." Strype's conjecture is probably correct, that it was the work of Stubbs, who was connected by marriage with Cartwright, and whose hand was chopped off some years after for bold and seditious writing.

[h] The College was in a flourishing condition during Aldrich's mastership as appears from the following list of members in 1570:

The Master	1
Fellows	11
Pensioners (superior)	9
Bible Clerks	3
Scholars	16
Pensioners	25
Sizars	3
Total	68

XVIII. ROBERT NORGATE, D. D.

Succeeded Aldrich in the mastership, Aug. 22, 1573; being then A. M. and president of the College[a]. He is said to have been born at Aylsham, in Norfolk, but was not admitted here till made fellow in 1567. The archbishop to whom he afterwards bare a relation by marriage[b], made him one of his chaplains; and not only assisted him in this promotion, but presented him to the rectory of Lackingdon in Essex, soon after. He was installed into a prebend in the church of Lincoln, in 1577, had the rectory of Forncet, in Norfolk, from the Queen the year following, and was made canon of the church of Ely, not long after. As he proceeded D. D. in 1581, and was then master of the College, so it is not likely he should have been taxor of the university the next year, as the printed catalogues make him; but was probably placed there by mistake, for William Norgate who was then fellow; he served it however in the capacity of vice-chancellor, in 1584; in which year he was presented by the Queen, to the rectory of Little Gransden, Cambridgeshire.

The entries in the College books referred to below[c], inform us that the pestilence was very rife here in 1574, and the year following. It was about this time, that Sir Thomas Smith, who had so eminently

[a] A. M. 1568. B. D. 1575.

[b] He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Baker, of Cambridge, by Catharine his wife, who was the daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, of Shelly in Suffolk.

[c] An. 1574. "Discedunt Literati Cantabrigienses propter Pestilentiam:" and by another soon after, "Eligitur Mr. Kett in Officium Senescalli, et jam officii sui initium facit pro "anno subsequente 1575. Sed omnes Regentes, Non-Regentes, Baccalaurei, Sophistæ et re-"liqui penè Discipuli hoc tempore a Cantabr. discessi propter Pestilentiam, in Rure peregri-"nantur ut Rusticani."

In the spring of the same year, three Norfolk scholars of this College were drowned at Grantchester, as appears from the register of that parish: "Item. Tres Norfolcienses è "Collegio Corporis Christi, in Cantabrigia, viz. Johannes Butler, Thomas Owles, Robertus "Smith, in communi Amne submersi erant ac sepulti decimo septimo die mensis Maii anno "Dni 1574."

distinguished himself as a scholar, an orator, and professor in this university, beginning to perceive the decrease in the value of money, and thinking it might become inconvenient on that account hereafter for its members to receive all their rents in coin, procured that excellent act of parliament, of such great and lasting emolument, for the payment of a third part at least of the old rent of lands, tythes, &c. belonging to Colleges, in corn, as may be seen more at large in his Life by Strype.

About this time the vice-chancellor and two senior doctors in divinity, were called upon to interpret several clauses in the new statutes[d].

The year following[e], a dispute arising about the salaries of the master and fellows appointed by the eighth and sixteenth statutes, viz. ten marks to the former, eight to each of the latter, in priest's orders, and six to every deacon, which were thought to be inconsistent with the eighteen, it was agreed at a general meeting of the society, that to avoid any fraud or injury to the master or to any fellow resident or non-resident, distribution of the remainder should be made at the end of every quarter in the above-mentioned proportion, every one paying for his own commons. At the same time they made some useful decrees for the better preservation of the books in the College library[f].

Lord Burghley, chancellor of the university, decreed in 1575, in a dispute between the master and fellows, that "no election of a fellow "should be made, or any other weighty College matter determined "upon, without a previous notice of at least eight days, being affixed "to the doors of the hall." No copy or mention of this decree is to be met with among our College records, but the original, with his lordship's seal attached to it, was found among the archives of the university by Dr. Carryl, formerly registrary. As Lord Burghley (not being our visitor) had no authority to bind the society to the observance of this decree, it never obtained the force of a statute, and, if attended to for a short time, soon fell into disuse.

Sir Nicolas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, formerly a member of this house, and ever a well-wisher to it's interest, as

[d] Vid. "Interpretationes Statutorum." [e] 1576. [f] Act. Cap. p. 17, 18. A. D. 1576.

a lasting testimony of his regard and affection, gave in 1577 an annuity of twenty pounds, issuing out of his manors of Studdye and Burningham, in Norfolk, for founding of SIX SCHOLARSHIPS. These scholars are to be chosen out of Redgrave school, in the following manner. The society are to give notice of a vacancy within fourteen days, by sending down one of their fellows (being learned) to the schoolmaster and the governors of the school, that a new scholar may be chosen by his heirs male, with the advice of the person sent down and schoolmaster; who is to be sent to College within ten days after the election, and the charges thereof, as well as of the elector's coming down, are to be borne by his friends. These scholars are to be allowed 1*s.* 2*d.* per week for commons, with other advantages of barber, laundress, &c. amounting to near the whole sum settled, to have the three lower chambers on the west side of the quadrangle for their habitation, to be treated in every respect as the rest of the scholars, and to be equally eligible with them into any of the eight common fellowships. Out of these scholars likewise, or other members of the College (if they shall be found as fit as others of the university) he obliges his heirs at law to choose a schoolmaster upon every vacancy. If these scholarships are not regularly filled up, the master and fellows are to dispose of them as they please, and if the above conditions are not complied with on their part, the annuity is to cease during such neglect, otherwise to be duly paid half yearly: in default whereof power is given them to distrain upon the estates settled for this purpose.

The year following, a licence for the appropriation of the rectory of St. Benedict, was obtained of bishop Cox; when the parsonage-house was taken into the College, and either rebuilt or much repaired.

The great work of this master's time was building a NEW CHAPEL, much wanted by reason of the old one's being too strait and inconvenient; in forwarding of which he spared neither pains nor application; yea he was not deterred from this laudable undertaking by the ungrateful treatment he met with at home on that account, but having obtained some handsome benefactions of the lord keeper and others, as also fixed upon a proper plan, he went about it with all diligence.

This work was begun in 1578, upon a plan that had been concerted between the Society and Sir Nicolas Bacon, lord keeper of the great Seal of England, on a visit he made them the year before; who seeing the place they made use of for divine worship, was not only incommodious, but too small for the number of their students, then greatly increased, was pleased out of his regard to religion, and the College, whereof he had once been a member, to bestow on them £200. himself towards erecting a new chapel, besides engaging other friends to lend them their assistance. In memory whereof, as well as to do honour to him, the portico at the entrance was erected with his lady's benefaction, and had the following inscription upon it:

Honoratiss. Ds. Nicolaus Bacon
Custos Magni Sigilli Anglie
extruxit.

Dominicæ	Salutis	1578.	Anno Ætatis	Suæ	68.
Regni	Elizabethæ	21.	Cancella-	Riatus	21.

His own arms quartering Quaplode were placed in the middle; impaling Fernley his first wife on the one side, and Cooke his second with all its quarterings on the other. A correct drawing of the entrance to the ante-chapel, and of the shields over the door, may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1826. The master and fellows out of gratitude for this and many other favours, desired his acceptance of a gilt mazer as a small acknowledgment thereof[g]. The Queen, probably upon his solicitation, contributed towards this work about thirty loads of timber, by a warrant under her privy signet, from the estate of a dissolved monastery lying in Barton, as did in like manner Francis earl of Bedford one hundred and forty-six tons of stone from that of Thorney, which were delivered at Guy-Hirne upon the lord keeper's letter and the earl's warrant. Mr. Wendy the son of Dr. Wendy, who then lived at Haslingfield in this county, gave likewise one hundred and eighty-

[g] Sir Nicholas Bacon died Feb. 20, 1579, before the chapel was finished. "He was," says Burnet, "not only one of the most learned and pious men, but one of the wisest ministers "this nation ever bred."

two loads of stone from the late priory of Barnwell, besides what the College tenants of Landbeach and Wilbraham could bring in two days with their teams; all which was delivered by Father Tibolds one of the late canons there by order of Mr. Wendy. Dr. Busbye gave some trees for the scaffolding; Thomas Buttes, esq. the brother of Sir William of Thornage-Hall in Norfolk, was at the expence of glazing the south-window nearest the east, which was adorned with his arms and crest. Mr. Lucas who had formerly been a student here gave the upper north-window in which were his arms with this inscription: "EDWARD LUCAS "OF LONDON GENTLEMAN MADE THIS WINDOWE, 1582." Mr. John Parker the archbishop's son promised the stalls, and perhaps his benefaction might be applied to that purpose; Mr. Clarke the cieling; Mr. Anger and Mr. Machill each a window; but it is doubtful whether any of these performed their promises, the expence of the east and lower north-windows being placed to the College account. The wainscotting and cieling were not finished, till the mastership of Dr. Jegon, who was probably a contributor thereto; as his arms were upon the former, as were likewise those of Roger Manners, esq. who gave fifteen pounds towards them, upon both. The whole charge of this building exclusive of the two windows above-mentioned and the scholars' labour, who were employed in assisting the workmen, and allowed exceedings for their pains, amounted to upwards of £650; whereof the master by his assiduous application to the friends of the Society, collected at least £456. as appears by the list of contributors below[h]: who were the principal if not the only ones. The residue of the money was advanced by the College at different times; which, might occasion the distress

	£.	s.	d.
[h] Sir Nicolas Bacon, knt.	200	0	0
Lady Bacon his widow, forty marks.	26	13	4
The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	10	0	0
The delegates of Canterbury, ten marks.	6	13	4
Mr. Peirson, Prebendary of Canterbury.	10	0	0
Archbishop Grindal.	20	0	0
The Corporation of Norwich.	20	0	0
Thomas Buttes, esq.	10	0	0
Mr. Reade, of Sedgeford in Norfolk, gent.	10	0	0
Mr. Clifford, fellow.	2	0	0
Mr. Sayer, fellow.	2	0	0
His pupils in 1584.	5	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Francis Drake.	30	0	0
John Parker, esq.	20	0	0
Serjeant Bendlose.	20	0	0
Dr. Norgate, the master.	6	13	4
Mr. Brome, the father of John Brome, fellow.	6	13	4
Contributions of fellows and scholars.	14	11	0
Of the B. A. 1584.	4	0	0
Of the same 1585.	14	15	0
Mr. Rant, of Norwich.	2	0	0
Dr. Edward Leeds, for slating.	12	3	6
Mr. Thexton and pupils.	2	19	10

afterwards complained of by Dr. Copcot. The arms of the principal benefactors, on painted glass, were put up in the great east window in 1583, where was likewise the name of God and of his essence, at the expence of ten shillings each: and remained there, till upon an alteration of the chapel they were removed into the hall.

Whilst the master was thus employed, Philip Nichols one of the fellows exhibited articles of complaint against him before Dr. Hatcher the vice-chancellor and Dr. Binge, who were appointed by the lord treasurer to hear and examine the matter. But he protested against their authority as visitors, being not statutably called upon for that purpose; and only condescended to answer before them, in order to satisfy his lordship. He was accused, of having run the College in debt by building the chapel and other ways: of electing Mr. Reade fellow contrary to the statute: of taking upon himself the office of bursar: of disposing of some part of the College estate without making a new purchase, and of divers other things: but as this complainant seems to have been much irritated against the master, by reason of having heretofore fallen under his censure, and was joined by none of the other fellows in this prosecution; I am apt to think most of the articles might be somewhat aggravated, although perhaps not altogether without foundation. This quarrel was subsisting upwards of a year, to the great disquiet and expence of the Society; and that too at a time when they were very poor, as the several suits commenced against them in the vice-chancellor's court, by the tradesmen with whom they dealt, not long after do sufficiently evince.

About this time there was a contest with Henry Clifford, late fellow, and then rector of Landbeach, about a toft opposite to the church, which he claimed as glebe belonging to the rectory; and that by the specialty of the terriar-book, which calleth it "*gardinum rectoris,*" and accordingly detained it from the college farmer Mr. Smith, who thereupon commenced a suit against him, which was heard at the castle of Cambridge 21 March, 1583, when the jury upon the view of the evidence with the writ *ad quod damnum,* gave in their verdict that it belonged to the College, notwithstanding the parsons had for a long time occupied it.

Many tenements in the town were likewise sold in this master's time, and the money thence arising employed in making a purchase of lands in Stow-cum-Qui, of the annual rent of £25., of Sir Francis Hynde of Madingly: the title to which being afterwards called in question, brought a good deal of trouble and charge upon the College. And it appears from a letter of attorney, empowering Robert Jennings and Christopher Tucke, A. M. to take possession of lands in Shepreth, that about three acres of meadow were given to the Society by Edward Ingrey of that parish; but for what purpose, or how they were afterwards disposed of, I could never learn.

Dr. Norgate died November 2, 1587, and was buried either in his own chapel or St. Benedict's church: and soon after his goods were sold by a decree of the vice-chancellor for the payment of his debts and funeral charges[1]. He left behind him a widow, who married Nicolas Felton afterwards master of Pembroke-Hall and bishop of Ely; and a son named Edward, who taking a fancy to heraldry and limning, was trained up in that way by his father-in-law; he chiefly excelled however as an illuminer, in making the initial letters to patents; in which Fuller tells us, "He left few heirs to the kind, none to the degree of his "art therein;" and adds, what redounds much more to his honour, "that he was a right honest man." He was one of the clerks of the signet to King Charles I., and made Windsor-herald for his great skill in that science.

[1] "Mem. Upon the death of Mr. Rob. Norgate, D. D. late Mr. of C. C. C., forasmuch "as no person would administer upon his goods for that he was supposed so much indebted, "public Proclamations were made by Mr. Dr. Legge then Vicechancellor to call in all his "Creditors, divers of which appearing demanded £283. 9*s.* 7*d.* the Mr. and Fell. £315. 11*s.* 8*d.* "due to the Coll. whereupon an Inventory of his Goods was taken and the whole appraised "at £86. 6*s.* 9*d.* which was distributed by the Vicechancellor's decree as follows:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
"Funeral expences, Inventory and Proclamations	4	15	8
"Goods reclaimed by the owners of whom borrowed	13	5	9
"To Mr. and Fellows for Rent of the Christopher where he dwelt 10 years	25	0	0
"To do. in part of their great debt by Goods distrained in his life time	32	12	4
"Books reclaimed by divers persons	1	9	5
"Adjudged to Mrs. Eliz. Norgate his late wife for a Bed for her and Children.	4	12	8
"To other Creditors	4	10	11

[Univer. Will Bk. p. 109.]

XIX. JOHN COPCOT, D.D.

ON the death of Dr. Norgate was elected his successor in the headship, Nov. 6, 1587, being recommended by Lord Burleigh. He is generally thought to have been a native of Calais, was admitted scholar of Trinity College in 1562, where he afterwards became fellow; and during his continuance in that station was chosen vice-chancellor of the university. When within the walls of his own College he gave the upper hand to the master, Dr. Still, but took it of him every where else. Before the year of his office ended he was removed hither, and since his time none but heads of houses have been elected into that office, this having been a very rare, though not a singular instance of the contrary[a]. He was a prebendary in the church of Chichester, and chaplain to archbishop Whitgift, who probably presented him to the rectory of St. Dunstan's in the East: and so well was he esteemed by the clergy of this diocese, that he was chosen their proctor in convocation more than once. He was not only a great proficient in and lover of literature himself, but an encourager of it in others, as the orders made soon after his coming in, concerning the regulation of the exercises of the College, sufficiently evince; and those concerning the service of the chapel are no less a testimony of his regard for discipline.

And because there had been some dispute about the appointment of the bursar, who from the time of Porie had been annually elected in the same manner with the other officers, the statute whereby the master had the sole nomination, having been cut out both of his book, and of that with the Queen's seal appendant, (a most base and disin-

[a] John Hatcher, M.D. Fellow of St. John's, was vice-chancellor in 1579, and there are a few earlier instances. (See Restituta, Vol. IV. 383.) In 1580 a dispute arose respecting the nomination of the vice-chancellor, viz. whether it should be by the heads of houses or by the heads and doctors. See a full account with the chancellor's decision upon this point, in Strype's Life of Grindal, (Book II. Ch. 11.)

genuous practice, and an indication of a bad cause,) an order[b] was made that the latter should for the future be kept in the common chest. As was another not long after, which by reason of the College being in debt was thought adviseable, that no new fellow should henceforth enjoy any emolument from his fellowship, till such time as the Society should find themselves in a condition to allow it. This poverty however was not productive of its usual consequence, peace; for the year following a violent contest arose which interrupted their quiet for some years; the occasion of it was this. Anthony Hickman[c], who was then of Peterhouse, had procured a mandate from the Queen to succeed Philip Nicols in his fellowship here, and was accordingly elected and admitted in his room, Apr. 26, 1583, her majesty at the same time dispensing with any private statute of the College to the contrary. He continued in possession of it for three years without going into orders, which indeed would have been necessary at the very time of his election to that place[d], had it not been dispensed with, when the master and fellows were of opinion it was proper for him to be deacon, or that his fellowship would of course be void: to prevent any dispute however and for keeping him in the Society, they proceeded to a new election, which he accepted of, upon condition that it should not be prejudicial to the privileges he had by the Queen's dispensation. Upon this Henry Rewse and John Brome, who had been made fellows soon after his first coming in, claimed seniority of him, but he being unwilling to allow of this, it occasioned some warm debates between them. To put an end to which as soon as might be, the master took the opinions of some civilians in the university, who adjudged the dispensation valid, and thereupon with the consent of the major part of the Society, he made a decree in favour of Hickman; who

[b] Vid. Coll. Ord. Book, Dec. 1, 1578.

[c] He was the fourth son of Anthony Hickman, esq.; of Woodford Hall, in Essex, a zealous Protestant, and an ancestor of the earl of Plymouth. He took the degree of A.M. about the time of his being made fellow, became moderator of the university two years after, and was LL. D. before his death, which happened on Dec. 13, 1597; when he was buried in St. Bene't, Paul's-Wharf, London. See Collins's Peerage, Vol. II. p. 465.

[d] It being, I apprehend, that of the foundation of the duchess of Norfolk. See p. 63.

accordingly kept his place during Norgate's life. But upon Dr. Copcot's coming in, who was thought to be somewhat prejudiced against him, for not readily joining with his friends in his election, and because of his being well affected towards the puritans, this dispute was again revived; and a new determination of the master and five fellows, two of whom were the parties concerned, given against him. This he refused to acquiesce in, and would not deliver up the key of the chest wherein the College seal was kept, till some doubts he had, about the instrument to which it was to have been set, should be resolved. Whereupon the master asked him thrice if he would submit and confess his fault; to which his reply was, that he could not submit to the former, by reason of its being a thing before determined, although the registering of it had been accidentally omitted; nor would he comply with the latter, lest the College should suffer damage thereby. The master not satisfied with these answers, pronounced him not fellow; but he not being disposed to acquiesce in this ejectment, appealed to the vice-chancellor, Dr. Legge; who inhibited the master from proceeding therein: yet notwithstanding this inhibition, within three days he called his fellows to a new election, ordered Hickman to be removed from his chamber by violence, and turned out of the College. The Society also made an order, that if any of the fellows should be aiding and assisting in doing any thing that might be any way prejudicial to the rights and privileges thereof, they should be suspended from the profits of their fellowships during pleasure: and another for defending themselves at the public expence of the College, against any action Hickman might bring against them for the recovery of his fellowship. The civilians to whom the case was put, declared they thought the former determination of Dr. Norgate ought to be abided by, and that the number for doing an act of this kind, was insufficient, according to the words of the statute: whilst the vice-chancellor and his assessors, after examining the matter were likewise of opinion, there was no sufficient cause for his deprivation, and accordingly certified the same under their hands to his relation, secretary Walsingham; who concluding from hence that his behaviour was not such as he had been charged with, recommended the consideration thereof to the archbishop

Whitgift, to whom the master was then chaplain; who after a full hearing declared, "he had been no otherwise dealt with, than he should "have been, if he had been in Dr. Copcot's place: and that the lawyers "whom he had consulted were of opinion, his expulsion was a legal "act, although not done by a major part of the whole Society." He had now no other resource but to the chancellor of the university, with him therefore he lodged his complaint, as the master and his friends did a justification of their proceedings, in the following terms. "*Quem approbatorem domicilii nostri literarii olim habuimus, te nunc* "*ejusdem conservatorem fore speramus et defensorem. Itaque cognosce,* "*quæsumus, vir nobilissime, non nos* Anth. Hickmanum, *sed leges nos-* "*tras, quæ fastum ubique et otio erudito inimicos detestantur, ejecisse, &c.*"

The chancellor thereupon immediately sent to the archbishop to enquire what had been done in this matter, and would have proceeded to a hearing, had not the vice-chancellor and others represented to him the impropriety of carrying it out of the university, and got it referred back again to them; who after a thorough examination, judging the proceedings against him unjust, and contrary to the customs and statutes of the College, put an end to this long, tedious and expensive contest, by declaring his ejectment illegal, pronounced Henry Mihell, who had been elected into his room, not fellow: and reinstated him in his former place, after a deprivation of three years. In consideration of which loss of time and interruption of his studies, he obtained letters of the Queen dispensing with his taking his B. D.'s degree for four years longer, it being then the time he ought by statute to have taken it. This is the best information I have been able to get in relation to this affair, (which seems to have been hitherto imperfectly represented in the books referred to below,) from the original papers themselves[e]. It is indeed somewhat more favourable than any account heretofore given of him; but as on the one hand, I think it incumbent upon me to relate the facts as I find them; so on the other, I am far from undertaking to justify his conduct in all particulars; looking

[e] Inter Archiv. Acad. Box XIII. 1. See more of this in Strype's Life of Whitgift, Book III. Chap. 19. and Annals.

upon it as blameable in some, and am in no doubt about his having been of a turbulent, contentious disposition; or if I was so, his being again suspended by a major part of the fellows in Dr. Jegon's mastership, within two years after his having been restored, *propter impacificos et immodestos mores*, would easily satisfy me; this censure however was taken off upon his submission, and he left the College soon after.

There was likewise another controversy on foot at the same time[f], about the necessity of the IXth and Xth fellows taking the degree of B. D. within eight years after being A. M. *sub pœna amissionis sodalitii sui ipso facto;* to which Matthew Sethell, who then occupied one of those places, gave occasion by refusing to take it. Whereupon the president and seven fellows in the master's absence took upon them to declare his fellowship void; but as soon as the master returned, he thought proper to apply to the vice-chancellor Dr. Nevile and the two senior doctors Ball and Soame, to determine whether the president had any such power in his absence, and whether Sethell was removeable by statute; whereupon the statute and indenture, with the reasonings thereupon on both sides, too long to be inserted here, were laid before them, but I have not been able to meet with their determination on these points. The opinion however of some civilians upon Sethell's allegations was to the following purport. "For any thing here alledged "by C. D., if he be not bachelor of divinity within eight years *post-* "*quam rexerit in artibus* he is subject to the payne of the statute, "which is loss of his fellowship *ipso facto.*"

But notwithstanding this he was restored without taking that degree, as is evident from his being stiled only A. M. when a grace was passed for his proceeding LL. D. in 1592[g].

During the time of the master's being vice-chancellor, he met with a great deal of trouble from Christ College, where puritanism at that time prevailed; for finding the statutes there much neglected, and divers matters that required redress, being an active resolute man, he

[f] Jul. 2, 1589.

[g] Vide Archiv. Acad. Box XIII. 1.

determined to visit the College, as they empower the chancellor, or his deputy in his absence, to do every year: where having observed many disorders, he drew up and sent them some injunctions for their correction and amendment; but these being disliked they refused to comply with them, and complained thereof to their chancellor, who, after the dispute had lasted a long time by divers prorogations, and Dr. Copcot had quitted his office, was obliged to appoint other persons of the university to judge of the matters between them[h].

Mr. Perkins of the same College and Mr. Gray, who about the same time gave offence by their sermons at St. Mary's church, wherein they defended some puritanical doctrines; as did likewise Mr. Chadwick of Emmanuel, who preaching upon St. Bartholomew's day, asserted amongst other things, "that many thousands of souls were lost by the non-"residents of the university:" and Raphe Durden, B. A. of Pembroke-Hall, afterwards a minister in Essex, a wild enthusiast of that time, who imagined himself to be Elias, were all brought and examined before him; but the censures passed upon them are not to be met with in the university registers[i].

[h] See Strype's Annals.

[i] "To the most Honorable the L^d. BURGHLEY &c."

"Right Honorable my very good Lord.

"Raphe Durden Batchelor of Arts in Pembroke Hall and after Minister in Essex "from whence he came, and kept with his friends in Cambridge was imprisoned by me in "November last, because he named himself ELIAS, and being at libertye would be preaching "very disorderly, whither he could come. Sins that time he hath written certain papers, "and as it seemeth dispersed them abroade interpretating the Revelation of St. John after "his own fansye, and both in worde and writing hathe uttered some dangerous matter "touching the estate of the Realme, as by the examination of Robert Williamson here in-"closed may appeare, and also by other papers which I send unto your Lordship sealed in "a several paper. I had them from the Tolbooth where Durden remayneth, and thither "I have sent Williamson, till I hear further your Lordships pleasure. God preserve your "Lordship in health and long life to his Glorye. From Trinity Colledge Cambridge 25th "of July An°. 1587.

"Your L^s. most bounden

"JOHN COPCOT."

(Baker's MSS. Vol. VI.)

But farther, to his exhortations we are in some measure indebted for Mr. Hare's Collections, as he himself testifies[k]; containing the charters and privileges of the university in three large volumes, with a fourth, wherein are those relating to the town only. After having compiled these with great labour and expence, he presented them to the university to be carefully preserved in their public chest, with a copy thereof for the use of the vice-chancellor, and another for the registrary: and afterwards conferred the like favour upon Oxford, to which he bare no relation.

A book called the "Counterpoison" was published in 1583, containing "Reasons for the Eldership," which Dr. Copcot or Copquot, as his adversaries were pleased ludicrously to stile him, being a staunch defender of the worship and discipline of the established church, learnedly confuted in a sermon at St. Paul's Cross not long after; to this however they replied, as may be seen with the book itself and an extract from the sermon, in "A parte of a register of sundrie memorable matters "written by divers godly and learned men, who stand for a reformation in the church," printed about that time[l]. He preached likewise a most learned Latin sermon before the convocation holden in 1585, upon 1 Tim. vi. 13. *Præcipio tibi coram Deo, qui justificat omnia, &c.*

He presented Bellarmine's works to the library, as his brother did ten pounds to the poor scholars of the College some years after, and died in the beginning of August 1590; but no mention is made of the place of his interment. His learning and skill in controversy were such, that we find his name amongst those who were recommended as fit and able persons to be employed in the conferences with the priests and jesuits[m]. Fuller tells us he was a great critic in the Latin tongue; but so much macerated with constant study, that Drusius, an

[k] "Collect. anno 1587, tempore venerabilis et eruditi viri Joannis Copcot, S.T.P. tunc "Vice-Cancellarii, qui me ad opus illud summopere incitavit." Robert Hare, esq. was son of Sir Nicholas Hare late master of the rolls, sometime a member of Gonville and Caius College, and a man of fortune.

[l] Strype's Annals.

[m] 1582. Strype's Life of Whitgift.

eminent scholar and professor at Leyden, with whom he was very familiar, wrote a letter to him with this superscription, "MANIBUS JOHANNIS COPCOT[n]." And having been aspersed in a pamphlet said to be written by Martin Marprelat[o], the following character was given of him in an answer to it by Anti-martinus:

"COPCOTUS, cujus virtutes vobis, (Cantabrigienses apud quos vivit) "ita sunt perspectæ et cognitæ, ut nostrâ oratione, nisi in Oxoniensium "gratiam, non egerent. Tantum igitur hoc dico: illum esse virum "innocentiorem, doctiorem, probiorem, et undique digniorem; quam ut "in Christianâ Rep. mimicis istis ludibriis exponi debeat. Et certè si "quid sit, undè nostra Ecclesia apud exteras malè audiat; hoc est quod "in Martinistis istis exagitandis et cohibendis, plures sedulitatem Copcoti "non imitentur. Sic enim fieri posset, ut Ecclesia nostra brevi con- "valesceret, et pristinos vigores recuperaret; quam nunc ægram, col- "lapsam et quasi inter mortuam conspicimus."

He was a zealous copier after his master Whitgift, not only in defending the hierarchy, but in prosecuting those who opposed it: it is no wonder therefore the dissenters when thus irritated, should load him with reproaches; whilst those on the other hand who were favourers thereof, set no bounds to their commendations. Characters so variously drawn, as are those of many of the active churchmen of that time, must be judged of with caution; and their true ones may more easily be discovered by attending to facts, as far as they will carry us, than by adhering closely to partial representations on either side.

[n] History of Cambridge, p. 47.

[o] John Penry is the supposed author of this, and several other schismatical books; of whom more may be seen in Strype's Annals.

XX. JOHN JEGON, D. D.

WHO succeeded Dr. Copcot in the mastership Aug. 10, 1590, was the son of Robert Jegon of Coggeshall in Essex, by Joan the daughter of Mr. White, and born there in 1550; where after having had his education, or at least some part of it, he was removed to Queen's College in this university: and there so well recommended himself to the society by his learning and good behaviour, that they chose him into a fellowship. Soon after which he became a tutor and proctor for that house: and was their vice-president at the time of his being elected master here[a]. The Society were anxious to elect Mr. Dix a member of their own body and rather unwillingly complied with the recommendation of her Majesty and lord Burghley as appears from the following letter:

"To the right hon. the Lord BURGHLEY, &c.

"Our most bounden duty to your honour in all humble manner "remembered. Whereas it hath pleased her Majesty in her letters to "recommend unto us the fellows of C. C. C. C. Mr. Dr. Jegon, to be "elected into the place of our mastership which your lordship has also "by divers letters enforced, we the Fellows of the said College consider-"ing our duty and obedience to her Highness, and the manifold benefits "which your lordship may procure unto us; have yielded ourselves with "one assent and consent to perform the same, and have according to her "Highness' recommendation and your honour's desire elected into that "place Mr. Dr. Jegon, notwithstanding that we had in our own House "the bearer hereof, a man very fit for that place whom for many good "partes in him, together with his continual education in our College, "we could have been willing and desirous to have preferred thereunto; "which our election we do the rather signify unto your honour, for "that our statute so in part requireth and your last letters seem to "command.

[a] Anthony Wood makes him to have been fellow of St. John's College, but upon what authority I know not.

"Beseeching your honor to remain our good lord in the causes of "our College which shall happen to come before you according as we "have been willing, to show ourselves ready to satisfy your honourable "desire. Thus we most humbly take our leave from C. C. C. in Cam- "bridge, 30 July A. D^ni. 1590. Your honor's daily orators:

"John Dix.	"Edw. Elwin.	"Lionell Holliman.
"John Brome.	"Hen. Mihell.	"Benj. Carrier.
"Rodolph Dawson.	"Thom. Coldwell.	"Thom. Sayer.
"Matt. Sethell.	"John Causton.	"Hen. Morley."

The master at the first entrance upon his office finding the College greatly in debt, drew up the state thereof, and laid it before the chancellor and the archbishop of Canterbury, requesting their advice thereupon; the former of whom prescribed them some means for their recovery[b], which happily for them had their desired effect in a short time. And farther being sensible that nothing could contribute more to the support of true religion, than the instilling early into the minds of youth good principles, and making them betimes acquainted with the doctrines of the gospel, he prevailed with the Society to appoint a Catechist for their instruction therein, who should read a lecture every Thursday in the term upon some useful subject in divinity. To which many other decrees were soon after added, for the better government and regulation of the College, that are still preserved at the end of the statutes and in the chapter book.

Some of the master's pupils removed with him from Queen's College; and amongst many persons of distinction, admitted under him here, was Roger Manners earl of Rutland, who became afterwards a contributor towards adorning the hall and enlarging its windows, in one of which were his arms, now in the oriel window of the new hall[c].

[b] 1. "That noe allowance be made to any fellowe or scholler being absent from the house, "except imploied in the Colledge businesse, but the whole reserved to the house."

2. "That leases beinge lett to the best advantage, the fines thereof be whollie received "and used to the stock of the house."

3. "That elections of all schollers, except the chapell clarke and three byble clearkes, "be deferred till the time of the College audit yearlie.

[c] He gave £15. in 1597, as he had before both plate and books: and Mr. Chevers late fellow added £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. for making the skreen.

His discipline and good management of the Society became so remarkable, that it was never in a more flourishing state, sometimes not less than twenty proceeding B. A. in one year[d].

Matthew Stokys one of the bedels and registrary of the university, out of his affection to this house, bequeathed to it his messuage with the appurtenances lying in Trinity parish, for the foundation of Two Scholarships, with some other legacies in default of heirs male: but there being I imagine no failure in these, the College never became possessed of them[e]. John Bell also left an annuity of ten shillings to the poor scholars of the College; for three years whereof 30*s.* were paid at the feast of the Annunciation 1595, by Nicholas Ward of Cambridge; yet who this Bell was, or what became of the annuity afterwards, I could never learn.

But a much more considerable benefactor about this time, was the honourable Roger Manners of Uffington in the county of Lincoln, one of the esquires of the body to the Queen, and the third son of Thomas earl of Rutland, who died in 1543, by Elizabeth Paston. It is probable he had formerly been a student here, as well from his contributing towards finishing the chapel in 1594, where his arms appeared both upon the cieling and wainscot[f], as from the manner of expression in the following donation, where "out of the singular good and pious "affection and zeal which he heartily bare to the College," he gives them the Rectory of East-Chinnock in Somersetshire[g], for the support and maintenance of Four poor Scholars; three of whom are to be allowed 16*d.* per week for commons during their residence, and to be

[d] The pestilence raged so much here in 1593, that general leave was given to all the fellows and scholars to retire into the country till the following audit.

[e] MSS. Baker, Vol. xxvi. p. 317. The Will dated November 17, 1590. ob. Nov. 16, 1591. The house stood at the corner of Shoemaker-Row, now Market-Street.

[f] Now in the hall over the door leading to the combination-room.

[g] In 1595. Lately belonging to the priory of Montacute in that county, and granted to him by the Queen, on the payment of an annual rent of six pounds. The parish of East Chinnock contains about 1350 acres. There are 50 acres of glebe belonging to the vicarage, and the whole of its profits in 1695, amounted to about £70. as did likewise those of the rectory.

chosen by the master and fellows within forty days after a vacancy, out of such as they shall in their consciences think fit for such places both in morals and learning; but the fourth called a sizer is to have 10*d.* per week for his allowance, and to be nominated by the master solely, whilst all four are to enjoy the same privileges with other scholars. To this he added the perpetual ADVOWSON of the VICARAGE, obliging them to lease out the impropriation of the rectory to the vicar whilst he resided there, for a rent not less then twenty marks per annum, besides that payable to the crown. He also ordered the Society whenever it became void to present some able and sufficient preacher who had been brought up in the College. Henry Mihell, B.D. one of the fellows was instituted to the vicarage upon the first vacancy by the resignation of John Bowbeare, A.M. in 1600, at the College presentation, as had been one John Alsopp some time before, at that of the lord keeper in right of the crown. There had probably been some doubt about this right of presentation a little before the feoffment to the College, which was decided by the lord keeper, Sir John Puckeringe, and remaineth on record under the hands of her Majesty's council learned in the law, in favour of Mr. Manners, whose clerk Bowbeare continued in quiet possession more than three years, till by his own fraudulent conveyance, he was at length dispossessed by Alsopp; who contesting this right with the College after a great expence got a determination in his favour; the grant from the Queen running only in these general words, *Rectoria et Ecclesia de East-Chinock cum suis Juribus, Membris, Pertinenciis universis,* &c. under which the presentation to the vicarage was thought not to be conveyed, as not being expressly mentioned. The College afterwards however presented Richard Pernham, but his title was likewise defeated: since which time they have never renewed their claim. A letter of thanks was sent from the College to their worthy and honourable benefactor, who the year following recommended Merlin Higden, Nicholas Roe, William Greaves and Richard Wainman for the four first scholars of this foundation.

By the prudent management of the Society the whole of their debt was not only cleared off, but some stock was found to remain in hand

at the audit for the year 1600; whereupon they augmented the master's salary, as well as fee for preaching, to double that of a fellow[h]. And about two years after Mr. Bourne, who had been a long time only suspended from the profits of his fellowship, was at length expelled by the master and seven fellows, for divers breaches of the statutes, for refusing to answer to the complaints exhibited against him, and in particular for not going into deacon's orders within the time limited thereby.

The master was chosen vice-chancellor of the university in 1596, and the two following years; in the second of which being appealed to in a controverted election of a master of Catharine-Hall, he ventured to give a determination contrary to the opinion of the Queen and that of the archbishop of Canterbury; being bound, as he said, by office and by particular oath to maintain the lawful jurisdiction belonging to his place. During the third year of his office a vacancy occurred in the chancellorship by the death of lord Burghley, upon which he sent the following letter to Whitgift archbishop of Canterbury:

"Most Rev[d]. my singular good Lord:"

"I am given to understand that our Hon[ble] Chancellour is departed "this life: upon which uncertain rumor I thought it my bounden duety "to crave of your Grace [tanquam ab Asylo Reip. literariæ et oraculo "universitatis nostræ] advise and direccon for the choyse of another. "That Honor whatever it be I hartely wish to be wholley at your "Grace's commands and so doe the rest of the Governors here, as I "take it. Thus most humbly recommendinge my best service to your "Grace's commands I take my leave. At Corp. Chris. College in "Cambridge this Satterday morninge the 5th Aug. 1598.

"Jo. Jegon Vican."

[h] The master's stipend by statute is £6. 13*s*. 4*d*., that of a fellow in priest's orders £5. 6*s*. 8*d*., and of a deacon £4.: these in the last year of Aldrich were augmented, the master's to £13. 6*s*. 8*d*., that of a fellow in priest's orders to £8. and of a deacon to £6. 13*s*. 4*d*.: but some difference having arisen about this distribution in 1576, they returned back again to their old allowance, which continued to be received to this time; when the master's was augmented to £10. 13*s*. 4*d*. with all other dividends in the same proportion, as they have ever since remained. Act. Cap. p. 103.

To which his Grace replied as follows:

"To my loving Frend Mr. Dr. Jegon, Vicechan. &c.

"Salutem in Christo. Mr. Deane of Canterbury who will be "with you (I am sure) before these my letters bringeth with him "myne opinion, for the chancellorship of that university, if the Trea- "surer be dead, whereof I am not assured having as yet not received "any certaintie of it. Considering how fewe frends the university now "hath and the endeavours to impinge and break the liberties by some "in place and authority, and knowinge also the honorable disposition of "the Earle of Essex towards learninge and learned men I doe not think "any man in England so fitt for that office, as he is. And therefore "for the entire good will which I bare to that place, I doe wish you "to make choyse of him before all others, and so with my harty "commendations and thanks for your letters I commit you to the "tuition of Almighty God. From my house at Fowrd the 7th August, "1598.

"Your assured lovinge Frend

"Jo. Cantuar."

The earl of Essex upon his Grace's recommendation was unanimously elected Chancellor[1].

And so well were the university satisfied with our master's good abilities and great skill in business, that upon the breaking out of violent contests with the townsmen, by reason of some extraordinary grievances lately suffered from them, they again elected him into this magistracy in 1600: when by his assiduous application to, and interest with the new chancellor Robert Cecyl earl of Salisbury, and other great men, he soon got them redressed. Many of his letters written upon various occasions in a good style for the time, with one in Latin, and a copy of verses to the right worshipful Edward Coke then attorney general to her majesty, thanking him in the heartiest and sincerest manner for his regard to the church of Norwich, and for his extraordinary friend-

[1] It was upon this occasion that the Earl presented to the University the gilt cup, which is the only piece of plate belonging to that body, and which is in the possession of the vicechancellor for the time being.

ship towards himself, may be seen in Baker's collections, Vol. XXIV. and XXVII. During his continuance in this office he was promoted by the Queen, to whom he was chaplain, to the deanery of Norwich, and to the bishopric of that diocese the year following; whereupon he resigned the mastership[k].

At his first entrance upon his episcopal station, he signalized himself for his zeal in requiring a strict conformity to the established worship, which occasioned him to be ill spoken of by many of his diocese; but what gave a more general dislike, was his being thought of a covetous disposition, and not so liberal to the poor as was expected from a bishop and one of his large fortune. This dislike was farther increased by his not rebuilding the episcopal palace at Ludham after it had been destroyed by fire, but rather choosing to purchase at Aylsham, and build a country seat there for himself and family[l].

He purchased an estate likewise at Buxton in Norfolk, with many others in Suffolk, and was so noted for a monied man, that the King

[k] As a testimony of his affection for his old house, he gave a handsome gilt cup and cover, still preserved in the treasury, with this inscription round it, *Ex dono Joh. Jegon Epi. Nor. Martii* x A. D. 1614. and I make no doubt of his having been a contributor towards wainscotting the chapel, from his arms (now in the new hall) being carved upon it. A curious MS. of Dr. Buckmaster (*in Bibl. Coll. Lib. Al.* XXXVII.) containing the proceedings of the university in relation to the King's divorce, (no where else to be met with,) was also presented by him. Burnet's History of Reform. Vol. III. p. 63.

[l] "On Saturday, August 10, 1611, the day being windy about twelve o'clock at noon "through the negligence of the brewers of their fire whilst at dinner all the buildings with "the furniture, valuable books, MSS. audit-rolls, bonds, presentations with the records of "institutions, &c. were destroyed, besides other evidences of the bishoprick and cash to the "amount of £800, but most of that was found unmolten. The value of the houses which "were for the most part old and thatched was reckoned at £400, and the goods £300, "all destroyed in about two hours. The bishop and lady were obliged to live with a neigh-"bour, till they could remove with the goods saved to the house he had purchased at "Aylsham. This house was built by the Abbot Martin in 1450, as appeared by this "memorandum in the hall window:

"A° Milleno C. quater et L. jubileno
"Est opus hoc factum, finem simul usque redactum,
"In Christi Laude, qui munera dat sine fraude.

"It was intended for a grange or farm-house for his necessaries, and was improved by "bishop Jegon into a convenient country retirement.

MS. in the Archives of the bishop of Norwich, formerly Gg. 4. 1. of the Univ. Lib. given by Grace of the Senate to that See in 1778.

sent to borrow a hundred pounds of him by way of loan; whom he soon after petitioned for leave of absence from the parliament, being unable to travel by reason of his age and continual sickness; which was accordingly granted, and the archbishop appointed his proxy in 1613. His infirmities however daily increasing, he did not enjoy this retirement many years, but dying at Aylsham in 1617, was buried in the chancel of that church; where a handsome mural monument, with his bust, and the following inscription upon it, was erected to his memory:

SACRVM MEMORIÆ REVEREND. IN CHRO PATRIS
DNI IOHANNIS IEGON EPI NORWICEN.

IOHANNIS IEGON SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ PROFESSOR, NATVS COGGESHALLÆ IN COMITATV ESSEX: SEXTO DECEMBRIS, ANNO DNI 1550. PRIMO BIBLIOTISTA, DEINDE SOCIVS ET PROPRÆSES COLLEGII REGINALIS CANTABRIG. PER ANNOS 25. DECIMO DIE AVGVSTI ANNO DNI 1590 ELECTVS MAGISTER SIVE CVSTOS COLLEGII CORPORIS CHRISTI CANTABRIG. CVI PRÆFVIT ANNOS DVODECIM. ACADEMIÆ PROCANCELLARIVS QVATER INTRA QVINQVENIVM FVIT. CAPELLANVS ORDINARIVS SERENISSIMÆ REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ, CONSTITVTVS EST DECANVS ECCLIÆ CATHIS NORWIC. POST BIENNIVM IN EPM NORWICEN. CONSECRATVS LAMBITHÆ DIE VICESSIMO FEBRVARII, ANNO DNI. 1602. SEDIT IN EPATV PER ANNOS QVINDECIM, ET DIES VIGINTI DVOS. ET DECIMO TERTIO DIE MARTII ANNO DNI. 1617. CVM VIXISSET ANNOS 67 TRES MENSES QVATVORDECIM DIES, PLACIDE OBDORMIVIT IN CHRISTO CVI SEMPER INVIGILAVIT

DEXTERA TVA PROTEGAT ME.

He left behind him a widow named Dorothy, the daughter of Richard Vaughan, bishop of London, who afterwards married Sir Charles Cornwallis knight, of Beeston in Norfolk, with two sons Robert and John; the former of whom built a large house upon the estate at Buxton and resided there many years; the latter was buried near his father in 1631; and one daughter named Dorothy, who married Robert Gosnold of Otley in Suffolk, and was probably the mother of Robert and Lionel, who were afterwards students here.

The bishop was short of stature, somewhat corpulent, and of no very pleasing countenance, if his picture, drawn in his doctor's robes in 1601, when of the age of fifty, and still remaining in the lodge, truly represented him; yet if we may believe Fuller, whilst he had all the

seriousness and gravity becoming a governor, he was at the same time of a most facetious disposition, so that it was hard to say whether his counsel was more grateful for its soundness, or his company more acceptable for the pleasantness thereof[m].

[m] "Take one eminent instance of his ingenuity. Whilst master of the College he punished "all the undergraduates for some general offence, and the penalty was put upon their heads "in the buttery, and because he disdained to convert the money to any private use, it was "expended in new whiting the hall. Whereupon a scholar hung up these verses on the "screen:

"Dr. Jegon Bene't College Master
"Broke the Scholars' Heads and gave the Walls a plaister.

"But the Dr. had not the readiness of his parts any whit impaired by his age, for pe-"rusing the paper extempore he subscribed:

"Knew I the Wag that wrote these lines in a Bravery.
"I would commend him for his Wit, but whip him for his Knavery."

(*Fuller's Worthies.*)

The following bill in the master's own hand-writing is curious in its way; and may be taken as a specimen of a College dinner at the end of the sixteenth century:

"Visitors Feast, August 6°. 1597 Eliz. 39."

"Imprimis Butter and Eggs	xii*d.*
"Linge	xii*d.*
"Rootes buttered	ii*d.*
"A leg of Mutton	xii*d.*
"A Poulte	iii*d.*
"A Pike	xviii*d.*
"Buttered maydes	iiii*d.*
"Soles	xii*d.*
"Hartichockes	vi*d.*
"Rost [b]eef	viii*d.*
"Shrimps	vi*d.*
"Perches	vi*d.*
"Skaite	vi*d.*
"Custarde	xii*d.*
"Wine and Sugar	xx*d.*
"Condimets, vinegar, pepper	iii*d.*
"Money to the Visitors	vi*s.* viii*d.*
"Money to Scholars and officers, Cooks, butler, register, trinitie Hall Schol	iiii*s.* viii*d.*
"Item. Exceedings of the Schollers	xx*d.*
"Summa	xxiiii*s.* x*d.*

"J. JEGON."

XXI. THOMAS JEGON, D.D.

Brother to the bishop, succeeded him in the mastership Feb. 4, 1602, but not without the strongest opposition in favour of the famous Dr. Carrier who afterwards turned papist[a], then senior fellow of the College and chaplain to archbishop Whitgift. Upon the late master's promotion to the see of Norwich, his Grace insisted upon his immediate resignation of the mastership, intending Dr. Carrier to be his successor; but a few days before the election finding that the fellows were not inclined to choose this candidate, he wrote as follows to Sir Robert Cecil, chancellor of the university:

"Dr. Jegon elect of Norwich hath in my opinion greatly abused "both you and me. For contrary to both our expectations he hath "given over his mastership to the derogation of her Majesties pre- "rogative and defrauding of Dr. Carrier from that benefite, which we "meant unto him. And therefore, unless it will please you presently "to write unto that Society and command them in her Majesties name "to forbear to elect any master, until they know further of her high- "nesse's pleasure, they are fully purposed to go to their election upon "Friday next. From Lambehith Febr. 2d, 1602.

"Your Honor's assured

"Jo. Cantuar."

Accordingly letters were sent (dated Feb. 3) to stay the election; and yet Dr. Thomas Jegon was elected; Benjamin Carrier, Samuel Walsall, and Christopher Denne protesting against it, as a disorderly and unlawful election; and by letters humbly praying: "that their "instant protestation against the disorderly and unlawful election of "Dr. Thomas Jegon (being a married man) which the rest of the "company had made contrary to the Queen's pleasure might be held "sufficient to make it a nullity."

The late master excused himself to the chancellor by the following curious document:

[a] See list of fellows (Carrier.)

"I assumed not to deal for my brother, I dealt against him *viis et mo-*
"*dis. Testibus Sociis Collegii omnibus M^ris Middleton, Davenport, Curteis.*
"Willed to resign by his Grace upon the receite of the Conge de
"Ellire Jan 7, I humbly craved respit:
"(1) Because the fellows were averse to Dr. Carrier.
"(2) Because I had no place to go unto.
"(3) Because the mastership was competible with the bishoprick,
"as instances of other bishops justified.
"(4) That the place confined to the diocese. (Jan. 16, per literas)
"The holding it for never so short a time being disliked by his Grace
"as an ill president, for which I should be hardly thought off, if it
"were known I desired it. (Jan. 19.) Hereupon all the fellows being
"at home and assembled in chapter about our College audit (Jan. 25.)
"I made known the motion from his Grace and our chancellor for Dr.
"Carrier to succeed and my good liking and desire thereof, and said
"that I was pressed to resign my place for the satisfaction of their
"honors and myself, and so five days after in chapter assembled Feb. 2,
"I did resign recommending as before Dr. Carrier from their honors and
"myself.
"Testibus et præsentibus Sociis Collegii, Acad. Regr. Notar. public.
Ista testabitur super fidem suam. Jo. Jegon."

Dr. Carrier to strengthen his cause obtained from the heads of houses the following certificate:

"Whereas we are desired to testify our knowledge of Benjamin
"Carrier Dr. in Divinity and sen. fellow of Corp. Christ. Coll. Cambr.;
"We whose names are underwritten yield this testimony of him; that
"he is a man of good account amongst us for upright dealing, honest
"conversation, sound learning, discreet behaviour and other sufficiency
"meet for a man of place and government in the university: and so
"we recommend him unto those, who are desirous to take notice of
"him in his behalf. Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1602."

"William Smith, Vicecan. "Thos. Nevell. "Thomas Legg.
"Rog. Goade. "John Overall. "John Cowell.
"Rob. Soame. "Rich. Clayton. "Lancel. Andrews."
"Hum. Tyndall. "Edmund Barwell.

The case was long debated before the archbishop, who at last condescended to give way to a certain extent as appears from the following letter to Cecil:

"The case standing as it doth I do not respect Dr. Carrier, neither "do I mean to have him imposed upon them, tho' his sufficiency in "all respects be well known unto me, being also commended by the "heads of the university as you know. But I shall think all these "indignities offered to be sufficiently recompensed, if it may please you "(as chancellor of the university) to move her Majesty to appoint by "her prerogative, or to command by her letters one of these persons "following to be master there: viz. Dr. NEILE, Dr. RICHARDSON, Mr. "MORELL, Mr. MILNER."

Dr. Thomas Jegon succeeded however in retaining his mastership, but not without considerable difficulty, as may be inferred from two letters written by him to Mr. Tabor the College registrary during the proceedings[b].

[b] "To my very loving Friend Mr. JAM. TABOR at Bennitt Coll. this

"GOOD Mr. Tabor I received your Letter 18th of this instant sent by a footman, whom "I satisfied with 6*s.* for his journey, too little I confess for so greate a work; but it was "more than he desired by 12*d.* I thank Mr. Starky and you for your great care and "paines in the common business; and Mr. Turner for his kinde and constant forwardness "to do us good whom I will requite. All objections wee knew before, and were provided "to answere, if wee be thereunto called. But as yett there is nothing more said unto "us than hath been. We fear not displacing so much as displeasure, which we endeavour "to mitigate what may bee. Commend us kindly to our honest Company and desire them "to keepe firme to us, and among themselves; and God will send us good success. I "doubt neither of this nor that. And yet it is given out here by the adverse parte, that "two or three of my Company are revolted from mee, which I putt among the legend of "other lies here divulged. God continue mee the love of my friends, I feare not the loss "of my place. *Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* Interim they must have with us, patience and "perseverance. I pray you lett mee bee most kindely remembred to them all in particular, "and gett them a possett in the lodging with this money inclosed, and beare somewhat for "a little while without rayling or resistance. *dabit Deus his quoque finem. Valete omnes, meque "uti facitis redamate. Vester enim sum totus.*

"London, Feb. 20, 1602. THO. JEGON.

"Good Mr. TABOR,

"I thank you for your kinde Letter which I receiv'd 15th of this Febr. since which "time I hope the Fellows at home have heard from us heere, for wee wrote unto them that "morning from hence. It were mere folly for you or them to be dismayed till you have

 "farther

He was a native of Coggeshall, in Essex, admitted of Queen's College in 1580, from whence he removed hither, and was made fellow by his brother's interest soon after his coming in master. He became proctor of the university in 1593; and, the year following, Dr. Jegon, out of the same fraternal affection, presented him to the rectory of Sible-Hedingham, in Essex; where he soon after married, and probably resided till the time of his return hither. The same kind patron presented him to the archdeaconry of Norwich, and procured for him of the crown, a prebend in that church in 1604, as he did the year following, the rectory of Ashen, in Essex, the latter of which he resigned after holding it about two years, and in 1608 was chosen vice-chancellor of the university. The College presented him to the rectory of Abchurch in 1611, but this he declined in favour of Dr. Walsall, as they did likewise soon after to that of Landbeach, whenever it should become void; but I do not find him ever possessed of it.

Six tenements in Wall's Lane were purchased of Edward Eves in 1604. About two years after Trumpington-ford was brought into the town, chiefly I apprehend at the expence of the university, this College being then a contributor towards it.

The year following, Samuel Harsnett, vice-chancellor, with the two senior doctors, Goade and Soame, were called in to give a fresh inter-

"farther cause. Wee have yett no more cause of feare than ever heretofore, nor hare "wee of more threatened against us than the disanulling of our Election, which wee ever "expected their worst in, and yett feare not what can be justly done therein, to our pre-"judice and the Fellowes disprofite or discomfort. Our cause is not so weak, nor wee "so wildred, that wee should attempt such course as you prescribe. Yet I thank you for "your care and good counsaile, which I know well proceeded of very good love. Lett "your love last, for thereby shall you lose nothing, and write to us still, and advise and "inform us what you can. *non nocebit.* We sleepe not heere, learn you what you can "there. Comfort my Friends with this, that when I know the worst, they shall know "it too. And in the mean time lett their love continue without feare. Commend mee most "kindly to them all by name, I am sorry I have no time to write to them in particular, "but I must be gone, the Carrier stays. Thanke Mr. Higden for his Letter, and them all "for their true and undeserved love, which I avow to be carefull of, and hope to be able "to requite. *Interim et semper valete.*

Yr. assured loving friend

London, Feb. 27, 1602. Tho. Jegon."

pretation of the statutes concerning the necessity of archbishop Parker's fellows going into orders: which they did in the affirmative, directly contrary to a former in 1575: whereupon Geint's and Gurney's fellowships were declared void and filled up by others, but the latter upon an appeal to the vice-chancellor was soon after restored; Osborne who had been chosen in his room, yielding up his place to him, at the request of the chancellor and the society[c]. Gurney complained moreover of the master's taking more ground into his garden than belonged to him, and of his double stipend: but as the rest of the fellows acquiesced therein, an order was made for his continuing in quiet possession.

In 1610 a journey was made up to London, for the receipt of £400, but by what means it came, or for what purpose I could never learn. His Majesty honoured the university with a visit in May 1615, and granted a licence to the vice-chancellor and caput to confer the degree of A.M. on whom they pleased: when I find the members of this house furbishing up their old walls and staircases for his reception, having lately received a legacy of £100 from William Benedict, gent. of Foster Lane in London, by the hands of his son-in-law and executor, Robert Hagger of Bourne, esq.; which was employed in paying the tuition of poor scholars, in building new buttresses, slating, and other repairs of the College.

The master in 1614 procured his son John to be pre-elected into the next fellowship that should become vacant, but not without opposition from several of the fellows, who thought him not statutably eligible, by reason of his not being completely bachelor of arts; and therefore upon his admission Apr. 20, 1616, appealed to the vice-chancellor, Dr. Gwyn, and the two senior doctors, Duport and Richardson, against this proceeding, desiring them to come in and interpret the statute: and in the mean time to inhibit Dr. Jegon and his son from attempting any thing that might be to the prejudice of the appeal, till they had given their determination. This appeal was received, a day appointed for a hearing, and an inhibition

[c] He was ejected Dec. 23, restored Feb. 25, 1607.

accordingly issued out. Notwithstanding which, the vice-chancellor commanded the registrary to write an act, whereby he decreed that Sir Jegon should have all the benefits and privileges belonging to a fellow without let or disturbance, till his admission to that place should be declared void, and charged the appellants to signify this to all the fellows. This proceeding was not relished by the parties who considered themselves aggrieved. One of whom the day following, in the name of the rest, appealed from it to the body of the university before a notary public, judging this the properest step that could then be taken; but as we hear of no delegates being appointed, so probably the appeal was never admitted. The visitors on the day appointed upon perusal of the twelfth statute, determined the election and admission right and valid, notwithstanding any objections that had been made to it, and Sir Jegon was thereupon confirmed in his fellowship[d].

This contest was the occasion of great dissensions in the Society, and matters were carried with so high an hand, that Rawley and Osborne were not only suspended from the profits of their fellowships for refusing to admit Sir Jegon to their table and treating the master uncivilly, but were threatened to be expelled if they did not submit; and indeed the latter was actually expelled soon after, "*ob illaudabilem et intollerabilem ejus conversationem*," although restored the year following, in hopes that he would conform to the twentieth statute, and become "*obediens, pacificus, humilis et modestus*" for the future.

The master, who had not been much resident in College, died in March, the latter end of the year 1617, and was buried in the chancel of his rectory of Sible-Hedingham; with a stone over him, and this inscription, "Be at peace among yourselves." His son John was not long after presented by his widow and executrix, Barbara Jegon, to this living upon the resignation of Mr. Yate, who held it only for a short time till he should come of age.

[d] Vide Acta Curiæ pro An. 1616.

XXII. SAMUEL WALSALL, D. D.

Who was at this time rector of Wilbraham and had formerly been a fellow, was so well esteemed by the Society, that upon the decease of Dr. Jegon, they ventured, encouraged by the success attending the election of the late master, to assert in his favour the most valuable privilege they possessed, viz. that of choosing their own master, by unanimously electing him March 28, 1618, in opposition to Andrew Byng fellow of Peterhouse and Hebrew professor, who had been particularly recommended to that place by the King in a letter of the twenty-sixth; wherein he tells them he was so well acquainted with his worth, that he knew he would be an honour and ornament to the university if they made choice of him[a]. They were apprehensive however of this being contested, as appears from an order made a few days after, giving leave to the master and two of the fellows to make use of the College name, if there should be occasion, in the cause of the late election; but I do not find it was ever called in question.

With what disposition he entered upon this office, may be seen by the following entry in the chapter-book, which is somewhat singular and worth preserving:

"Samuel Walsall sic electus et admissus, post solennem publicam, "et devotissimam privatam δοξολογιὰν καὶ εὐχαριστίαν, profiteri voluit hoc "scripto, se preces apud Deum Opt. Max. ardentissimas fundere, quas "et indies usque futurus est: ut ad quod officium, Divinâ singulari "Providentiâ disponente, tam est extraordinariè vocatus; eodem ad Dei "gloriam, et bonum Collegii uti perpetuo possit."

He was the son of John Walsall, D. D. rector of Eastling in Kent[b], and born there in 1575. At the age of fourteen he was admitted of

[a] The second son of Thomas Byng, LL.D. master of Clare-Hall, and one of the persons concerned in the new translation of the Bible: who became subdean of York in 1606, rector of Boughton in Bucks, and afterwards of East Dereham and Winterton in Norfolk, at the latter of which places he is supposed to have been buried after the year 1642.

[b] Formerly student of Christ Church in Oxford, prebendary of Chichester, one of the six preachers at the Cathedral church of Canterbury, and vicar of Appledore.

this house, where he afterwards became scholar, fellow and president. The university made him one of their preachers in 1605, he commenced D. D. 1609, and was presented by the Society to the living of Abchurch two years after: which he resigned for that of Little-Wilbraham in 1613, wherein he continued to the time of his death. One of the first acts of his administration was that of appointing Thomas Osborne, senior fellow, his president, that place being vacated by the death of the former master, so that we may hope the character above given of him was not altogether a just one. And at the same time a letter of thanks in the name of the College, and under their private seal, was ordered to be drawn up, and sent to Dr. Montague bishop of Winchester: but I could never learn what favour he had conferred upon them.

About this time Mrs. ALICE CASTON of Ipswich in Suffolk, widow of LEONARD CASTON, gent. for the fulfilling of his intent and desire, left by Will an annuity of twelve pounds, issuing out of divers lands in the manors of Letheringham, Hoo-Godwin's, Westhall and Sturmins in that county, with another of ten marks out of divers other lands, manors and tenements in Saltisham and Sutton-Bawdsey, (now in the possession of the earl of Rochford,) for the founding of THREE SCHOLARSHIPS in this College; each scholar is to be allowed at the rate of *2s. 3½d.* per week and treated as the other scholars.

An account of the foundation of the university of Cambridge, with a catalogue of the founders, benefactors, officers and members of each particular College at that time, having their arms beautifully drawn in proper colours, was inscribed to the master and the whole Society by John Scot, notary publick in 1618, and the like probably to every other College: for which, with a table of the arms of the masters, he was presented with five pounds. At which time a table of the founders, and another of the benefactors to the College were remaining, but these have long since perished.

The chamber next the dining-room, which had been the old library, was now appropriated to the master, lest the Society when assembled upon business in the latter, should be overheard[c]. About the same

[c] This room, by a College Order of January 24, 1828, was appropriated to the master's scholar on Dr. Spencer's foundation.

time the wall in the church-yard was built, and a more commodious passage to the College made through it. It was customary for the scholars[d] to divert themselves with writing and acting plays, one of which composed by Sir Hall gave offence to the marquis of Buckingham, and another by Sir Bradrib to the lord chancellor Bacon; but the Society were of opinion that neither the one nor the other had any just reason to be offended therewith. The College addressed letters to the latter in 1619, and 1622, begging his assistance in the recovery of six years' arrears of the Lambeth annuity, due from Sir George Paul, late comptroller of the household to archbishop Whitgift; to effect which they were obliged to prefer a bill in chancery against him, where a decree was obtained for the regular payment of it for the future, as well as of the arrears: but he was of so contentious a disposition that he refused complying even with this, and began the suit a-new; he was obliged however the year following to pay the money with costs.

His majesty visited the university in 1622[e], when this Society contributed towards the expence of his entertainment, and I imagine others did the same. The year following the College was in danger of being destroyed by a fire, which happened in Mr. Baden's chamber; it was fortunately extinguished without any serious damage.

[d] About this time a dispute arose between the scholars and College barber, which required the interference of the master and fellows as appears from the following College orders:

"Jan. 31, 1622. Per unanimem consensum judicatum est sufficere ad implendam ordi-"nationem Reverendiss. Matthæi Cantuarien. quod liceat 6 discipulis Nordovicensibus "tonsorem Collegii liberè adire, et gratis ab eo tonderi.

"Nov. 21, 1623. Convenit inter Mag. et socios atque Tonsorem Collegii ut hic tum "6 Nordov. discipulos tum alios omnes fundationum quarumcunque dicipulos (exceptis "6 Botesdaleiensibus quibus peculiaris eo nomine portio assignata est secundum Honoratiss. "sui fundatoris ordinationem) gratis tondeat: tum vero ut dictus Tonsor hebdomatim stato "die (is autem dies veneris postea præstitutus est) ad pulsationem campanæ dictos discipulos "in aulâ tondeat: adeoque in mercedem ejus discipulorum 31 tonsionis, Visum est ad "pristinum ejus stipendium annuum accessionem facere — 18 solidorum sic ut in totum "recipiat annuatim — xxx*s*."

[e] "1623. April 30. Visum est, Collegii nostri portionem ratam pro excipiendâ sereniss. "regiâ Maj. viz. £2. 15*s*. 8*d*. per Seneschallum solvendam esse sive Procancellario sive "Bedello cum postulaverit." (Coll. Ord. p. 142.) The King was again at Cambridge in 1624.

When fellows were pre-elected, as they often were long before a vacancy, in order to prevent mandates, very frequent in these times, taking place, they were sometimes admitted to the fellows' table, stiled *Tanquam Socii:* and had several other privileges with a small stipend allowed them. It was not unusual about this time to exchange fellowships for the convenience of scholars, who, by reason of their being appropriated, could not otherwise have been eligible, reserving their seniority to those who resigned: this however occasioned a warm contest with the city of Norwich in 1619, who thought themselves aggrieved by having one of the Norwich fellowships filled up by such an exchange with Mr. Osborne; who had been one of their scholars indeed, but was then in another fellowship, in order to make room for John Hawes, A.B. a Wymondham scholar that had been pre-elected, to the prejudice of Samuel Booty, A.B. one of their own. The Society alleged in their defence, that they had as they imagined for the benefit of the Norwich scholars, and that too at the request of the corporation, promoted some of them into other and better fellowships, whereof they had then three; which exceeding the number required by their founder, and their allowance being at the same time much more than was covenanted for on their part, they ought not surely to be complained of; but as their number, viz. five, and many of them perhaps not graduates, was so small, that they often had not a proper choice, they thought the corporation should on the other hand condescend to make some allowance for their convenience. The corporation however were not in a disposition to hearken to any peaceable measures, but applied immediately to the King and council for redress; who appointed the bishop of Norwich and Dr. Corbett to hear and determine this business. But when the College refused to appear before them, and had given satisfactory reasons to the council for their not doing it, they were referred to the vice-chancellor and the two senior doctors in divinity, as being the legal interpreters of their statutes[f]. Accordingly they, having duly examined and heard the difference between the City and College, sent up a true copy of their proceedings, wherein the objections of the former were so fully answered, that they were perfectly satisfied with

[f] Letter of the Council to Dr. Mawe, vice-chancellor, Feb. 26, 1621. Arch. Acad.

the conduct of the latter, and petitioned that their charges, which were considerable, might on account of their poverty be allowed them. They wrote likewise to the corporation to the same purport, assuring them withal, that they might expect honest and sincere dealing from the Society, without the least breach of any covenant. This determination however did not prevent their appealing again to the King and council the year following, by whom it was finally determined in this manner, "that all former elections how irregular soever should remain as they were "without farther enquiry; but that for the future the Norwich fellows "should always be chose out of the Norwich scholars: and that no such "changes should be hereafter made." It was likewise ordered that one of the rooms appropriated to their scholars, but made use of by the late master for a kitchen, as well as the study adjoining to the old library and belonging to one of the fellows, should be restored; and that in all other matters they should proceed according to the covenants between them. Yet notwithstanding this long and expensive contest, the Society for the sake of peace and quiet, voluntarily made choice of the person the corporation had, although without any right, recommended to a fellowship, even before the last appeal: and the master wrote letters pressing them to return to their old friendship, and to assist in bearing the charges, which then exceeded thirty pounds.

About this period it was decreed by the master and fellows, "That if God should at any time hereafter raise up a benefactor that "would build another Court, and he should desire to place any part "of his building where the bakehouse now stands, then the master "and fellows should without any difficulty give him leave so to do, "and prefer the public honour of the College to their own private "gain." This decree was not only entered in the Lease-Book and signed by the master and fellows, but in order to add the greater weight to it, two public instruments thereof, which are still remaining, were fairly engrossed, sealed with the common seal, and executed with great form on the 27th of July 1624: from whence it is evident, that our ancestors saw the expediency of a new building more than two centuries ago; and had public spirit enough to make their own private advantages give place to the honour and credit of the College.

The master gave some MSS. to the library before his death, which happened on July 31, 1626: the day after which he was buried, either in the church of St. Benedict, or in the College chapel[g].

[g] An account of the Wine &c. consumed at a College Audit during this Mastership (1620.)

		£.	s.	d.
"Imp.	Tuesday night, A pottle of Claret and a quart of Sacke.....	0	2	6
"It.	Wednesday Jan. 31, a pound of sugar and a pound of carriways.....	0	2	11
"It.	Three ounces of Tobacco.....	0	4	6
"It.	Halfe an hundred apples and thirtie.....	0	1	6
"It.	A pottle of Claret and a quart of Sacke wednesday dinner.....	0	2	6
"It.	Wednesday Supp. A pottle of Claret and a quart of Sacke.....	0	2	6
"It.	Two dousen of tobaccopips.....	0	0	6
"It.	Thursday dinn. two pottles of Sacke and three pottles and a quart of Claret.	0	9	4
"It.	Thursday supp. A pottle of Sacke and three pottles of Claret.....	0	6	4
"It.	Satterday dīner, A pottle of Claret and a quart.....	0	2	0
	"Sum. tot.....	1	14	7

Hence it appears Sack was 1*s.* 2*d.* a quart; Claret 8*d.*; Tobacco 1*s.* 6*d.* an ounce. That is, an ounce of Tobacco was worth exactly four pints and a half of Claret.

The following extract from the Order Book gives us some notion of College discipline at this period.

"Feb. 5, 1622. De tumultu in feriis natalitiis, in quo oculus D^{ni} Elvered gravissimè "lœsus est, sic judicatum est:

"Sumptum oculorum curationis esse in 3 partes tribuendum: harum duas a D^{no} Hull "et Hudson solvendas: reliquam æqualiter a cæteris illis, qui tum impetum fecerunt.

"Ut fenestræ, ostia, parietes sumptibus singulorum grassatorum reparentur: sed bacca- "laurei qui cæteros expergeserent et excitarent, duplum solvant.

"Ut Hudson præter admonitionem coram societate, legat publicè formam submissionis.

"Ut D^{s}. Elvered, si Deo sic visum fuerit, ut oculi visu privetur, ab omni prorsus mulctâ "pœnâque eximatur: sin visum oculi recuperaverit, ut nomen ejus ex albo scholarium "exscindatur postridie commitiorum.

"Ut nomen Whipp exscindatur ex albo, reservatâ tamen ei gradum suscipiendi facultate, "si modo interius probe se gesserit, et sic ut statim a gradus susceptione Collegio valedicat.

"Ut Claringbell præter admonitionem uno pede cippo indito sedeat in aulâ toto tempore "prandii.

"Ut D^{s}. Hull admonitionis censurâ puniatur, præscriptam submissionis formam publicè "legat, et gratia ejus suspendatur usque dum M^{ro}. et sociis placuerit.

"Ut D^{s}. Naylor admonitionis censurâ puniatur, commeatu privetur.

"Ut D^{s}. Withers commeatu privetur.

"Ut Adamson, Todds, Whale, Reader a Decano in promptuarium abducantur ibique pro "ipsius arbitrio, sivè castigentur verberibus, sive iis condonetur.

XXIII. HENRY BUTTS, D. D.

Upon the decease of Dr. Walsall, Mr. John Mundey, B. D. was made choice of for his successor on the 4th of August 1626; but the number of votes being equally divided between him and Dr. Butts, and one of them being his own, and that the casting vote, his election upon an appeal[a] of five fellows to the chancellor was adjudged not to be legal, and was accordingly declared void: and his name erased out of the books; whereupon the wits of those times pasted the following piece of humour upon the College gate:

Sic transit gloria MUNDI:

and the King as in a case of a devolution put in the latter, who was admitted on the 2nd of September following[b]. The former however

[a] "To the Illustrious Prince the Duke of Buckingham his Grace.

"The humble Petition of the Fellows of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge.

"Whereas after the death of our late worthy Maister Dr. Walsall, a meeting was "called upon the 4th of this instant August for the Election of a new Maister, in which "John Mundey one of the Fellows of the saide Colledge, a man neither in Degree of "Schooles, nor for Abilities of Learning, nor for sufficiency of Living equal to his Competitor, "was elected Maister by himself and three others, all his owne Pupils, and one of them "was drawen (as is likely) with hope of a Benefice that is now voide in the Colledge "guift, contrarie to their faithe and promise given formerly to the other, and also to the "Statutes of the said Colledge.

"Forasmuch as this Election if it should stand good, would turne to the great hurt and "prejudice of the Colledge Estate, the Dishonor of the Universitie and the utter Disgrace "and Disparagement of his Competitor, being a Doctor of Divinity, and a man of farre "more eminent parts: May it please your Grace so far to tender the good and flourishing "estate of our auncient Colledge and of the Universitie, (whose glory depends chiefly upon "the election of good heads and governors) and also the credit of a well-deserving man, "by this action much blemished, as to take this case into your owne cognizance, or if "your weightier affairs, will not permit your Grace so much leisure, to referr the Hearing "and Examining of this matter to the Vice-Chancellor and two other Heads, and upon "their Certificate to your Grace, to ende and determine it. And we your humble Orators "and Supplicants shall ever (as we are bound) pray for your Grace, &c.

"Rob. Tonstall. "William Roberts. "Edm. Tyrell.
"Nic. Ganning. "Tho. Brigges."

[b] "Loco Mri. per mortem viri admodum Rev. Dni Doct. Walsall S. T. P. vacante, electio "facta fuit per Socios Aug. 4, 1626. Hanc Electionem Sereniss. Rex Carolus postea exami-
"navit,

was presented soon after to the rectory of Little Wilbraham, where he resided till his ejectment in the time of the grand rebellion.

Dr. Butts, of the family settled at Thornage, in Norfolk, was admitted of Queen's College in this university April 14, 1592, but removed hither in 1595: and two years after was made fellow of the house. Where he became tutor, proceeded A.M. in 1598, and the year following was incorporated at Oxford. In 1601 he was instituted to the rectory of Birdbroke, in Essex, when only deacon, but did not quit his fellowship till 1605. He was to have been proctor for this College the year of his departure, was made one of the university preachers in the following: and soon after presented by the Society with a piece of plate given them by Manners and Constable, as were some others afterwards; but of these extraordinary favours no reasons are assigned. He commenced D.D. in 1623, and was chosen vicechancellor of the university for the year 1629, and the two following. Whilst in that office, upon the King and Queen's coming to Cambridge in Lent 1630, he issued out orders for their reception, and would with the body of the university have waited upon his Majesty with congratulations upon the birth of his son Charles at Whitehall, as Oxford did the same year, had not the breaking out of the plague here about that time prevented it, by occasioning the dispersion of its members [c].

Dr. Butts obtained general applause by his truly magnanimous and christian-like behaviour during that season of affliction. He wrote a long letter to lord Coventry (preserved among the university archives) in which he gives a most pathetic account of the state of the town.

"navit, cassamque pronunciavit, atque insuper utpote in casu devolutionis, Henricum Butts "S.T.P. M^m. Collegii constituit et ordinavit, eidemque Henrico virtute Regii mandati plena "et pacifica possessio data fuit per Dm. Procancel. Doctorem Gostelin Sept. 2, 1622. Acta "Cap. p. 145."

[c] The year following however the university apologized for this neglect in their verses on the birth of the princess Mary, as may be seen in the tetrastick of Mr. John Booth, a worthy member of this house:

"Quod fuit ad nixus Academia muta priores
"Ignoscat Princeps Carolus, ægra fuit.
"Spe veniente novâ si tunc tacuisset Amores,
"Non tantum Morbo digna, sed illa mori."

"There are," he states, "five thousand poor and not above one hundred "who can assist in relieving them." It appears that the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages would neither suffer an individual to leave the town, nor come themselves with a supply of provisions, so that there was danger of famine as well as of the plague. He concludes, after complaining of the conduct of the justices of the county, ... "For the present state of the town the sickness is much "scattered, but we follow your lordships counsell to keep the sound "from the sick; to which purpose we have built nere 40 booths in "a remote place upon our commons, whether we forthwith remove "those that are infected, where we have placed a German physician "who visitts them day and night and he ministers to them: besydes "constables we have certain ambulatory officers who walk the streets "night and day to keep our people from needless conversing, and "to bring us notice of all disorders; through God's great mercy the "number of those that die weekly is not great to the total number "of the inhabitants. Thirty one hath been the highest number in "a week and that but once. This late tempestuous rainy weather "hath scattered it into some places and they die fast, so that I fear "an increase this week. To give our neighbours in the country con- "tentment, we hyred certain horsemen this harvest-time to range and "scowre the fields of the towns adjoining, to keep our disorderly pore "from annoying them. We keep great store of watch and ward in all "fitt places continually. We printed and published certayne new orders "for the better government of the people, which we see observed; we "keep court twice a week, and severely punish all delinquents."

"Your Lordship, I trust, will pardon the many words of men in "misery. It is no little ease to pour out our painfull passions and "playnts into such a bosom. Myself am alone a destitute and forsaken "man not a Scholler with me in the College, not a Scholler seen by "me without. God allsufficient (I trust) is with me, to whose most "holy protection I humbly commend your Lordship with all belonging "unto you.

"Your Lordship's devoted Servant

"HENRY BUTTS."

As to the transactions of the Society during his time, little can be said of them with certainty, the Chapter-Book wherein they were registered having been long since lost[d]: it was however in a very flourishing condition, as we may learn from a list of its members in 1628, amounting to the number of one hundred and fifty-six. To proceed then to the last scene of his life, which being so shocking, that I cannot mention it without horror, I should much rather draw a veil over, were it consistent with that impartial representation of things I have hitherto aimed at. For he being to preach before the university as vice-chancellor, on Easter-day, April 1, 1632, was found hanging in his garters in his own chamber. The occasion of which rash and nefarious action we are at this distance entirely ignorant of. Some have indeed conjectured it to be owing to a deficiency in his circumstances, but as it was not the time of giving up his accounts, and as it appears from the inventory made by the chancellor the Earl of Holland, who undertook to pay his debts out of his estate confiscated to the King, by reason of his being *felo de se*, that the latter exceeded the former, so it could not I think be owing to that cause[e].

The following extract is given by Wood in his Athenæ Oxonienses from a Book entitled, *Puritanism the Mother, Sin the Daughter, &c.* by B. C. a Roman Catholic priest. "Dr. Butts, maintaining (as is reported) "the heretical doctrine of Predestination, in the end died a Reprobate, "by the help of a rope, wherewith he hanged himself, and doth "remain in insufferable torments with the Devils:" the uncharitable assertion of this anonymous and virulent writer merely upon report is deserving of no credit, and we can draw no other conclusion from it, than that Dr. Butts was somewhat a favourer of the puritans, a party particularly disliked by the papists of those days. In a letter, written from the university soon after this melancholy event to the earl of Holland, who probably had sent some relief to the poor of Cambridge then infected with the plague, is the following passage: "Deus tibi, "tuisque rependat ea viscera misericordiæ, quæ per te sentiunt Inopes "hujus Villæ, et miserrima vidua Procancellarii jam pridem perempti:

[d] The first Chapter-Book ends December 1623, and the second commences April 1632.

[e] His estate amounted to about £1100., whereas his debts were £856. 19*s*. 11½*d*.

"de cujus luctuoso funere nihil ultra nobis innotescit, aut Honori tuo "significamus, quam quod facillimè naturæ legibus renunciat Is, quem "atrocia Fata, et mentis exulceratæ acerbitas præcipitem agunt".

It is not known whom he married or whether he left any children behind him. In his youth he was a man of humour and pleasantry; although not very delicate herein, as is evident from a small book which he published soon after he was fellow called: "DYET'S DRY DINNER[f]." There is a portrait of Dr. Butts in the Lodge.

[f] This curious little book printed in 1599, is in the Public Library, L. 25. 99; it is dedicated "*to the right worshipfull and vertuous Lady, the Lady Bacon sole heir to the Worship, "Edward Buttes esquire, her Father, as also to her uncles, the right worthy Syr William "Buttes knight, and Thomas Buttes esquire, deceased.* It consists of eight several courses: "1. Fruites. 2. Herbes. 3. Flesh. 4. Fish. 5. Whitmeates. 6. Spice. 7. Sauce. 8. Tobacco."

On one page is an account of each sort of food, and on the opposite a story for table-talk. The first two pages are a good specimen of the work:

Fruites. Diets drie Dinner.

Figges,

Choise. White, best: red, second: blacke, basest: full ripe, tender-skinned.

Vse. Nourish very well, and much more then other fruits: take away the stone in the reines: resist venims: quench thirst: cleanse the breast.

Hurt. Immoderately used, engender flatiue humors and crudities: therfore greatly annoy such as are subiect to the Collieque.

Preparation and correction. Mundified and pared: then eaten with Orenges, Pomgranats, tart meates, or condite with Vineger.

Degree. Hot in the first degree, moist in the second.

Season. Age. Constitutio. Alway in season, chiefly in Autumne: conuenient for all ages and constitutions; least for old folkes.

Diets drie Dinner. *Fruites.*

Ficus.

Story for Table-talke.

A Ioue principium.

SOme good Scholastique Diuines, think the fruite forbidden to be bitten, was not an Apple but a Figge: then surely as our first parents wilfully discouered their ambitious minds by eating of the frute; so very witlesly thought & sought they to couer their shame with an apren of the leaues, this was (as the latine prouerbe speakes) *Ficulneum Auxilium*, A Figsworth of help: therfore whensoeuer we fall to Figges, we haue occasion to remember our fal from God. This plant in it selfe very bitter, yeeldeth passing sweete fruite: transfusing indeed all his sweet iuyce into his frute, leaueth it selfe exhaust of sweetnesse, and so by consequence bitter. *Gen.* 2. 17.

XXIV. RICHARD LOVE, D.D.

WAS made Master here by mandate from the King, upon the untimely death of Dr. Butts, April 4, 1632[a]. The following is the Letter (all in the King's own hand-writing) which was sent to the Society on this occasion:

"To our trusty and welbeloved the senior and all other the Fellows of
"Corp. Christi Coll. in our Universitie of Camb.

"CHARLES R.

"Trustie and welbeloved, We greet you well. You can hardly "conceive how we are affected with the untimely and precipitated death "of Dr. Butts our Vice-Chancellor and Master of that our Colledge in "our Universitie of Camb. wherewith the harts of all good Christians "are afflicted, and though we shall not willingly at any time interpose "in any of your free Elections, yet as the occasion now requires, We "hold it fit to take that College for the present into our protection. "Wherefore we have thought good to recommend unto you Richard "Love, D.D. late Fellow of Clare-Hall, one whom we pursue with our "Princely Favour, and whome we know to be well esteemed amongst "you; and therefore we expect that upon the receipt hereof, you "assemble yourselves and make choice of the said Dr. Love to be "master of our said Colledge. Given under our Signett at our Pallace "of Westminster, the second day of April in the eight year of our "Reigne."

He was the son of Richard Love[b] apothecary of Great St. Mary's parish in this town; and born there December 26, 1596. Whether he

[a] "Quod faustum felixque precor Anno Dni 1632 die Aprilis 4°. Ego Richardus Love "Socius non ita pridem Aulæ Clarensis ex commendatione Regiâ electus sum et admissus in "Magistrum Collegii Corporis Christi in Cantabrigiâ." [Coll. Ord. Book.]

[b] By his Will proved before the vice-chancellor, December 3, 1605, he appoints his wife Margaret his executrix: and leaves her the lease of the house wherein he dwelt, lying over against the north side of the Market-Cross, and many other legacies, particularly to his son Richard.

had the first part of his education in the Free-School here, I am not certain; but this we are well assured of, that he was admitted in Clare-Hall, where he became first fellow, and afterwards proctor of the university in 1628: and acquitted himself with so much credit in sundry offices and employments, that the King, to whom he was then chaplain, recommended him two years after to the university for the degree of a doctor in divinity; desiring them at the same time to dispense with him in such exercises of their schools as were required by their statutes, because he was not at leisure to perform them[c]. About this time he became rector of Eckington in Derbyshire, and prebendary of Tachbrock in the church of Litchfield[d]: and the year after his promotion to the mastership, was chosen vice-chancellor of the university, to which he greatly endeared himself by a successful encounter at the commencement with Franciscus de Sancta Clara[e]; who had lately set forth a book at Douay, wherein he endeavoured to reconcile our Articles of Religion with the decrees of the council of Trent.

Dr. Butts having undertaken, at the instance of the Earl of Warwick, to promote one Thomas Norton a scholar of the house into a fellowship, both he and the Earl of Holland strongly solicited the master, as his successor, to make good his promise; but he not being disposed to comply with their request, they afterwards obtained a mandate for Norton's succeeding Mr. Roberts, which gave the Society a great deal of trouble, and occasioned them to draw up a petition to the latter[f], as being the chancellor of the university; wherein they acquainted him that there was no fellowship vacant, and that the next which should become void, was pre-elected into before the death of the late master,

[c] He kept a Philosophical Act for the entertainment of the Spanish and Austrian ambassadors, who had M. A. degrees conferred upon them here in 1622: when Mr. Sterne, afterwards archbishop of York, was one of his opponents, and the disputation was thought to be learnedly handled.

[d] He was collated to this prebend October 12, 1631.

[e] Whose true name was Davenport.

[f] The mandate bears date December 9, 1633. The petition was signed by eight fellows, and the letter of apology to the King was drawn up in Latin by the master, and is written in his own hand.

since which time there had been no election; so that unless Mr. Peckover, the party so pre-elected, should give over his claim, they had no right of choice thereto. They moreover represented Norton's unfitness for such a place, by reason of the weakness of his parts and neglect of learning. All which they besought him to lay before his most Sacred Majesty with their humble apology for not paying obedience to his letters; which when the chancellor had informed him of, he declared he was satisfied; and would no farther press his recommendation. Peckover however was soon after willing to resign up his right to this fellowship in favour of Mr. Crofts, on condition the Society would choose him into the next Norfolk place that should be vacant; and make him in the mean time *tanquam Socius*. In which the master the more readily concurred with his fellows, as he had a better opinion of Crofts than of Peckover, though not till he had obtained the chancellor's permission, for fear of disobliging the court.

Mr. Thomas Briggs, who had been bursar in 1629, had run greatly into debt both with the College, and the persons they traded with in 1632, whereupon they called on his father one of his bondsmen, his uncle of Oxford, who was the other, being dead, to make up the deficiency[g]. This the father complained of as a very heavy burthen, having but a small income and no less than twelve children to maintain. However he only desired the Society to have patience with him, and give him time for the payment, wherein I imagine they indulged him; as some of the tradesmen were not paid off till four years after: his son nevertheless continued fellow till ejected in 1644.

Mr. JOHN BORAGE, gent. of North-Barsham in Norfolk, who had been a student of Clare-Hall and a benefactor thereto, left by Will in 1636, an annuity of five pounds, issuing out of his estates in North and West-Barsham, for the maintenance of a SCHOLAR here either of his own name or kindred, (if any such there be in the university) who is to hold his scholarship till he become M. A.; but if none such be

[g] It was the constant practice of this time for every one who entered upon the bursarship to give a bond to the College for the faithful discharge of that office: and if this wise and prudent precaution had been always taken, many of the inconveniences it has since suffered, through the imprudence of some of its members, might have been prevented.

found, the master and fellows are to choose a lad either of Norfolk or Norwich out of this or any other College, and if they make choice of one, not so qualified, then this annuity is to be forfeited, and to revert to his children and their posterity[h]. This estate is now in the possession of the Walpole family.

By an injunction of the King in June 1634, it was ordered: that no estate belonging to any College should be let for lives, and that no lease for houses should exceed the term of forty years, nor of lands the term of twenty-one years. This Society gave twenty pounds towards repairing and beautifying St. Paul's Cathedral in 1632, (a contribution being appointed over the whole kingdom for that purpose,) notwithstanding their expences at home in new slating, refitting the hall and putting up new skreens, in paling the court and repairing the lodge about this time, were very considerable; although the master is said to have bought glass for a window in the latter, which, *propter raritatem*, cost him fifteen pounds: and to have laid out besides upon its improvement, more than a hundred pounds out of his own pocket. Mr. Tindall one of the fellows procured a royal dispensation in 1636, to defer his taking the degree of B. D. for five years, under a pretence of his being domestic chaplain to the lord Howard of Escrick, and tutor to his sons, and so not at leisure to perform the exercises required; he could however find time to attend upon the proctorship, to which he was nominated the year following; one of the fellows, Colfer, pro-

[h] He gave £15. per annum, for founding a Norfolk fellowship in Clare-Hall; an account whereof, as this College has an interest therein, is subjoined:

Item. "I give and bequeath the sum of fifteen pounds per annum, issuing out of my "Estate in N. and W. Barsham for the maintaining a FELLOW in CLARE-HALL; and I will "that the said Fellow shall be capable of the said Fellowship, when he shall be a Scholar "of two years standing in Clare-Hall aforesaid, and shall hold the said Fellowship untill "he be Non-Regent, if he shall there so long continue: And that the same Fellow shall "be chosen within one year after my Decease, out of such as shall be of my Name and "Kindred, if any such there be in that College, or in any other College in the said university. "And if none such there be, then such SCHOLAR as shall be in CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE "in Cambridge aforesaid of my Donation, if he shall be capable thereof. And if none "such be there, then some Norfolk or Norwich man out of the same, or any other College "at the Election of the Master and Fellows of Clare-Hall, who shall be chosen within two "months after the avoydance, or this Annuity shall cease to be paid."

testing against it; as thinking it a hardship he should enjoy a benefit, he would have been excluded from, had he regularly taken his degree according to the statutes.

There was a remarkable high wind that did much damage here on November 4, 1636: and the year following there was no fair held either at Barnwell or Stourbridge, by reason of people's apprehensions of the plague; which prevailed here at this time, as I find by a general leave of absence granted both to fellows and scholars on that account[i]. It also broke out again in the spring of 1642, as a leave of the like kind was then renewed. It is not likely however that it lasted long, as the prince made a visit to the university that year, where he was entertained at the joint expence of the several Colleges. A new lease of the ground, where St. John's gardens are now situated, was granted to that College without a fine in 1640, upon their promise of giving an equivalent; as they did soon after, by a lease of two pieces of pasture called Le Holt and Le Dry Holt, lying in the fields of Trumpington[k].

About the same time Mr. Stone, rector of Abchurch, complained that his parishioners threatened to commence a second suit against him for the recovery of the Parsonage-house, and petitioned the College as patrons to support him in his right; in defence whereof he had already expended more than a hundred pounds, besides what they had given him before. A request, he hoped, they would not deny him, as he was then in the decline of life, with a wife and family to provide for; but I imagine the commotions which soon after happened, in which this worthy person was an extraordinary sufferer, as will hereafter be related[l], either prevented or put a stop to any farther contest.

[i] "June 22, 1638. In regard of the infection in Cambridge it was thought meet that "a general licence should bee granted to all fellows and scholars to absent themselves until "Michaelmas. Only the master desired that at all times some one fellow might be at home "for the safeguard of the College." (Coll. Ord. Book.)

[k] These two pieces of land containing 4 A. 1 R. 11 P., being in the possession of this College, were exchanged in 1809, under the Act for the Inclosure of Trumpington, with St. John's College, for a piece of land containing 3 A. 3 R. 18 P., in the parish of Grantchester, situate between the gravel-pit field and the river.

[l] See List of Fellows. [Stone.]

An annuity of three pounds, issuing out of lands in the parish of Laneham in Nottinghamshire, was bequeathed to the College by the Will of JOHN BOOTH, late fellow, bearing date November 15, 1642; one-third of which he ordered to be given to two youths, who are to make speeches on the 5th of November; the same sum is to be then spent in exceedings at the fellows and scholars tables: and the residue to be laid out upon a pious and learned work of some Protestant writer in English or Latin, for the use of the Society. He bequeathed likewise to the College the famous work of Du Plessis upon the Masse, with the French Book of Martyrs; and at the same time with these, a MS. of his own was presented, whose contents I could never learn. This gentleman became rector of Bartlow in this county in 1640, and died about two years after; but the place of his burial is uncertain. Some of his verses in English are prefixed to Fuller's History of the Holy War, as are others in Greek to Duport's Liber Jobi, with some distichs in like manner, on Winterton's Version of Hippocrates's Aphorisms. He made a speech in St. Mary's Church before the university on the 5th of November 1631, which Mr. Dugard master of Merchant-Taylor's School proposed publishing in 1648, when he wrote to the Society to desire them to furnish him with any other remains of that very learned man to add to it. This his friends were of opinion would do credit to his memory; but having never seen a copy of it, I am not sure it was ever made public.

In 1639 the master and fellows petitioned the King for leave to remove and enlarge the foundations of diverse tenements in Westminster that were then in a ruinous state, and "harbours for poor and beggarly people."

We are now entering upon that scene of troubles and commotions, wherein the whole of our Constitution both in Church and State was overturned for a time. It is not at all to be wondered at, then, that some of the worthiest members of the university should be sharers in the calamities of their country; and accordingly we find many of them not only here, but in every other College, displaced and ill-treated under a pretence of reformation. In July 1643 general leave of absence was

granted to the fellows, by reason of the confusion things were then in; but they were not suffered to enjoy this retirement long; for the Earl of Manchester, then chancellor, being authorized by an ordinance of parliament to reform the university, sent for the statutes of this College with a list of its members, who were all ordered to appear personally on the 10th of March following, to answer to such things as should be demanded of them by him, or such commissioners as he should appoint. Mr. Tonstall and Mr. Palgrave, however, neither obeying this nor a following summons, were ejected the next month under the pretence of non-residence, being, I imagine, the only crime that could be laid to their charge; for although they are taxed with several other misdemeanors, yet as these are not specified, so they were probably unknown. They were succeeded in their fellowships by Daniel Johnson and Richard Kennet, who were both of them first recommended by the Society as properly qualified with regard to piety and learning, as well as academical degree, although afterwards examined and finally approved of by the assembly of divines[m]. Thomas Briggs above-mentioned was likewise ejected towards the latter end of the year, being charged with *a scandalous life and conversation for swearing and drunkenness:* and John Fairfax, after having been examined and approved in like manner as the others, was put in his room. But for a farther reformation, orders were given in July of the same year, for sending in the names of all such as practised bowing at the name of Jesus, adoration towards the east, or any other ceremony in divine service forbidden by either house of parliament. Nay, for the sake of peace and avoiding scandal to some tender consciences, the prayer for bishops and archbishops was to be wholly omitted in the public worship of God, as being contrary to the national covenant: and very soon after the Common Prayer-Book itself, was forced to give place to the Directory. I do not find that any other changes at this time were made here, the master and the rest of the fellows conforming to these new regulations; the former being one of the four heads of Colleges in

[m] See List of Fellows.

Cambridge, who at the general turning out of the loyal clergy from their benefices, as Fuller observes, "by the special favours of their friends and their own wary compliance continued in their places[m]."

A petition was sent up to the committee of lords and commons in 1647, desiring them to grant the College a sequestration of the rectory of East-Chinnock for arrears of rent, being upwards of ninety pounds, due from lady Anne Portman. This was readily complied with and these arrears were recovered the year following, when a fresh lease was granted to her ladyship. About the same time the sum of £3. 8*s.* was paid towards the charge of the Lambeth library, which was, I apprehend, for removing and placing it here. The public taxes being very high throughout these troublesome times, about forty shillings a month, and the College stock very low, they were obliged to sell some of their plate for the payment thereof, and for defraying the expence of the necessary repairs, the names and arms of the donors, for the better preservation of their memories, being first duly registered, as well as to keep some of their fellowships vacant to find them in commons. Yea such was the poverty of the College, when the master's friend colonel Walton[n] recommended Jos. Cawthorne to him for a fellowship in 1652, that one reason he alleged in excuse for not complying with his request was, that he feared they should be obliged to reduce their number on that account.

The upper gallery leading to the summer-house in the fellows' garden, having been blown down in a tempestuous night in 1648[o], was rebuilt, and the expence of it above £50., charged upon the introits, till Mr. Eston, who is reported to have furnished the money, should be repaid: in like manner as he had been that formerly advanced upon

[m] Neal in his History of the Puritans mentions six, including Dr. Batchcroft of Caius College, and Dr. Brownrigge of Catharine Hall, who were ejected the year following.

[n] Valentine Walton, knight of the Shire for Huntingdon in the Rump Parliament, and one of the regicides. The master addresses him: "The hon^ble and my noble friend Collonell "Walton at his Lodgings in Whitehall."

[o] "1648. Maii 22. Johannes Starke de malis moribus Collegio amovendus. Item Benton "qui ab eo seductus est per Tutorem suum M^rum. Johnson virgis castigandus." (Coll. Ord. Book.) This is the last instance upon record of a member of this College suffering corporal punishment.

the granary and bakehouse, out of their annual rent: and not long after the coach-house and new stable were erected; the old one having been found too strait and inconvenient.

It is much to be wished the master had used his interest with Dowsing, whilst he was employed here in demolishing superstitious monuments, to have desisted from doing it in St. Benedict's Church, where so many of his predecessors were interred: or if this could not have been obtained of the enraged rabble who assisted him in the execution thereof, that he had at least preserved in writing what monuments of antiquity were then in it, which might have been of no small service in this undertaking[p]. He was a man so well esteemed in those times, that the university made choice of him for the lady Margaret's professor in 1649, in the room of Dr. Holdsworth, who had been elected about six years before, but never admitted by reason of his loyalty: and soon after presented him to the rectory of Terington, in Norfolk, which had been given by King James for the augmentation thereof. It was not long however before he was in danger of losing both this and all his other preferments by refusing to subscribe to the engagement, at the time when the independent faction were uppermost; although he had subscribed to live peaceably and quietly, and to give no disturbance to the public, as a letter sent by his wife to a relation of her's (of which the Doctor kept a copy) requesting him to use his interest for her husband informs us, and which giving the best representation of his disposition at that time is worth preserving:

"Deare Cosin,

"I am noe good Scribe nor usually a bolde Sutor, but the neces-"sitie of my present condition, wherby my Husband and all that "belong unto him are likely to be undone in our Estates, makes mee "bolde first to thank you for the favour wee understand by Mr. Sadler "you have been pleased to doe already: and in the next place to "humbly beseech you, by yourself and friends to prevent that ruin "which would befall us, if he should be deprived of his professorship "in the Universitie. It is true he hath not subscribed the *Ingagement*,

[p] His tenant at Ickleton assisted Dowsing in levelling the chancel there.

"but he hath subscribed to live peaceably and quietly, and give noe "disturbance to the Publick. I shall not need to tell you how much "he hath suffered in former times, and I believe his worst Adver- "saries will not denie his worth. His olde Disease of the Spleen, "by these sad occasions is returned upon him, which maketh him, "who was a good Sollicitour for others, helples to himself. Dear "Cosin, lett mee recommend our case to you; and if you will please "to doe the favour that I may hear from you, and receave your ad- "vice in any thing you think requisite, you shall therby much oblige

"Your much perplexed and

"affectionate Kinswoman."

In a letter dated Nov. 20, 1650, is the following paragraph: "Dr. "Love still holds his place, and hath respite for one week, when it "is thought he will be voted out." He found means however to extricate himself from these difficulties, but whether by submitting to the subscription or not, is uncertain, and so continued in his professorship. The annual value of his mastership, as he had lately given in, when there was a scheme on foot for augmenting such preferments, was then about fifty pounds, and should, if it had taken place, have been raised to seventy[q]: but this was thought to be put a stop to soon after, by the removal of the chancellor, whom Cromwell mortally hated. The like favour was not shewn to his fellows upon this change; for no less than six of them, viz. Johnson, Lamplugh, Ganning, Colfer, Fairfax and Kennet had before been turned out of their fellowships by the visitors according to an ordinance of parliament. Not for any affection they had for the royal cause, since three of them at least were presbyterians, and had been put in the places of royalists, but because of their refusing the Engagement; when Kitchen, Pepys, Smith, Potter, Whitehand and Strode, being probably independents, were appointed their successors. Colfer, Kennet and Lamplugh were restored however after four years' banishment: and Mr. Tonstall came in again

[q] "The wages due by statute to the master of C. C. C. C. are only ten marks per "annum, but by devidend for corn-rent and to her increments, it doth ordinarily amount "to about £50. yearly: and if it be at any time more than £50. as 53 or 54 it is very "extraordinary, Dec. 5, 1649. Ex Autographo. *Rich. Love,* Mag^r. Coll. Corp. Christi. Cant."

with the King by a warrant from the same earl of Manchester who had ejected him; but Dobson, Peckover, Wilkinson and Crofts continued fellows throughout the whole time of the troubles.

Edward Coleman of Norwich gent. who had been a student here in 1638, and proceeded A. M. in 1646, out of regard for the College, left them by Will, dated Dec. 30, 1659, an annuity of twenty pounds, issuing out of an estate at Wymondham in Norfolk, towards the maintenance of Four Scholars, two from the free-school of Norwich, and two from that of Wymondham, after the rate of £5. each during their residence till they become A. B. But if any one or more of his sirname, come they from what school soever, be fit for a student, and shall abide in the College, the whole of this annuity shall then be paid to him or them equally, towards their maintenance till they shall be A. M. or fellows of any College. In which case the Scholarships are immediately void, however they may have been before disposed of. This annuity is payable in the College-hall at the feasts of St. John Baptist and the Nativity of Christ, and if not paid within 20 days after each of them, the bursar may distrain for arrears and expences, and if deferred for 30 days there shall be a forfeiture of £5. *nom. pœnæ* for every week. But if there shall not be four scholars, or any of his name, then his executor, his heirs and assigns, owners of the lands and tenements shall pay only after the rate of £5. per annum for every such scholar, and keep back the rest for their own use.

At the Restoration the master had so much address and merit as not only to recommend himself to the favour of the court for the continuance in his old preferments, but even to acquire a new one: and that no less than the deanery of Ely, into which he was installed in September following; from whence it may I think be conjectured, that although he became a member of the Assembly of Divines, took the protestation and complied with the changes of the times, yet as he either withdrew or seldom appeared there, so he was not over zealous in promoting the measures pursued by the Puritans in opposition to the King and Royal Family. And indeed this conjecture seems to be confirmed by the Orations he published upon the King's return, bearing this title.

Oratio habita in Academia Cantab. in solenni Mag. Com. die an. 1660 *paulo post* CAROLUM II. *felicissimè reducem, præfatoria ad Disputationem Theologicam:* cui adjungitur *Oratiuncula qua August. Regem allocutus est, cum Legati Acad. Cant. Aulam Regiam primum gratulatum accederent, Procancellario de subito ægrotante unde Dr. Love ejus vices subivit. Jun.* 5, 1660.

In the former of which he compliments his Majesty in a high strain, expatiates upon the calamities of the late times, and appeals to his brethren, who had often heard him, to bear testimony that he had frequently complained of them within those walls; although he thought it not prudent to provoke a tyrant's rage to his own undoing, when it could be of no service to the public, for which he would at any time have offered his life a sacrifice. He adds moreover that so far was he from approving the measures of the regicides, that he laboured all he could to persuade the university to protest against taking away the King's life for their own justification: and offered to be the bearer of it himself to the military council who then governed. And as to their opinion of him, it may be collected from the Grace, whereby they agreed to restore to his Majesty the fee-farm rents they had been obliged to purchase, in order to secure their yearly pensions from the crown in the late unhappy times, in which they commissioned the Doctor, who had been instrumental in buying them, to wait upon the King at the public expence, and to make a tender of them. Lloyd stiles him, "The natural Wit and Orator:" and adds that when Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, "he was sure to affront any man, that "put up questions against the doctrines or discipline of the Church of "England in the worst of times." Which if true, seems to intimate that he was a moderate man, who although he acquiesced in most of the measures that were taken during the usurpation, yet by no means approved of them. I was at a loss however to reconcile his conduct with any such attachment to the established church, or the loyalty due to his kind master and patron, till a friend whom I consulted, much conversant in the history of those times, was pleased to intimate, that, for ought he could learn to the contrary, it was his opinion Dr. Love did preserve the same good conscience, which a prudent and honest man,

without party-zeal and attachments, might do in those times of civil and ecclesiastical confusion: and that he steered, as well and wisely through those storms as any pilot could, to save his ship, his College and university, from an absolute wreck; till Providence should see good to calm them, and open that safe and happy passage into the harbour, it found at the Restoration; to which he believes he contributed all that was in his power: and ranks him amongst those moderate divines, who for their tenderness towards dissenters, came under the denomination of Latitudinarians.

He lived not long to enjoy his new preferment, but departed this life in January 1660; when his remains were deposited in his own chapel, without any other memorial over them, than an achievment, wherein the Arms of his deanery, of the College and of the professorship were impaled with his own and those of his wife[r]: who was Grace the daughter of Henry Moutlow, LL.D[s]. by whom he had four sons and two daughters[t]; one of the former named John, was admitted of Clare-Hall July 8, 1662, where he afterwards became fellow, gave £20. in his life-time towards their new building, and five hundred marks at his death in 1689: and one of the latter was married to Dr. Tenison afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and the other to Dr. Lawson an eminent physician. The copy of verses at the end upon their marriage, found amongst a MS. collection, and communicated to me by a friend, may serve as a specimen of the humour of that time.

[r] Party per Pale Erm. et Sab. an eagle with two heads displayed Or.'

[s] Had been fellow of King's College, professor of law at Gresham, as well as public orator and member of parliament for the university, and married Mrs. Margaret Love the doctor's mother, November 10, 1607, and left him his sole heir and executor. His Will, wherein he stiles him his most dutiful and loving son-in-law Richard Love, D. D. and rector of Ekyngton, was proved before the vice-chancellor October 29, 1634.

[t] Anne baptized whilst he was vice-chancellor December 22, 1633.

Grace, October 15, 1635.

Richard, who is said to be the son of Richard and Anne his wife, which I know not how to reconcile with the above, August 3, 1637.

Thomas, September 2, 1638.

Henry, May 14, 1640, buried in the chancel, April 21, 1641.

And John born September 13, baptized 19, 1648. (Register of St. Benedict.)

Besides the orations already mentioned, he published a sermon preached at Whitehall on the monthly fast March 30, on Isai. xxi. 12. called, "The Watchman's Watch Word," and printed it in quarto at Cambridge 1642; also a long copy of Latin verses in the congratulations of the university upon the King's return.

He gave towards rebuilding Clare-Hall, where he had been fellow, fifty pounds in his life-time, and left a legacy of ten pounds with the Pollyglott Bible to this College. An excellent picture of him, the bequest of his son-in-law archbishop Tenison[u], is still remaining in the master's Lodge.

Dr. Paske master of Clare-Hall, prebendary of Canterbury and rector of Much-Hadham in Essex, from the latter of which places many of his letters were dated, was his particular friend, although afterwards a sufferer in the royal cause. He had likewise a great intimacy with Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. of Redgrave in Suffolk, the grandson of our benefactor; many of whose epistles concerning scholarships, with one from the earl of Pembroke and Man, recommending Francis Corbold to a fellowship in 1642, are still preserved.

Upon Dr. LOVE and GRACE,
Mr. and Mrs. of C. C. C. C.

Is LOVE, that conquers all, o'rcome? must He
That all doth tye, now Himself tyed be?
Who is't that hath this Power? this Art? let's know
That we to him a Soveraignty may owe?
Who is't that conquers LOVE? dost ask? 'tis GRACE,
For to none else did LOVE e'er yet give place.
Let LOVE then be the Knot, and GRACE the Tye,
Give LOVE the Onset, GRACE the Victory.
Goe happy Pair, each others Arms imbrace,
Live always like yourselves in LOVE and GRACE.

[u] "I give and bequeath unto the said College the picture of my dear father-in-law Dr. Love, "sometime master of the said College, to be placed either in the dining-room or galery of the "lodge of the master." [Archb. Tenison's Will.]

There is no entry in the Chapter Book from Feb. 19, 1649, to Feb. 28, 1651, nor from Feb. 29, 1659, to Feb. 8, 1660.

XXV. PETER GUNNING, D. D.

THE son of Peter Gunning clerk, of Hoo, in Kent, and born there Jan. 11, 1613, was made master upon the death of Dr. Love[a], February 2, 1660, by a mandate from the King[b]. He was educated at the King's School in Canterbury, till the age of fifteen[c], when being remarkably ripe for the university, his father sent him to Clare-Hall; where he was placed under the care of Mr. Barnaby Oley, whose character for loyalty and learning is well known. That Society soon became sensible of his merit, and accordingly promoted him to a fellowship in 1633, the year in which he commenced B. A., and he soon distinguished himself as a tutor. Nor was this all, for he was very much in the eye of the university, as being never wanting in any kind of academical exercises, whether grave or jocose: and looked upon, as one, whose extraordinary parts, and indefatigable industry and study

[a] During the vacancy of the mastership, January 28, 1660, nine of the fellows met, and among other resolutions, agreed unanimously to the following: "*The Master to have "only his ½ mess of all exceedings at Commencements when resident, but when absent none at "all.*" And this explains the reason of the first order passed in Dr. Gunning's mastership. "It was agreed upon and consented to by the whole company of Mr. and Fellowes "present, that the present Master Dr. Gunning have when hee is present in the Colledge "or absent a double part of ordinary Commons, and also in the yearly division a double "Dividend so and in like manner as Dr. Love the late Master enjoyed." [Baker. Vol. VI. p. 42. and Coll. Ord. Feb. 8, 1650.]

[b] It would seem from the following letter that the Society petitioned the King to permit them to elect their own master.

"To my very worthy Friends the FELLOWES of Corpus Christi Coll.
"alias Bennet Colledge in Cambridge.

"Gentlemen,

"I have thought good to lett you know that His Majesty hath received the pe-"tition you lately addressed to him in the businesse of your future Election of a Master, "and that after due consideration had thereupon, His Majesty hath thought good to signify "his Royall pleasure to you in that particular by the inclosed. Which being all I have "to trouble you with at present, I rest

"Gentlemen, your Humble Servant

"*Whitehall,* Feb. 1, 1660. "EDW. NICHOLAS."

promised great things; so that all colleges were some way or other ambitious to make him their's. Accordingly soon after he was M. A., and had taken orders, he had the Cure of Little St. Mary's from the master and fellows of Peter-House. He became an eminent preacher, and as such was licensed by the university in 1641, where, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he distinguished himself for his zeal both to the Church and King, "by protesting publickly against the faction "when most formidable, and urging the university to publish a formal "protestation against the Rebellious League, in a sermon at St. Mary's; "which to shew that his auditors were disposed to have complied with, "was not only begun, but soon finished, and should have been sent "up in the name of the whole body, had not one man, who alone "could hinder it, refused his assent; which yet it is thought he after-"wards repented of. It was however soon after made public[d]." This behaviour, together with that in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge, where being occasionally upon a visit to his mother, he exhorted the people in two sermons to make a charitable contribution for the relief of the King's forces there, rendered him obnoxious to the powers then in being, who first imprisoned him, and upon his refusal to take the covenant, deprived him of his fellowship, which obliged him to leave the university; but not before he had drawn up a treatise against the covenant, with the assistance of some of his friends, who took care to publish it. Being thus ejected, he removed hence to Oxford, where he was incorporated A. M. in 1644, and kindly received by Dr. Pink, warden of New College, who appointed him one of the chaplains of the House. During his residence there he officiated about two years at the curacy of Cassington, and sometimes preached before the court; for which service he was complimented, as were many other Cambridge-men, with the degree of B. D. Soon after which he became tutor to lord Hatton and Sir Francis Compton: and then chaplain to Sir Robert Shirley; who was so well pleased with some disputations he had with a Romish priest, as well as with his great worth and learning in general, that he settled upon him an annuity of an hundred pounds. Upon whose

[d] Dr. Gower's Sermons upon his death.

death he held a congregation at the chapel of Exeter-House in the Strand, where notwithstanding his duly performing all parts of his office according to the Form of the Church of England, he met with no other molestation from the Usurper, than that of being now and then sent for and reproved by him. At the Restoration, he was ordered to be restored to his fellowship by the Earl of Manchester, and created D. D. by mandate from the King, having been presented by him to a prebend in the church of Canterbury; soon after which he was instituted to the rectories of Cotesmore, in the county of Rutland[e]; and of Stoke-Bruen[f], in Northamptonshire: and succeeded Dr. Love, both in the Lady Margaret's professorship and mastership, as he did in like manner Dr. Tuckney within a few months, in the Regius professorship of divinity, and the headship of St. John's College by the unanimous consent of the fellows; which he had been obliged to resign in favour of Gunning[g], who was looked upon as the properest person for settling the university in right principles again, after the many corruptions that had crept in amongst them. All the royal mandates indeed for his several preferments were grounded upon his sufferings, and his other deserts. For he was reckoned one of the most learned and best beloved sons of the Church of England: and as such was chosen proctor both for the chapter of the church of Canterbury, and for the clergy of the diocese of Peterborough, in the Convocation held in 1661; was one of the committee upon the review of the Liturgy; and principally concerned in the conference at the Savoy.

He continued master here so little a while, that no remarkable transaction is to be met with during his time; unless it be worth observing, that upon his admission the order for the continuance of the double dividend and commons to the master was first renewed since bishop Jegon's time[h]: and has been from thence generally repeated

[e] At the presentation of Roger Heath, esq.

[f] At the presentation of Lord Hutton.

[g] He was ordered to allow the Doctor an annuity of £100. by mandate; that being the condition on which he resigned the professorship, mastership and rectory of Somersham, June 12, 1661.

[h] A reason for this order has been given in a preceding note. (a. 184.)

upon every fresh election; that the King's arms were put up over the hall-table at the expence of twenty pounds[1]; and that upon his death he left a legacy of twenty pounds for the increase of commons, as a small acknowledgment of the relation he had borne to, and of his affection for, the old House.

He was promoted to the bishoprick of Chichester in 1669, which he held with his professorship till 1674, when he was translated to Ely, where after ten years enjoying it, he died a bachelor in the seventy-first year of his age, July 6, 1684, and was buried in the cathedral, under an elegant monument of white marble, where his statue at full length lies on an altar-monument, his left hand supporting his head, with the following inscription:

M. S.

Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris et Domini
PETRI GUNNING Cantiani, e Schola Cantuariensi,
Aulæ Clarensis apud Cantabrigienses {Alumni et Socii;
{Coll. Corp. Xti et Sancti Johan. Evang.} Præfecti; {Dominæ Marg. et Regii} Profes.
Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis Canonici, Cicestrensis et Eliensis Episcopi.

juxta hoc Marmor quiescit
Exemplar Sanctitatis, Doctrinæ Abyssus,
Episcopus siquis olim Apostolicus;
Exulans ab Academia, Ecclesiam Anglicanam
inter Scismaticorum furias coram ipso Cromwellio
Concionibus, Disputationibus publice asseruit,
tantum non solus sustinuit, vindicavit.
At cum Deus et Rex redux nobis otium fecisset,
Hic tamen indefessus, studiis, vigiliis,
Precibus, jejuniis totus incubuit;
Fidelibus erudiendis, refutandis Hæreticis,
Vitam egit cœlibem, angelicam;
Bonis Ecclesiæ legatis Christum hæredem scripsit;
et virtutibus diu optatum rapuit cœlum,
Jul. 6. a. d. 1684. Ætatis suæ 71.

As to his character it has been so variously drawn by the writers of different principles and parties in those times, that I shall not take

[1] These arms were taken down upon the building of the new chapel, and are now in the church of Landbeach.

upon me to determine what is so warmly disputed among them; viz. whether his head was as good as his heart: whether he was equally clear in his ideas and discernment, as lively in his imagination and expressions: whether his judgment was as solid as his parts were quick: whether there was more of scholastic learning, sophistry, or the art of logick, than of real truth and strength in his reasonings and disputations: whether his zeal, or his knowledge were predominant both in the forming and maintaining his opinions and schemes about civil and ecclesiastical polity—and whether he had more regard in his plan of Christian faith, doctrine and discipline, to the traditions and authorities of the Fathers, than to plain scriptural proofs and principles; nay, whether he was not in some points too superstitious: I choose rather to leave my reader to judge herein for himself, after referring him in the notes below to those writers I have had in view, whose sentiments will be best set forth in their own expressions[k]. This however I may say with truth and justice, that all of them agree in allowing him to have been a profound divine, as well as a person of great erudition and literature, of a most unblameable life and conversation, and of most extensive and exemplary charity. To the former his writings bear testimony, and to the latter his many extraordinary benefactions to the public; some of which I shall here enumerate.

He gave to the rebuilding of Clare-Hall, where he had formerly been fellow, two hundred pounds in his lifetime, and left them a legacy of five hundred towards a new chapel: and to St. John's College, where he had been last master, he bequeathed his valuable library, together with five hundred pounds in money; the half of which was appropriated to building the third court, and the rents of some of its rooms to the payment of the singing-men and choristers of the chapel; to the re-edifying which the other half was allotted. He gave also to New College in Oxford £20.; and to the rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral £100. He gave moreover two hundred pounds to his own

[k] Sermons in Ely Cathedral in Sept. 1684. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy. Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Lives of the Bishops from the Restoration. Eachard's History. Abridgment of Baxter's Life by Calamy. Kennet's Chronicle. Burnet's History of his own Times, Vindication of Archbishop Tillotson.

cathedral, which was laid out upon the pavement of its choir, and five hundred towards rebuilding that of St. Paul. And that every place to which he had borne any relation might taste of his bounty, he became a singular benefactor to the rectories of Cotesmore and Stoke-Bruen, and gave an additional maintenance to several poor vicars within the sees of Chichester and Ely; the excellency of which kind of charity he was so sensible of, that by a Codicil to his Will dated Sept. 11, 1683, he ordered, "after all legacies and payments discharged, the residue "should be employed upon the present relief of poor vicars within the "county of Cambridge and isle of Ely, where the impropriations are in "the bishop." Dr. Gower adds, he supported many scholars in the university, as well as fed the poor from his table, which with the many other kinds of charity he there speaks of, shew him to have been a person of universal benevolence[1]. There is a picture of Dr. Gunning in the University Library.

The writings he published were:

"A Contention for Truth," in two public disputations upon Infant Baptism, between him and Mr. Henry Denne in the church of St. Clement Danes, Nov. 26, 1657. Lond. 1658, 4to.

"Schism Unmasked;" or a late conference between him and Mr. John Peirson minister on the one part, and two disputants of the Romish persuasion on the other, in May 1657. This was published in 8vo. the year following, with a large preface by a Catholic at Paris.

"A View and Correction of the Common Prayer," ann. 1622.

"The Paschal or Lent-Fast Apostolical and Perpetual" in 4to. Lond. 1622, with an appendix, answering the late printed objections of the Presbyterians; but whether this be the same with that defence of it, published in 1667, without the name of the author, I am not able to say.

[1] The following anecdote is related of Dr. Gunning while bishop of Ely. An enthusiast in his diocese having persuaded his followers that the world would be at an end in a twelvemonth, he sent for him and several of his proselytes, and finding that reasoning with him was to no purpose, he offered him two years' purchase for an estate he was possessed of, which he refused, demanding twenty as the common price, this had such an effect upon his converts that they all left him.

XXVI. FRANCIS WILFORD, D.D.

Upon the promotion of Dr. Gunning, was made master here by a royal mandate through the interest of Dr. Sheldon, bishop of London, June 29, 1661[a]. He was a native of Kent, and admitted of Trinity College before 1631, where he afterwards became scholar, fellow and tutor. He was ordained both deacon and priest in 1637: and instituted into the rectory of Holywell cum Needingworth, in the county of Huntingdon, by Thomas bishop of Lincoln, Jan. 7, 1645, at the pre-

[a] The following is the King's Letter upon this occasion:

"To Our trusty and well beloved the Vice-Master and Fellowes of Corpus Christi Colledge, "commonly called Bennet Colledge in Our University of Cambridge.

"Trusty and Well beloved Wee greet you well. Suitable to the particular care Wee "have ever expressed to see Our two Universityes furnished with Persons of knowne worth "and eminency, and such as may recover them from that weake and consumptive estate, "wherein the malice of the late Disorders left them, Wee have made use of all occasions "to supply vacant Places in the several Societies of Our said Universityes with such men, "as by their Piety and Learning may effectuate those Our gracious Intentions. And as Wee "have good reason to be satisfyed with Our late Endeavour of this kind, expressed in Our "Recommendation of Dr. Gunning to be Master of that Our Colledge; so have We thought "good, as an effect of the same Our gracious inclination for the good and prosperous Estate "thereof, hereby to second that Our former care, by presenting to your next choice into the "said Place of Master, Dr. Francis Wilford, one of Our Chaplains in Ordinary; a Person "very well deserving this Character of Our favour, and whose great Piety and Meritt render "him eminently fitt and capable of that Charge.

"Wherefore Our Will and Pleasure is, that forthwith upon the Receipt of these Our "Letters (if the said Place be already void) or so soone as the same shall become void, "you faile not to choose and admitt the said Dr. Wilford into the same. Wherein We will "expect your ready compliance with Our Royal Pleasure, as eminently conducing to the "good of that Our College, which on all occasions you shall find. We particularly tender. "And so We bid you farewell.

"Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 11th day of June 1661, in the 13th yeare of Our "Reigne.

"By His Majesty's Command, Edw. Nicholas."

He commenced his mastership with the following entry in the College Order Book:

"Quam Præfecturam uti Dei O.M. providentiâ et regis mandato nactus sum (quod "nullo meo ambitu concessum, sed oratu Reverendi in Christo Patris Gilberti Episcopi "Londinensis) ita faxit Deus ut eâdem, ad Dei gloriam, Ecclesiæ compendium, ejusdem "Collegii bonum semper utar."

sentation of Robert Bernard, esq.; upon the death of Noah Bowyer, being valued at £250. per annum. The King made him D. D. by mandate, and one of his chaplains soon after his return; and in 1662, promoted him to the archdeaconry of Bedford and deanery of Ely upon the death of Dr. Edward Martin, being then one of the university preachers.

During this master's time, a diligent search was made after the consecration of the chapel; but as no instrument of it could be found, the bishop of Ely was petitioned to come over and consecrate it. Upon which occasion an Organ[b] was bought by the master and Dr. Laurence Womock, afterwards bishop of St. David's, and put up, as were also the hangings, and rails about the altar, at the expence of the College: who likewise provided a handsome entertainment for the bishop, presented him with King Charles's works, and his secretary with five pounds for his trouble in drawing out the instrument.

The holts above-mentioned being in the hands of Dr. Love's widow, who had expended nigh twenty pounds upon them, were about the same time redeemed by Mr. John Peckover, B. D. and the annual profits of them, (except a small reserved rent formerly paid for the lands given in exchange for them) appropriated to the library.

The archbishop of Canterbury wrote a civil letter to the university in 1663, signifying his hopes, that they would restore the books to the Lambeth library, which had been given them in the late times of confusion: whereupon the Drs. Gunning and Pearson, who had been appointed by Grace to treat with him about their respective rights, agreed they belonged to the See of Canterbury; and Syndics, amongst whom were Gunning and Wilford, were accordingly nominated for their delivery soon after.

The pestilence broke out with such violence in 1665, that none ventured to continue here, but Mr. Tenison one of the fellows, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, two scholars and a few servants; for whom a preservative powder was bought and administered in wine, whilst charcoal, pitch and brimstone were kept constantly burning in the gate-house. The former not only resided here, but what is very extraordinary

[b] This after long disuse was taken down in 1742.

attended upon the Cure of St. Andrew's parish, of which he was then minister, with perfect safety to himself during the whole time.

Upon the choice of Henry Gostling of St. John's College into a Norfolk fellowship, June 15, 1667, a dispute arose about the meaning of the word *able* in archbishop Parker's Indenture; when the major part of the Society agreed that all necessary qualifications for being a fellow must be comprehended under it.

The master was chosen vice-chancellor of the university for the years 1665 and 1666: during his continuance in which office, several riotous persons having threatened to make this place a second London, he was obliged to issue out orders for five or six scholars of each College to keep watch in their respective Colleges. He was presented to the rectory of Landbeach by the Society upon the death of Dr. Rawley, June 22, 1667; but he probably was not instituted, as he died the 18th day of the next month, and was buried in the College chapel. His son William, in the instrument of the administration of his goods, is styled gent. of Cambridge. Upon his father's decease he acknowledged himself indebted to them in upwards of £500; two of which he paid to Dr. Howorth his successor in the vice-chancellorship, and assigned over his goods to the registrary to be sold for the payment of the residue[c].

He is reported by tradition to have been a person of a stately deportment and of an arbitrary temper. But Lloyd hath drawn his character in the following terms.

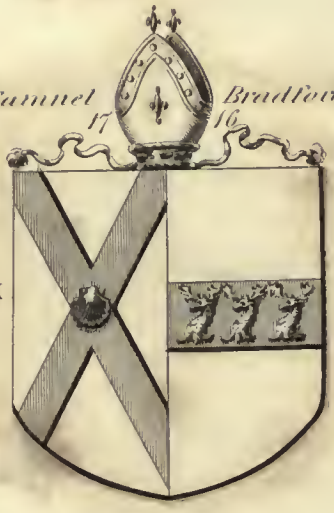
"He was well seen in the statutes of the university, the canons of "the church, and the laws of the land; a good scholar and a strict gover- "nor, able to instruct men to do well, and to restrain them from doing "ill; he struggled much with bad manners and sad times, wherein in "promoting His Majesty's service, he was discreet, close and active; and "did as the gladiators used to do καλῶς πίπτειν, *honeste decumbere.*"

[c] His debt to the university was £517. 14*s.* 6½*d.* The inventory of all his goods amounted to £527. 11*s.* 2*d.*, whereof his books were valued at £250. (Vide Arch. Acad.)

John Spencer. 1667.

XXVII

Samuel 17 Bradford. 16



XXX

William Stanley. 1693.

XXVIII

Thomas 16 Greene. 98.

XXIX

Matthias 17 Mawson. 24.

XXXI

John 17 Green. 50.

XXXIII

Edmund Castle. 1744.

XXXII

John Barnadiston. 1764.

XXXIV

John Lamb. 1822.

XXXVII

William Coleman. 1778.

XXXV

Philip Douglas. 1795.

XXXVI

Eleven Masters from 1667. to 1822.

XXI. JOHN SPENCER, D.D.

A NATIVE of Bocton under Bleane in Kent, and educated at the King's school in Canterbury, upon the death of Dean Wilford, was, after a long succession of masters by royal mandates, unanimously elected by the Society to preside over them, Aug. 1, 1667, as he did with great prudence and reputation twenty-six years. He had been admitted into a scholarship here of archbishop Parker's foundation, Mar. 25, 1645, having been recommended at the age of fourteen thereto by Dr. Jackson, then the only prebendary of the church of Canterbury: and was chosen fellow about ten years after; when he undertook the instruction of pupils, became an university preacher, and served the cures first of St. Giles and then of St. Benedict in this town. He was instituted to the rectory of Landbeach a few days before his election to the mastership[a]. He was preferred by the King in the following month to the archdeaconry of Sudbury upon the promotion of bishop Sparrow, as he was in like manner to a prebend in the church of Ely, upon that of bishop Pearson in 1672, and to the deanery thereof about five years after, upon the death of Dr. Mapletoft. Who succeeded him in the business of pupils, I know not, but Daniel Scargil, A. B. was chosen into his fellowship; who the year following was suspended from his degree, and expelled both the College and university for Hobbism and atheism; although afterwards restored by the latter upon his public recantation.

Upon his first coming into the lodge, it was agreed that the chamber next to the hall should be enlarged, wainscotted and fitted up according to his direction, and the expence of it partly defrayed by the College, and partly out of the sale of a small reserved rent payable to the master, in lieu of hay, by Chapman the tenant of the Eagle and Child; at which time it is probable the King's Arms, which are now in one of the

[a] Dr. Spencer was instituted to Landbeach, July 23. His presentation to this living is not entered in the Order Book. According to the College register he was elected and admitted master, August 1. If the dates be correct, the period between the late master's death and the election exceeded that allowed by the statutes.

windows of the lodge were put up in gratitude to his patron. It was also during his time that Dr. William Briggs the famous oculist and formerly fellow of the house, in order to render the kitchen more cleanly and wholesome, caused it to be paved with square stones: and gave moreover twenty pounds for the augmentation of the stock for commons. Dr. Thomas Tenison, formerly fellow likewise, and then the worthy vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, in like manner paved the hall with stone, and wainscotted very elegantly with oak that Norwich fellowship chamber where he himself had dwelt. About which time it probably was that the old combination-room was fitted up after the same fashion, at the public expence. But notwithstanding these occasional aids, the whole building was found, upon a survey in 1686, to be so much decayed in its foundations, walls and roof, that it required more than a thousand pounds to repair it thoroughly; whereupon a petition of the Society setting forth their own inabilities, and soliciting the assistance of their friends, was actually drawn up, but I am in doubt whether any money was ever collected upon it; the master however gave that year twenty pounds, and Mr. Beck, one of the fellows ten, towards repairing and beautifying the west-side.

The expences about a mandate in 1670 amounted to almost sixteen pounds, most of which was repaid soon after by Mr. Whincop and Mr. Stanley; but what was the purport thereof, or whether this expence might not have been occasioned by some measures that were necessary to prevent a mandate's taking place in prejudice to their own election into fellowships, which was made about this time, I cannot speak with certainty. In the year following the King made a visit to the university, where his entertainment, during his short stay, cost more than a thousand pounds. Whilst the master was vice-chancellor[b], the Duke of Monmouth was chosen chancellor of the university, and upon his installment was received by him with a speech which is still preserved by that true lover of antiquity, Thomas Hearne, in his Appendix to

[b] 1674. In October of this year a mandate was sent from the King, by which "Persons in "holy orders were forbidden to wear their hair and perukes of an unusual and unbecoming "length: and ordered to deliver their Sermons, both Latin and English, by memory, and "without book."

the Vindiciæ Tho. Caii. Upon which occasions it was customary to allow each fellow, who went up to town, a guinea for his expences; this being the sum given to Mr. Whincop and Mr. Markham upon the installment of the Duke of Albemarle his successor in 1682. It seems to be worth remarking here, that even whilst the master was in that office, he was suspended by Dr. Borde, surrogate to the official, for not appearing at the Archdeacon's visitation, although I know not what the issue of this affair was.

The master was not only a lover of learning himself, but a great encourager of it in others, as the many good orders made in his time, concerning the discipline and exercises of the College amply testify[c]. Nay, so high an opinion had the Society of his judgment and integrity, that he was generally made the arbiter of any differences arising amongst them, and particularly of one between Sir Greene and Sir Spencer about seniority in 1681; wherein it was allowed, that he had the sole power of reserving it, as he thought proper. Mr. Whincop was presented to the living of St. Mary-Abchurch about the same time, but a contest arising concerning the title, he was continued in his fellowship till the suit was ended, although Sir Sagg had been some time before pre-elected to it. As a testimony of his grateful sense of this and other favours from the College, in 1685 he added twenty pounds to the stock for commons, and a like sum was given by another worthy member, Mr. Stanley, who left the College about the same time: to which the master then made an addition of ten pounds, as he had before done of fifty.

Dr. Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, who had formerly been fellow of the House, and of whom a more particular account will be afterwards given, granted a perpetual annuity of twenty pounds in 1677, issuing out of his estates in South-Kilvington and Thirske in Yorkshire, for the maintenance of two scholars, who should be natives of the city of York or town of Mansfield, and in failure of such, at least of that diocese. They are not to be absent from College, even with leave, more than twenty weeks in a year, and then the profits

[c] One order made at this period (1684) was this: "If any person under tuition shall be "twice found by the dean out of College after the gates are locked, that he be looked on as "a youth of very bad manners, and thereby rendered incapable of College letters."

during their absence are to go to the College stock. The annuity is payable in the College-Hall at Christmas and St. John Baptist, and if it be not paid within thirteen weeks, a distress may be taken, as also a forfeiture of twenty shillings per month in case it be deferred for half a year. To this I may likewise add, an intended benefaction of Mr. Benjamin Agas, of London, clerk, who by Will dated May 21, 1683, left to his daughter Phillips Agas, all his lands and tenements in the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields in Middlesex, of Helpston in Northamptonshire, and of Hockley in Essex: and if she died without heirs of her body, to this College for founding two fellowships, for scholars that should be sent from Wymondham school; which he purposed to have endowed with lands to be purchased out of his personal estate, of the clear annual value of £150., whereof the master, whom the College was to nominate, as well as to visit the school, was to have fifty pounds per annum for his stipend, and ten scholars ten pounds each, for seven years after their admission in this or some other College. But this was probably defeated by his daughter's leaving issue behind her. He was a native of Wymondham in Norfolk, most likely the son of Edward Agas, vicar there in 1607, and admitted here in 1639; where he afterwards proceeded A. M. and might be the minister of Cheyneys in Buckinghamshire, mentioned in Calamy's Continuation, who was ejected for non-conformity by the Bartholomew-Act.

In the reign of James II. when by reason of the master's being in the decline of life, it was feared lest both the College and their MSS. might fall into the hands of papists, Mr. Cory, one of the fellows, a person well skilled in old writings, was employed at the instance of Dr. Tenison, carefully to copy some of those relating to the establishment of the Protestant religion. Which copy has been since presented to the dean and chapter of Ely, and is now in their possession; as is a transcript of it by Mr. Baker in that of the university. And that these fears were not entirely groundless, is evident in that Clement Scot, one of the fellows, had already declared his inclinations towards popery: for which the mob at the Revolution, were so much irritated against him, that they brake into his chamber, and would probably have destroyed him, had he not at that time secreted himself in the

cupola from their rage. It discharged itself however in some measure upon his books and papers, when it is imagined many belonging to the College, he being then bursar, perished with them. It is reported also, that upon finding Boyle's Experiments on Blood, some of them cried out, "See what a bloody-minded dog he is, his books are full of nothing "else." He was obliged to retire into the country for farther safety, and resigned his fellowship soon after.

Dr. Spencer had contracted an early and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Thomas Hill, who was admitted here about the same time with himself; which, notwithstanding their differing in their notions about conformity, continued to the end of Hill's life; as appears by a correspondence of letters, referred to by Calamy, wherein the Doctor expresses a high regard and affection for him: and made him some kind and generous offers, whenever he should have a son fit to send to the university. His charity indeed to non-conformist ministers, if good and pious men, seems to have been so extensive, that he with the learned Dr. Henry More, made one of them, Mr. Robert Wilson, their almoner in this branch of it. And so great a respect had he for his tutor Mr. Kennet, who was a sufferer in this cause, that he not only frequently visited him as long as he lived, but was kind to his poor widow for his sake.

I now come to speak of his liberality to this College, wherein he far exceeded all former benefactors; for in 1687, he purchased an estate at Elmington, a hamlet belonging to Oundle in Northamptonshire, which cost him £3600., its yearly value being upwards of £200. This he settled upon the College by deed of gift for the augmentation of the mastership, fellowships, scholarships, and various other purposes[d].

[d] Extract from Spencer's Deed of Settlement.

To the master £20. per annum as an augmentation of his salary: and £5. for keeping the accounts. The master is desired to visit the premises by himself or deputy, twice or oftener in every three years.

To a scholar £10. per annum, to be appointed by the master.

To the butler, pincerna, cook and porter £5. per annum each.

Fifteen-pence half-penny a week to each of the three Canterbury scholars during residence.

Forty shillings per annum, to the puer cubiculi.

Forty pounds to be divided annually among such and so many of the fellows and those only who shall have been in the respective foregoing year statutably resident in the same College, and not discontinued from the same, except in case of sickness above sixty days in that year.

An

But besides this deed, he made a Will, whereof he appoints his ancient friend, Dr. Tenison bishop of Lincoln, his sole executor: and in that he bequeathed fifty pounds to ten of the most indigent and industrious lads of the College, with the like sum towards repairs, above what he had given in his lifetime, and such books as his executor should think proper for the library with the furniture of the parlour and lobby, before the little east-chamber abutting upon the school-lane, to the lodge, if his successor would accept of them, and twenty shillings to each of the fellows for a funeral ring. He left likewise an hundred pounds to the university, to be laid out in books for their use; for which he has been since enrolled amongst their benefactors. And indeed every place to which he had borne any relation, had some share of his bounty, for he gave £200. to the church of Ely, half of which he ordered to be laid out upon a font; which was accordingly executed in fine marble curiously wrought, with this inscription round it:

"Legatum JOHANNIS SPENCER S.T.P. Decani hujus Ecclesiæ."

and fifty pounds and the furniture of his deanery-house to the petty-canons and singing-men, with some small legacies to the vergers, and choristers. He gave moreover to the poor of the parishes of St. Mary and Trinity in Ely, twenty pounds, and to each of those where he had been a preacher, viz. Landbeach, St. Benedict's and St. Giles's in

An audit of these accounts is to be held in the master's lodge within ten days before or after every first day of March, each fellow present to receive ten shillings, and the same sum to be added to each mess at the fellows' table on the audit-day.

The overplus of all the rents is to be put into a chest, called "Cista de Elmington," with three locks and keys, one of which is to be kept by the master, another by the senior fellow, and the other by the dean, which overplus shall from time to time be laid out in repairs of the premises of the farm, &c. in buying books into the library, "as are or shall be most wanting "there in the judgment of the master: and in or about other charitable or pious works, as "by the said master and fellows for the time being or the major part of them, whereof "the said master shall be one, shall from time to time be directed and appointed: provided "always that the stock shall not be reduced to less than forty pounds if it be possible to "avoid it."

The estate at Elmington contains 316 A. 0 R. 39 P. of valuable land, but its worth is considerably diminished by the poor-rates of Oundle. The farm-buildings, among which is a malt-kiln, are in good repair, and the house, which was rebuilt at considerable expence in 1828, is substantial and convenient.

Cambridge, five pounds. To manifest his kindness and tenderness towards his servants, he left them all handsome legacies, and to some annuities for life. And for his relations and friends he likewise made such provision, as either their circumstances or deserts called upon him to do[e]; and directed farther, that if there were any surplus of his personal estate, after discharging his funeral expences, debts and legacies, it should be distributed amongst his legatees: or disposed of in other acts of charity at the sole discretion of his friend and executor, to whom he bequeaths an hundred guineas for his trouble with his small repeater.

As to his funeral, his express orders were, that it should be only decent and not pompous; and that its whole expence should not exceed two hundred pounds. Accordingly the respects shewn thereby to the memory of the deceased, were nothing more than what became his character and station in life. The chief rooms of his lodge, with the hall and chapel, were hung with mourning: and his corpse was attended to the grave, by the bishops of Ely and Lincoln, by fourteen heads of houses, by ten doctors of divinity, by four doctors of law, by two physicians, by two professors, by the master elect and fellows of the College, and by the officers of the university with many others; who had all of them rings, scarfs and gloves. The whole solemnity ended with a funeral oration by the great and learned Dr. Joseph Beaumont, master of Peterhouse, and regius professor of divinity. He was also,

[e] He left only fifty guineas to his own cousin William Spencer of Boughton under Bleane in Kent, esq.; and barrister-at-law, which is thus traditionally accounted for. The master's father leaving him young and in very narrow circumstances, he was brought up at the expence of an uncle: and having an extraordinary genius for learning, was sent to the university at the particular recommendation of Dr. Jackson. But his uncle, who had kept an exact account of all disbursements for his education, dying soon after he was chosen fellow, and in a way of getting his own living, without having cancelled this legal demand upon him, his sons and executors made it in so rigorous a manner, that not being able to raise the money himself, he was forced to communicate his distress to his friends in the Society, (amongst whom was Dr. Tenison,) who generously made a loan, which discharged the debt. Other relations here taken notice of, are Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer his niece, Mr. Isaac Puller and his wife, with Dr. Tim. Puller, his sister Mrs. Rebecca Bendy; his nephew John Tilden and Zach. Bolton, and his niece Hannah, late wife of John Cotton of Stevenage.

according to his own directions, interred in the chapel near his immediate predecessor Dr. Wilford, by the ascent to the altar, under a plain stone of black marble with the following inscription upon it.

HIC JACET,
QUI MAGNUM ADEO SUI
APUD BONOS ET REMPUB. LITERARIAM
RELIQUIT DESIDERIUM,
VIR RARISSIMÆ MUNIFICENTIÆ
PARITER AC ERUDITIONIS,
JOHANNES SPENCER S.T.P.
ECCLESIÆ ELIENSIS DECANUS,
ARCHIDIACONUS SUDBURIENSIS,
ET HUJUS COLLEGII PRÆFECTUS.
QUI OBIIT 27° DIE MAII

ANNO { DOM..... 1693
ÆTATIS..... 63
PRÆFECTURÆ 26

He married Hannah[f] the daughter of Isaac Puller of Hertford, who dying in 1674, left him only one daughter, Elizabeth, and one son, John; the former lived to the year 1688, when she was buried by her mother in the chancel of St. Benedict, but the latter probably died before. The atchievment wherein his arms[g] were impaled with those of the church of Ely, the College, and his wife, viz. *Az. a Chevron Or, between three Eagles displayed Arg.* was suspended in the anti-chapel. But he stood not in need of such means as these to preserve his memory, since the acts of benevolence above-mentioned, will be so many lasting testimonies of his charitable and munificent disposition, whilst the several works

[f] The parish register where the baptism of the children is entered (viz. Elizabeth, March 25, 1672; John, December 19, 1673.) has been so corrected, but it stiles her Elizabeth at the time of her death. She was buried under the middle stone in the chancel, the corner whereof reached to the seat on the south side, April 21, 1674, and her daughter between the seats, December 9, 1688. There is the following tradition in College respecting this young Lady:—Mr. Betts of Diss in Norfolk, a fellow-commoner, paid his addresses to her, and she used to meet him privately in the College library, which communicated with the lodge, when her father was abroad; being once surprised by his coming home unexpectedly she was put into such an affright, as she never after recovered, and it was thought to have been the occasion of her death.

[g] Dr. Spencer's arms, in stained glass, impaling those of the College, are in the dining room of the lodge. They were done in 1778, and cost £7. 17*s.* 6*d.*

he left behind him, which I shall here enumerate, will ever bespeak him, one of the greatest scholars and divines of the age wherein he lived.

"The Righteous Ruler." A sermon preached at St. Mary's in Cambridge before the University on Prov. xxix. 2. June 28, 1660, being appointed a day of thanksgiving for the Restoration, in 4to. Cambridge.

"A Discourse concerning Prodigies:" wherein the vanity of presages by them is reprehended, and their true and proper ends asserted and vindicated in 4to. Cambridge, 1663. To which was added, "a Discourse concerning Vulgar Prophecies," wherein the vanity of receiving them as the certain indications of any future event is discovered, and some characters of distinction between true and pretended prophets are laid down in an 8vo. edition, Lond. 1665.

"Dissertatio de Urim et Thummim in Deut. xxxiii. 8." in 8vo. Cambridge 1669—70.

"De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus, et earum Rationibus Libri tres" in 2 tom. fol. Cant. 1685.

Such general approbation did this work meet with, that it was again printed in 4to. Hagæ-Com. 1686, cum Indice Rerum et Verborum[h].

The Doctor by Will, left such of his papers and writings as were indifferently perfect, to be added in their proper places to his book de Legibus Hebræorum, if there ever should be occasion to re-print it, with the full right and property therein to his executor bishop Tenison; all which he bequeathed to the university of Cambridge, after having caused them to be prepared for the press, with fifty pounds for advancing printing there. These the Senate by grace, gave leave to the learned Mr. Chappelow to publish, and for his encouragement therein bestowed upon him the archbishop's benefaction likewise: which he accordingly executed in four books, wherein "Editos et MSS. cum Testimoniis Auctorum laudatis recensuit et Indices adjecit," Leonardus Chappelow, S.T.P. Coll. S. Johan. et Arab. Professor Acad. Cant. in 2 tom. fol. Cant. 1727. The College were at the expence of prefixing an elegant copper-plate of the author, as a small testimony of gratitude to their munificent benefactor[i].

[h] Re-printed at Leipsic in 1705.

[i] The half-length picture of Dr. Spencer in the master's lodge, is a copy by Vandermyn in 1772. See Biographia Britannica, (Spencer.)

XXVIII. WILLIAM STANLEY, D. D.

WHO was unanimously chosen Master in the room of Dr. Spencer, July 13, 1693, was the son of William Stanley, gent. of Hinkley, in the county of Leicester, by Lucy, sister to bishop Beveridge; but his father dying whilst he was very young, he was left to the sole care of his mother; who put him to school at Ashley, in Lancashire; and afterwards sent him to St. John's College in Cambridge, in 1663, at the age of sixteen. It might be because bishop Beveridge, who was his uncle, was of that College; though perhaps from a stronger motive, that Mr. Villiers, afterwards Earl of Jersey, of a Leicestershire family in his neighbourhood, went thither about the same time under the tuition of the learned and worthy Dr. Gower, who is said never to have had any other pupils but these two. He stayed there till he was chosen into a fellowship of this College upon the expulsion of Scargill, in 1669, and this upon the joint recommendation of his tutor and of bishop Gunning, then master of St. John's; who knowing his merit, were loth he should quit the university, so soon as he must otherwise have done, his own county (to use the language of their College) being at that time full.

His first step out of the university into the world, and that a very fortunate one, was to the curacy of Much-Hadham, in Hertfordshire, as it placed him not only under the eye and direction of that excellent divine Dr. Goodman, but as it gave him an opportunity of being known to the Earl of Essex, whose seat was there, who made him his chaplain, and then presented him to the rectory of Raine-Parva, in Essex[a]. But this he vacated soon after by cession for St. Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-Street, London[b], which he quitted in like manner

[a] Oct. 20, 1681. He had been ordained priest by bishop Compton, in 1672, became an university preacher in 1676, and commenced B. D. 1678.

[b] Oct. 30, 1682.

for that of Hadham above-mentioned, being collated thereto by bishop Compton in 1690, upon the death of his friend Dr. Goodman. These were the only parochial benefices he ever had. As to dignities, he was preferred to the prebend of Cadington-Major, in the cathedral of St. Paul, in 1684, whereof he became a residentiary in 1689; as likewise to the archdeaconry of London two years after, upon the promotion of Dr. Tenison to the bishoprick of Lincoln, and in 1707 to the deanery of St. Asaph: which he rather accepted to set his uncle bishop Beveridge at liberty from the powerful solicitations of others, than that it was a preferment he either sought after or desired.

I cannot say with certainty, when he went over to be chaplain to the Princess of Orange upon the dismission of Dr. Covel; but conjecture it might be about the year 1686: but whenever it was, a clergyman of an unexceptionable character in every respect was to be provided by express orders from Holland. Accordingly the bishop of London had it in charge to recommend two such persons to the archbishop of Canterbury, who was to have the final approbation of one. The two thus recommended were Dr. Burnet master of the Charterhouse, and Mr. Stanley; to the latter of whom his Grace gave the preference for this pleasant reason, that "although the former was "a deserving man, an ingenious divine, and a good scholar; yet as "Moses and the Doctor could not agree about making worlds, he "thought it was better to choose Mr. Stanley;" who after being farther favoured by his Grace, about this time, as I conjecture, with his faculty for a doctor of divinity's degree, was forthwith sent over, and soon became a favourite both at court and with her Highness. He likewise contracted there a particular acquaintance with the two Huygens, as well as with other persons of learning and character; being without doubt recommended and supported herein by his old friend and fellow-collegian Mr. Villiers, who had waited on the Princess into Holland upon her marriage, and continued there till the Prince's coming over into England in 1688.

As soon as his Royal Mistress was seated on the throne, she advanced him to be clerk of the closet, with a salary of £200. per annum, settled upon him for life, and always had him in such credit and esteem,

that most of her charities passed through his hands, he being the instrument commonly made use of in applications of this kind. She moreover offered him one or two bishopricks, which he then declined, as thinking the residence and duty would interfere with his constant attendance upon her person and service; or rather as I imagine (from his refusal of Lincoln upon archbishop Tenison's promotion) because he was content with the preferment he already had and his own private fortunes, and found a station of less dignity and eclat more agreeable to his inclinations, and suitable to his schemes of happiness in life.

The death of his old friend Dr. Spencer however brought him, though much against his will, into a more public station in the university, as it occasioned his being elected, but without his knowledge, into the mastership of this College; which, yet upon the first notice of his being chosen, he positively refused to accept of, and even persevered in this refusal, till two of the fellows went in the name of the whole Society and importuned him to do it, for the sake of preserving the peace and welfare of the College, and of preventing an irreconcileable division among them, seeing they were unanimous in their votes for him, as they should not be for any other person. This motive had its desired effect; even though he foresaw the trouble that would follow, by being elected vice-chancellor of the university the same year; who as a mark of their great esteem, were pleased to pass an extraordinary Grace in his favour for admitting him to the degree of doctor in divinity with all its privileges among them, which an archiepiscopal faculty could not entitle him to.

Considering from what motive, and with what reluctance he took the mastership, it might be expected he would resign it, as he did in 1698, because he could not be more constantly resident, nor consequently be of that service to the College he otherwise would. Whilst he held it, however, he spent as much of his time here as he could, and as usefully. For that the world might know how great a treasure our manuscript library is stored with, he set himself to make that valuable catalogue of it[c], which he afterwards printed at his own

[c] Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliothecâ Coll. Corp. Christi in Cantabrigiâ; quos legavit Matthæus Parkerus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. fol. Lond. 1722.

expence: and which merits the acknowledgments of all lovers of antiquity, and especially of the history of this church and nation; who being sensible from their own experience of the care and pains necessary to finish a work of this kind, wherein the several volumes contain such a variety of tracts, some of which are often so imperfect, ill-written, or faded through length of time, that it is no easy matter to get acquainted with their contents, will not expect to find this first attempt without defects[d].

During his mastership it was, that the College, through the negligence of their servants, were robbed of their communion-plate on an Easter-day; upon which he generously presented them with a set of silver-gilt; the same that is still in use, with the arms of the illustrious family of Orange upon it, having belonged to the private chapel of Queen Mary, when Princess; who upon her coming to the crown of England gave it to him, as a memorial of her favour and esteem.

However this is but one article in the account of his very extensive benefactions and charities. For many were the good, and useful designs he was from time to time concerned in, and supported. Among which was that of printing an edition of the Councils in 1692, with Protestant Annotations, by an annual subscription. Several sums were accordingly subscribed; by the two archbishops £10. per annum each, and by twelve bishops £5. each. Dr. Stanley not only did the same, but also by his interest then at court was chiefly instrumental in obtaining a grant to import what paper should be wanting, custom-free. Dr. Allix undertook the care and management of this edition: and had great quantities of paper imported for it; which, when the book was laid aside, was sold to the stationers for private gain, to the offence of the public, and the regret of the learned world. The Doctor, when dean of St. Asaph, was at the sole expence of that act of parliament, which annexed prebends and sinecures to the bishopricks of Bangor, Landaff, St. David, and St. Asaph, in order to relieve the widows and fatherless of the Welch clergy, from the sore distress of paying mortuaries to the bishops upon the death of every incumbent within their

[d] This work hath now been superseded by Mr. Nasmith's Catalogue, published in 1777.

respective dioceses and jurisdictions; which mortuaries, as the preamble to that act sets forth, "consisting of several of the best goods of the "deceased, did oftentimes amount to a very considerable part of his "estate, and the payment thereof did very much lessen that small "provision, which generally the clergy of those dioceses were able to "make for the support of their families, and tended to the great im-"poverishing of the same." An act of generosity and goodness in the dean, that ought ever to be remembered with the utmost gratitude by the clergy of Wales.

He likewise rebuilt what is now the best part of his own deanery-house, and made the whole of it habitable, convenient and decent; where he often resided, and lived hospitably, so long as he was able to take such a journey. He settled a leasehold estate on a charity-school in that town: and joined with Mr. Carter in augmenting the perpetual curacy of St. George in its neighbourhood. But his gifts towards the augmentation of small livings by one or two hundred pounds at a time[e], with the aid of Queen Anne's bounty, were not confined to one county, but extended into different parts of the kingdom, as may be seen in Ecton's List. To his own church at Hadham he gave a clock: and to the building of the Regent-House at Cambridge, an hundred pounds. Such gifts and benefactions as these could not be hid; though he was upon christian principles, as secret as he could be, in doing his alms. What charities therefore he distributed with his own hands cannot be discovered, as he left no account of them. But so far is known of him, that it was his constant rule all his life long, to bestow in good works a clear tenth part of his whole income, whether from spirituals or temporals. I may here add, that he was not only a contributor to the Society for the Propagating of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and a zealous promoter of it, but was also the first mover in the business of their charter.

Dr. Stanley published with his name:

"A Sermon on Coloss. ii. 5." preached Jan. 10, 1691-2, in Lambeth chapel, at the consecration of Dr. Tenison bishop of Lincoln.

[e] He gave £100. for the augmentation of St. Andrew's the Great in Cambridge.

"A Sermon on Matt. ix. 37, 38," preached Feb. 20, 1707-8, at St. Mary-le-Bow, before the Society for Propagating the Gospel[f].

He was also the author of two anonymous discourses, the one, concerning "The Devotions of the Church of Rome, wherein they are compared with those of the Church of England," in 4to. Lond. 1685; and the other, intituled "The Faith and Practice of a Church of England-Man," in 12mo. Lond. 1706, reprinted in 1807 in "The Churchman's Remembrancer."

Such is the character and history of Dean Stanley, whom God was pleased to bless with a very healthful, happy, and long life; for he did not die, till Oct. 9, 1731, in the 85th year of his age. When, according to his own directions, he was buried in the vaulting of St. Paul's cathedral, under the south wing of the choir, among his old friends bishop Beveridge, dean Sherlock, dean Younger, Dr. Holder and Sir Christopher Wren; who have none of them, except the last, any monument, stone, or even inscription over them. To this account I shall only add[g], that he married Mary, second daughter of Sir Francis Pemberton, lord chief justice both of the Common-Pleas and King's-Bench; by whom he had three sons, all educated in this College; William, the eldest, settled at Warwick, and was official of the archdeaconry of London. Francis, the second, was fellow of the College, and afterwards vicar of St. Leonard, in Shoreditch, till his father resigned to him the rectory of Hadham, Sept. 30, 1723, a person in every respect worthy to be his successor. Thomas, the youngest, removed to Peterhouse, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1721.

[f] The editors of the Bodleian Catalogue have by a mistake placed among his writings "The Romish Horse-leach."

[g] It is scarce worth observing, that the natural tone of his voice was so remarkably loud, as to give occasion to the Tatler to exercise his wit upon him under the name and character of Stentor.

XXIX. THOMAS GREENE, D. D.

WHO succeeded Dr. Stanley in the mastership, May 26, 1698, upon the recommendation of archbishop Tenison, was the son of Thomas Greene of St. Peter's Mancroft in Norwich, by Sarah his wife, and born there in 1658. He had his education in the free-school of that city, till he was sent to the university; and admitted, July 28, 1674, in this College, under the care of Mr. Richard Sheldrake, whereof he afterwards became a scholar, fellow[a], and tutor. His first step from hence was into the family of Sir Stephen Fox, one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, father to the late lord Ilchester, and Henry Fox, esq. afterwards secretary at war; to whom he was made domestic chaplain through the interest of his patron above-mentioned; who soon after his promotion to the See of Canterbury, took him under the same relation into his own palace: and collated him, April 2, 1695, to the vicarage of Minster in the isle of Thanet. In which year he resigned his fellowship in favour of Mr. Elias Sydall, afterwards bishop of Glocester[b]. To the same patron he was likewise obliged for a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, into which he was installed in May 1702; as also for the rectory of Adisham cum Staple in Kent, to which he was collated, October 28, 1708, and for the archdeaconry of Canterbury, into which he was installed the next month, having been chosen before one of the proctors of the clergy in convocation for that diocese. Upon these preferments he quitted the vicarage of Minster, as he did the rectory of Adisham, upon his institution in February 1716, to the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in Westminster; to which he was presented by the trustees of archbishop Tenison, for the disposal of his options, of whom he himself was one. This he held in commendam with the bishoprick of Norwich, to which he was consecrated, October 8, 1721, but was thence translated to that of Ely, September 24, 1723.

[a] In 1680. He was admitted A.B. in 1679, A.M. in 1682, B.D. in 1690, D.D. by the archbishop's faculty, and to the same degree by grace of the university in 1695.

[b] Mr. Sydall was pre-elected, November 11, 1695, upon which Mr. Greene resigned.

But to return to that relation he bare both to the College, and the university; as to the former, he seems to have always had the good government thereof much at heart: and with this view, soon after he became master, he introduced the use of public prayers in the chapel immediately after the locking up of the gates, that he might know what scholars were abroad, and if need were, visit their chambers. Several other useful regulations were made in his time concerning scholarships, their chambers and the library, as also in regard to discipline and exercises; he resided as much as he could, and that the business of the College might not be interrupted when he was obliged to be absent, he passed the following order: "Agreed, that in the "absence of the master the ACTA CAPITULI be left in the hands of "the senior fellow then resident, but with this provision, that no order "or decree agreed upon by the master and fellows be revoked or "altered except when the master himself be present." Mr. Williams, the senior fellow, in whose hands the Order Book was soon after left, took the opportunity of obliterating an entry which had been made respecting himself[c].

As to the university, they elected him their vice-chancellor in 1699, and again in 1713, out of the usual course; when notwithstanding this office was obtruded upon him at a very inconvenient season, and it is thought with no good design; yet in a great variety of business in his public courts, as well as in visitations of private Colleges, in restoring their statutable discipline, and in a defence of their just rights and privileges, he discharged the trust they had reposed in him with great integrity, impartiality and prudence. And even when called up to appear on the highest stage of an academic life by a public commencement that year, and to preside at the divinity exercises, he acquitted himself therein with credit, and beyond expectation; considering how unaccustomed he had been to the matter, art and language of such disputations, by having lived most of his time abroad in the world. Nor did he gain less credit to the university by the hospitable and obliging manner in which he entertained all kind of strangers, whom that solemnity had brought together from all parts of the kingdom, as well as their

[c] See an account of this affair in the list of fellows; (Williams.)

sister Oxford. But to crown all, the zeal he shewed for the Protestant succession in the illustrious House of Hanover, upon the death of Queen Anne, and his prudent conduct at that juncture, were so acceptable to the court, that they are thought to have laid one of the main foundations of those preferments he afterwards rose to in the church; an earnest whereof the King soon gave him, in appointing him one of his domestic chaplains the year following.

But I leave him here to go on with some other historical occurrences during his mastership. Mr. SAMUEL CHAPMAN, who had been formerly fellow, but ejected by the Bartholomew-Act for non-conformity, and afterwards rector of Thorpe near Norwich, left by Will bearing date, May 24, 1700, the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS, to be laid out upon freehold lands for exhibitions to two of the poor scholars of 1*s.* per week to each, whereunto the chapel-clerk and janitor *cæteris paribus* are to be preferred before others. These are to be called Hebrew Exhibitions, and the scholars who hold them, are once in every quarter, to carry up to the Hebrew lecturer of their own exercise and performance, a chapter or psalm out of the Hebrew Bible grammatically explained, or after a third failure to forfeit their exhibitions: and another poor scholar, skilful in the Hebrew tongue also, who although he should be chapel-clerk or janitor shall be preferred, is to have an exhibition of 50*s.* per annum out of it, which is to be called the Bachelor's Exhibition, because intended to assist him in taking that degree.

With this sum a purchase was afterwards made at Stow cum Qui in this county; but a very disadvantageous one to the College, through the knavery of their agent.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON purchased the rectory of DUXFORD ST. PETER, in this county, of Sarah Harris widow, and of Thomas Harris the incumbent, in 1704; and gave it to the College two years after. As he did in like manner the perpetual advowson of the rectory of STALBRIDGE[d], in Dorsetshire, which he purchased in 1697, of John Clements and Lord Shannon. These donations were confirmed by the Will of the good archbishop[e].

[d] See (Duxford) and (Stalbridge.)

[e] Dated April 11, 1715.

He added moreover a legacy of a THOUSAND POUNDS, being money he had lent to Robert Clarke of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, upon a mortgage[f] of an estate there, to be laid out in a purchase of lands of inheritance, either freehold or copyhold, the profits whereof he ordered should be applied to the augmentation of scholarships, viz. 40*s.* a-piece to the six Norwich scholars; 20*s.* to each of the six from Canterbury; and the same sum to the like number from Botesdale School, with a single share of the residue to each of the fellows who has resided three quarters of the year, and a double one to the master. And besides some other benefactions mentioned above, he obtained for them at his own expence[g] a LICENCE for holding in MORTMAIN, lands to the value of £ 500. per annum with ten advowsons of benefices.

Mr. Cory, who had been a most useful fellow of the College, and was then, not only rector of Landbeach, but the lessee of the lordship, had a law-suit with Mr. Worts, about the right of foldage there, depending in 1704; when it was agreed to allow somewhat towards the expence, if it should turn out in favour of the College.

Sir THOMAS SAMWELL, bart. of Northamptonshire, who was admitted here about the same time, presented a handsome gilt flaggon for the communion service, as did Sir SWINNERTON DYER, bart. of Great Dunmow, in Essex, a cup.

A brewhouse was fitted up at a considerable expence in 1710[h]; towards which the ARCHBISHOP contributed FIFTY POUNDS. The liveries which used to be given to all the College servants were henceforth discontinued, their salaries having been handsomely augmented by Dr. Spencer. The contest about the right of presentation to St. Laurence Pountney, and the rectory-house of St. Mary Abchurch abovementioned, was again revived in 1715, but at length put to reference; when Dr. Moss dean of Ely, on the part of the College, agreed to

[f] This mortgage was paid off by Lady Hatton the possessor of the estate, in 1791, and the £ 1000. vested in the three per cent. consols.

[g] Viz. £ 72. 13*s.* 4*d.*, for which a letter of thanks was addressed to him in 1705.

[h] "January 12, 1711. Agreed that Pembroke-Hall have liberty to brew in our brewhouse, "paying yearly fifteen pounds to our College, and that if either College shall afterwards "dislike these terms, half a year's notice be given beforehand." (Coll. Ord. Book.)

give the parishioners £150. for the former, and the latter was purchased of Henry Whistler, esq. at the expence of £400.

Mr. Nicolas Bacon of Suffolk, who died fellow of the College about the same time, and was buried in the chapel, left a legacy to the Society of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

In 1709, Dr. Moss being then fellow and assistant-preacher to the rector of St. James in Westminster, with a salary annexed by an act of parliament of £100. per annum, as well as preacher at Grey's-Inn, and Lecturer of St. Lawrence-Jewry, which appointments produced £140. more, it was thought these preferments vacated his fellowship by the statute, and the master in order to oblige him to resign, wrote a long letter acquainting him that he would no longer dispense with his residence; yet notwithstanding this, and the opinions of two eminent lawyers, Raymond and Weld, which seemed to favour the same side of the question, he continued therein till after his promotion to the deanery of Ely, in 1713.

Dr. Greene resigned the mastership in May 1716, in favour of his friend Dr. Bradford, whom he thought a proper person for his successor; however as a testimony of his not forgetting the relation he had borne to the College, when exalted to a higher station, he preferred many of its members, and in 1729 gave Two Hundred Pounds[1] for procuring Queen Anne's bounty towards augmenting the curacy, he once had, of St. Benedict.

He married Catharine, sister of bishop Trimnell, and happy was he in the choice of so excellent a woman, by whom he had two sons and seven daughters:

Thomas, D. D. late fellow of this and Jesus College, and registrary of the diocese of Ely, rector of Cottenham, prebendary of Ely, and chancellor of the church of Litchfield, prebendary of Westminster, and dean of Salisbury.

Charles, barrister at law, registrary of the diocese and steward of the church of Ely.

Catharine, who died young.

[1] This sum being augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty to £400. was laid out in the purchase of an estate at Willingham, in this county, in 1757. (See St. Benedict.)

Anne, married to Charles Clarke barrister at law, and afterwards baron of the Exchequer.

Margaret, married to the Rev. Mr. Frankland, son of a late dean of Ely.

Elizabeth, who died single.

Catharine, who married Peter Allix, esq. son of the dean of Ely.

Sarah, who married the Rev. John Fulham, rector of Compton in Surrey, archdeacon of Landaff, and canon of Windsor.

And Mary the youngest, who died unmarried.

The bishop after having made a handsome provision for this numerous family, died in a good old age, and was buried on the south-side of the presbytery of his own cathedral, where an elegant marble monument, with the following inscription upon it, was erected to his memory.

HIC JACET
QUOD RELIQUUM EST THOMÆ GREENE, S. T. P.
HUJUSCE ECCLESIÆ NUPER EPISCOPI:
QUI LONGO HONORUM DECURSU
COLLEGII CORPORIS CHRISTI CANTABRIGIENSIS
OLIM SOCIUS, POSTEA MAGISTER,
ACADEMIÆ BIS VICE-CANCELLARIUS,
ECCLESIÆ CANTUARIENSIS PREBENDARIUS ET ARCHIDIACONUS,
PAROCHIÆ S^ti^ MARTINI IN CAMPIS LONDON VICARIUS,
EPISCOPATUM PRIMO NORVICENSEM OBTINUIT
INDE AD ELIENSEM TRANSLATUS EST
SEPTEMBRIS DIE 23^o^. 1723.
HUIC ECCLESIÆ
POSTQUAM PER QUINDECIM FERE ANNOS
SUMMA CUM DILIGENTIÆ, CANDORIS, ET INTEGRITATIS LAUDE
MITISSIME PRÆFUISSET;
PIETATE ET ANNIS ORAVIS,
ACCEPTA TANDEM RUDE,
UXORI ET NUMEROSÆ PROLI
ALIISQUE QUAMPLURIMIS VIDUIS ET ORBIS,
CLERO DENIQUE ET POPULO ELIENSI
FLEBILIS DECESSIT,
MAII DIE 18 ANNO { CHRISTI 1738 / ÆT. 80.

His widow survived his lordship nearly thirty-two years, dying March 20, 1770, aged 88 years.

To this epitaph, Dr. Richardson, in his late elegant edition of "Godwin de Præsulibus Angliæ," refers us for his character: which I believe to be so just and true, that I shall only add to it, what I have heard from some who knew most of him, that it was his unfeigned and uniform endeavour to exercise a conscience void of offence towards God and man, and to discharge his duty, in the several relations he bare to his fellow-creatures, to the best of his judgment and abilities, with the same faith and spirit which appear through all his writings, that are not penned in the language of human wisdom and eloquence; but with such plainness, goodness and piety, as shew him to have been a true Christian in thought, word and deed, as well as a faithful minister of the word of God. What he has published of them are as follow, viz.

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper explained to the meanest capacities, in a familiar dialogue between a minister and parishioner," 12mo. Lond. 1710.

"The Principles of Religion explained for the Instruction of the Weak," 12mo. Lond. 1726.

Seven Sermons preached upon various public occasions.

Four Discourses on the Four last Things, viz. Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell, 12mo. Lond. 1734, of which there has been a new edition since, with several alterations and additions[k].

[k] Dyer in "His Privileges of the University, &c." Vol. II. p. 47, has the following passage:

"Thomas Greene, Master, Bishop of Norwich and translated to Ely, 1723, published "several sermons and tracts; one of the principal of which, (though unnoticed by Mr. "Masters) was, Two Letters on the Principles of the Methodists addressed to Mr. Whit-"field and Mr. Berridge: one proceeds on the principles of Mr. Locke's Chapter on Enthu-"siasm; the other on Dr. Taylor's notion of a twofold justification, in opposition to justi-"fication by Faith alone. The bishop intended to have continued these letters; but as "Mr. Berridge did not publish his Sermon preached at St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, "the bishop dropped his design of pursuing the subject farther."

This is altogether a mistake; Mr. Dyer confounds John Green, bishop of Lincoln, and master in 1750, with Thomas Greene, bishop of Ely and master in 1698.

XXX. SAMUEL BRADFORD, D. D.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Greene, succeeded him in the mastership, by an election made May 20, 1716; wherein the Society were unanimous in like manner[a], and for the same reasons, as they were in that of Dr. Stanley, which he also accepted of from the same motives, against his inclinations. His father was William Bradford, a citizen of London, and so good a man, that being a parish-officer in the time of the plague, he looked upon it, as his duty, and as a matter of conscience to take care in person both of the dead and living, although he removed his own family to Islington. Dr. Bradford himself, was born Dec. 20, 1652, in St. Anne's, Black-Friars: and was sent first to St. Paul's school, where he at last finished this part of his education; though he went to that of the Charter-House, whilst the plague raged, and till his former school was rebuilt after the fire of London. He was admitted a student of this College in 1669, and matriculated March 27, 1672. However he left it without taking any degree, having at that time some scruples of conscience in regard to the solemn subscriptions, declarations, and oaths, that were then by law required for degrees, and more especially for holy orders. Upon this he returned home, but followed his studies, and with a more especial view to the profession of physic. Though this he soon gave over for that of divinity, which was more suitable to the natural turn of his thoughts and inclinations: and had been cultivated under the ministry of Dr. Benjamin Whichcote[b], in his parish church of Black-Friars. Accordingly, after having satisfied his own mind in the scruples it had entertained, by a conscientious examination into things, and a free conversation with some of the best and ablest divines in London, he became desirous of orders in the church of England; but, being then

[a] The minority joined with his friends in voting for him according to the usual practice.

[b] Archbishop Tillotson's Sermon at his funeral.

twenty-eight years of age, he could not well return to the university, and go regularly on in the statutable course of taking his degrees. For which reason archbishop Sancroft procured him a royal mandate for that of master of arts in 1680; recommending him at the same time to the university, as one of "a studious and sober disposition." His Grace indeed knew him personally so to be: and that he was upon principle a constant conformist to the worship and sacraments of the Church of England, and kept up such an acquaintance with its clergy in the city of London, as not only to frequent with them Dr. Tillotson's lecture in St. Lawrence-Jewry, but likewise to make one in their private meetings for carrying on their controversy against popery. The times, it is true, were then so full of difficulty and danger, and he so diffident of himself how he might be able to stand the trial of a persecution in the exercise of the ministry, that he chose not to enter into it, till Providence should so direct, and overrule the public affairs, as to work out a happy and lasting security to our religion, laws, and liberties. He, therefore, after taking his master of arts degree[c], lived for the most part as a private tutor in gentlemen's families: and as such went to Catharine-Hall along with Thomas Cartwright, esq. of Aynhoe[d], and was there with him at the time of the revolution. But then he returned to London, and being solicited by those who knew his worth, to go into holy orders, he was admitted deacon on the 15th of June, and priest on the 5th of October 1690, by bishop Compton: and in the spring following elected minister of St. Thomas's church in Southwark, by the governors of that hospital, upon the best of testimonials and recommendations[e].

[c] He was incorporated and admitted to the same at Oxford, July 13, 1697.

[d] This gentleman represented the county of Northampton in thirteen parliaments: and though he differed in political sentiments from Dr. Bradford, yet he always retained the highest value for him; and would fain have prevailed with him to have taken the rectory of Aynhoe, in 1711, and have lived there, at the time, the spirit of party rose highest.

[e] "We whose names are hereunto subscribed do certify, that Samuel Bradford, master "of arts, is personally known to us: and that we are fully satisfied, that he is a person of "great abilities and learning, an excellent preacher, a man of a very sober, pious, and pru-"dent conversation, and in all things conformable to the Church of England. And we do "therefore

With this character and preferment Mr. Bradford set out into the world; and was soon after chosen lecturer of St. Mary-le-Bow. However he was scarce settled in Southwark, before archbishop Tillotson engaged him to take upon him the education of his grandsons; upon which he removed to Carlisle-house in Lambeth; but nevertheless discharged regularly and constantly the duties both of his parochial cure, and lectureship. Whilst he was on a Sunday morning at the former of these, the incumbent of St. Mary-le-Bow died: and the chief of the parishioners went immediately (unknown to him) to Lambeth-palace to solicit the rectory for him. His Grace received them very courteously, but told them that they had taken the most likely method to prevent his doing what they asked; seeing all other parishes in the city of his patronage would have reason to expect his obliging them upon a like application: and, consequently, he should thus lose in effect the free disposal of his own preferments; so that he gave them no promise nor farther hopes of success, than by saying, he was glad to find they had so good an opinion of Mr. Bradford; to whose merit he himself was no stranger, as being almost one of his family: and should at a convenient time shew his regard to it. The gentlemen in the afternoon informed their lecturer of what had passed, and pressed him to go that evening himself to the palace; which he wisely declined, for the archbishop sent for him next morning before he was out of his bed; to which he, being of a very weakly constitution, was generally confined by a violent fit of the head-ache after doing his duty on a Sunday.

"therefore very heartily recommend him to the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, for the "place now vacant by the death of Mr. Turner, January 8, 1690-1.

"W. Asaph, (Lloyd).
"Jo. Tillotson, D. S. P. (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury).
"Ed. Wygorn. (Stillingfleet).
"Ed. Fowler, (afterwards bishop of Gloucester).
"Richard Kidder, dean of Peterborough (afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells).
"J. Williams, (afterwards bishop of Chichester).
"Charles Alston, D. D.
"Sam. Barton, B. D.
"Sam. Freeman, D. D. (afterwards dean of Peterborough).
"Sam. Masters, B. D.

We heartily join:

"J. Sharpe, D. C. (afterwards archbishop of York).
"Tho. Tenison, D. D. (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury).
"Will. Stanley, D. D. (afterwards master of this College, and dean of St. Asaph."

When he came, his Grace told him in what danger he was of losing the living he had intended him; but at the same time signed the fiat for his collation, which was expedited the next day. Upon this he resigned the perpetual cure of St. Thomas in Southwark, as also his lectureship of Bow, though the parishioners unanimously entreated him to keep it; but he was soon after chosen into that of All-Hallowes in Bread-street.

In 1698, he was called upon to preach on the 30th of January before King WILLIAM, who was so well pleased with the sermon, that he not only commanded it to be published, but also appointed him in the March following one of his chaplains in ordinary. In the same relation, he went on to serve Queen Anne; who, when she visited the University of Cambridge, April 16, 1705, conferred on him along with bishop Fleetwood, Dr. Adams, Dr. Snape, &c. the degree of doctor in divinity: and not long after rewarded his service with a prebend of Westminster, into which he was installed, February 23, 1707.

Having now wherewithal to live comfortably, and give charitably, he sought no higher preferment, but enjoyed himself in a diligent, and conscientious discharge of his parochial duties; though he was often called, as you will see by his sermons in print, to preach on public occasions, and particularly in 1699, the lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, esq. He was happy in the favour and esteem of his superiors, in the good opinion and friendship of his brethren the clergy, and in the affection of his parishioners. He endeavoured, indeed, as much as in him laid, to live in credit and in peace with all men: and so he did; "till," as bishop Fleetwood feelingly[e] laments, "God for the "sins of this nation permitted such a spirit of discord to go forth as "troubled sore the camp, the city, and the country, and oh! that it "had altogether spared the places sacred to his worship, or our seats "of learning, whereby the beautiful, and pleasing prospect they then "had both of their domestic and foreign affairs was not only spoiled "for a time; but it also became scarce possible for a good Englishman,

[e] In his Preface to four Sermons, which was burnt pursuant to a vote of the house of commons. But what was the spirit of bitter zeal and party-rage in those times may be seen throughout his works, particularly in the conclusion of his Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of St. Asaph, and in the Preface to the folio edition of his works—As also in Bp. Burnet's History of his Own Times.

"as well as a good clergyman even in private life to escape censure, "evil-speaking, and calumny."

In those times it was, and so early as the year 1710, just after the trial of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, that Dr. Bradford was thought of, nay, recommended to, and accepted of by the Queen, for the bishoprick of St. David's, as was Dr. Barton for that of Bristol, which were then vacant by the decease of bishop Bull and bishop Hall. However, having then some reasons to decline both the duty and the dignity of an episcopal station, he would fain have excused himself to archbishop Tenison, and his friends at court, who did at last prevail with him to consent, upon a condition, which was indeed intimated to him, and as they thought upon an express promise from her Majesty, that he should hold his prebend of Westminster in commendam; but on a sudden change of the ministry, this prebend, nay, the rectory of Bow, though in the archbishop's own patronage, was refused him: and without one or the other he could not satisfy his own mind, or answer it to his family in accepting it; since the whole of his own private fortunes at that time would scarce have enabled him to get into possession of this preferment; nor would the annual revenue of it alone have been sufficient for him to live upon with a decency and charity becoming such a station. However this refusal, as well as Dr. Barton's, did, it seems, put it into the "bishop of London's power to give her Majesty "such reasonable, and to her own pious inclinations, such agreeable advice "upon the vacancy of these two sees, as occasioned their being well "filled, when it was little expected[f]."

But how much better soever those dioceses were filled, it is certain, that Dr. Bradford still continued to be esteemed and beloved in the city, as an excellent parish-minister, as an humble, pious and sound divine: and as a clergyman, who discharged the whole of his duty with conscience, discretion and diligence. His enemies must at least allow him to have been uniform in his principles and conduct; and to

[f] See Dr. Gooch's Sermon at St. Paul's, July 26, 1713, on occasion of the much lamented death of Henry late lord bishop of London, p. 12. These Sees however were kept vacant nine months, till the ministry was quite changed, and a new parliament chosen; when that of St. David's was filled by Dr. Bisse, and that of Bristol by Dr. Robinson, with leave to hold the deanery of Windsor in commendam.

have been always firm to the interests of the Revolution, and the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover. Accordingly when that took place, his friends at court had so high an opinion of his judgment, prudence and temper, that he was commanded by the King to publish three sermons he had preached before him, as his chaplain in waiting; two of them in the same month, and the third within the compass of a year; all shewing the true spirit of the preacher.

But to return to the more immediate concerns of the College. I now proceed to give an account of a transaction the results of which were of considerable importance: first, as regulating the system of pre-electing into fellowships; and, secondly, as deciding this point, whether the vice-chancellor and two senior doctors in divinity have any visitorial power in the College.

In May 23, 1717, at a meeting of the Society, present the Master, Mr. President, (Mr. Fawcet, sen.) Mr. Sheldrake, Mr. Mickleburgh, Mr. Fawcet, jun. Mr. Denne, Mr. Herring and Sir Stanley, it was agreed that a pre-election into the next vacant common fellowship should be made; Mr. Mickleburgh and Sir Stanley only dissenting. Accordingly they proceeded to a pre-election, and William Bradford, B. A. son of the master was chosen into the next common fellowship, that should be vacant, by the master and majority of the fellows present. Soon after by the death of Mr. Fawcet, sen. a vacancy occurred, and Mr. Bradford was admitted, June 19; when a question arose whether upon the pre-election before mentioned, the master and fellows should call in the visitors to determine, and it was agreed by the master and major part of the fellows present, that the visitors should not be appealed to, there being no occasion for it. At a College meeting, February 22, 1718, the Master, Mr. President, (Mr. Mawson,) Mr. Sheldrake, Mr. Fawcet, Mr. Herring, Mr. Mickleburgh, Mr. Denne, Sir Stanley, and Sir Bradford, being present: Mr. Mickleburgh and Sir Stanley, after the master had declared the design of his calling the meeting, rose up and were going away, and notwithstanding they were charged by the master in virtue of their oath not to depart, went out of the chapter: upon which it was agreed unanimously by the master and six other fellows, that there be a pre-election into the next common and the next Norwich fellowship, that should be vacant; and accordingly Alured

Clarke, B. A. was unanimously chosen into the common fellowship, that should be next vacant: and Thomas Aylmer, B. A. was also chosen into the Norwich fellowship, which should be next vacant, by the master and five fellows, (the seniority being reserved to Sir Clarke, as being first elected) Mr. Sheldrake giving his vote for Sir Vertue.

Five of the fellows, viz. Edward Oliver, B. D. Stephen Hales, B. D. Samuel Gunning, A. M. John Mickleburgh, A. M. and Francis Stanley, A. B., considering these pre-elections as contrary to the statutes, and themselves as injured by these proceedings, appealed to the vice-chancellor and two senior doctors for redress. Dr. Gooch who was the vice-chancellor was anxious to take cognizance of the matter, and for that purpose cited the Society to appear before him and his assessors in their College hall on a fixed day; but the master and his friends refused to acknowledge his visitorial authority; or to submit to any interpretation he might make of the statutes, as he had not been statutably called upon by the master and major part of the fellows[s], and petitioned the King, to whom, they said, the right of visiting the College, as being founded by a branch of the royal family, *solely* belonged, to put a stop to their proceedings; which was accordingly done by an inhibition from the privy council. Upon this the party, who considered themselves aggrieved, appealed to the King in council; and the following decision was given after a long debate.

"At the Court at St. James's, November 6, 1718.

"Present, The KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

"ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.	"DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.	"LORD CONINGSBYE.
"LORD CHANCELLOR.	"DUKE OF MONTROSE.	"Mr. VICE-CHAMBERLAYNE.
"LORD PRESIDENT.	"DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.	"Mr. SECRETARY SCRAGGS.
"LORD PRIVY SEAL.	"EARL STANHOPE.	"LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KING.
"LORD STEWARD.	"BISHOP OF LONDON.	"Mr. SMITH.
"LORD CHAMBERLAIN.	"LORD TORRINGTON.	"Mr. HAMPDEN."
"DUKE OF BOLTON.		

"Upon reading this day at the Board a Report from the Lords of the "Committee of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, dated the "9th of last month in the words following, viz.:

[s] See Statute xxxv.

"In pursuance of His Majesty's order bearing date 27th August "last, referring to this Board the Petition of Edward Oliver, B. D. "Stephen Hales, B. D., Francis Stanley, A. B., Samuel Gunning, A. M. "and John Mickleburgh, A. M. fellows of Corpus Christi College, in "Cambridge, complaining of an undue pre-election of a fellow made in "May 1717, although the number of fellows, required by statute, was "then complete without any warrant from the statutes, and contrary "to the known and laudable usage of the said College: and alleging "that they had complained of this proceeding by appeal to the vice-"chancellor and two senior doctors in divinity resident in the university, "who are as they conceived, and were advised by council learned in "the laws, their local statutable visitors, and have a power not only to "interpret dubious expressions in the statutes, but also to redress and "correct any breach of them, to remove any unfit person, to determine "controverted elections, and all other powers inherent by law and usage "to the office of a visitor; all which as they affirm, doth further appear "both from their College Registers, and by an order of the Honourable "Privy Council, whereby it is evident that the said vice-chancellor and "doctors have from time to time heard and determined all doubts, and "grievances complained of in the Society; but the proceedings upon "the said appeal having been stopt, they do therefore most humbly "beseech His Majesty to appoint a day for hearing this matter, and "settling in whom is lodged the power of visiting the said College.

"THEIR LORDSHIPS this day taking the same in consideration, and "having heard as well the said petitioners, as the master and other "fellows of the said College by their council learned in the law, and "perused the Chapter Books of the said College, and proceedings "of the Privy Council referred to in the said petition, and examined "Dr. Greene, formerly master of the said College, upon oath;

"DO FIND that it hath been the ancient and constant usage of the "said College for the majority of the master and fellows present, in a "Chapter duly called and held for the said College to make pre-elections, "and that three of the petitioners were themselves admitted into the "said College by virtue of their being pre-elected: and therefore their "Lordships are humbly of opinion, that the pre-elections complained of, "being made according to the usage and custom of the said College in

"that behalf, and into fellowships that, by reason some of the fellows "having accepted livings elsewhere, were by the statutes of the said "College to be vacant within a certain determinate time, were duly and "regularly made.

"NEVERTHELESS to prevent any abuses that may hereafter be com-"mitted in proceeding to pre-elections: and because, upon examination "into the Chapter Books of the said College, they do find that some "few pre-elections have formerly been made into the next fellowship "that should happen to be void, and it not then appearing that any "fellow had then accepted any living, or done any other act, whereby "his fellowship must become void in a certain time: It is their Lord-"ships' opinion, that no pre-election ought to be allowed of, but such "only, as shall be made into some particular fellowship then to be named, "which according to the statutes of the said College is to become "void within some certain determinate time, next following such pre-"election of a new fellow to succeed into.

"AND THEIR LORDSHIPS are further of opinion, that the vice-"chancellor and the two senior doctors in divinity resident in the "university are not visitors of the said College in this case, nor were "duly appealed to by the complainants as such.

"HIS MAJESTY in Council taking the Report into consideration is "pleased to approve thereof and to order that the same be, and it is "hereby confirmed in every particular; and that all persons whom it "may concern do take notice and conform themselves to his Majesty's "pleasure herein signified.

"JAMES VERNON."

At this period political animosities were carried to a disgraceful height in the university; and the tory party, which was altogether predominant, determined upon depriving Dr. Bradford, who was known as a whig and a decided friend of the house of Hanover, of the accustomed honour of the vice-chancellorship. Accordingly, in the November following his appointment to the mastership, they nominated with him for this office Dr. GOOCH, master of Caius, who was the leader of their party and "whose "political opinions had so strong a tory cast, that they bordered upon "jacobitism[h]." A contest took place, and Dr. GOOCH was elected by a

[h] Monk's Life of Bentley.

majority of 95 to 51. So triumphant was his party, that they re-elected him the following year by a majority of more than two to one, the votes being for Dr. Gooch 122, and for Dr. Davies, president of Queen's, only 60. In 1719, Dr. Bradford, being then bishop of Carlisle, was again nominated for this office with Dr. Gooch, when the tory junta which still ruled the university chose their champion for the third time, 58 voting for Bishop Bradford, and 94 for Dr. Gooch.

But although the university was thus treating our master, the Society acted in the most liberal manner towards them in forwarding the building of a new senate-house; which became necessary, from the old regent house[i] being added to the library for the reception of the munificent present of the king[k]. Several houses belonging to the College and

[i] On the north side of the quadrangle over the divinity schools, called in official deeds, "novum sacellum."

[k] July 31, 1714 (the day before Queen Anne's death), died Dr. John Moore bishop of Ely; he was a great patron of learning and learned men. He had as good a library as any person of this age. Bishop Burnet says, that he "had gathered together a most invaluable treasure, both of printed books and manuscripts, beyond what one could think "that the life and labour of one man could have compassed." After his death it was purchased by King George the First for 6000 guineas *, and presented to the university: it consisted of 28,965 printed books, and of 1790 MSS. Munus vere regium.

About the same time, a body of Cavalry being quartered at Oxford, the following epigram was written, probably by Dr. Trapp, translator of Virgil, &c.

"The King observing with judicious eyes
"The state of both his Universities,
"To one he sent a Regiment; for why?
"That learned body wanted Loyalty:
"To the other he sent books, as well discerning,
"How much that loyal body wanted Learning."

This called forth the following answer from Sir William Browne the physician, and founder of the Prizes for Odes and Epigrams.

"The King to Oxford sent his troop of Horse,
"For Tories own no argument but force;
"With equal care to Cambridge books he sent,
"For Whigs allow no force but argument."

For the building of the senate-house, the sum of £10,839. 6*s*. was raised by subscriptions during the years 1720-1734. Of this sum George I. gave £2000. and George II. £3000. It was begun June 22, 1722, the vice-chancellor, Dr. Cross, laying the foundation in four stones; the first in honour of the King, the second of the Prince, the third of the Chancellor, and the fourth of The Benefactors. It was opened at a public commencement in 1730. Sir James Burroughes, master of Caius, completed the west end at the expence of £150. in 1764.

* Carter states £12,000.

abutting on the Regents' Walk, the site of the present senate-house, were offered the university, upon condition that they should purchase and settle upon the College an estate of the annual value of thirty-five pounds, or grant to the College a clear annuity of twenty-six pounds per annum in corn-rents, or pay to the College £700; during the negociations, and before the university had accepted either of these offers the South-Sea Bubble (as it was termed) burst, and altered the relative value of land and money so much, that the worth of the property was considerably enhanced. The College however immediately stated to the university that they would still adhere to either of the two former proposals, or accept a security for five per cent. upon £700, until an estate could be purchased according to the said proposal. The syndics of the university being anxious to settle the business by a purchase of the property, agreed with the Society to leave the determination of what sum in addition to the former demand should be paid to the College, on account of the great alteration in the value of money and land, to the Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dr. Greene and Dr. Ibbot, the three trustees appointed by the act of parliament for receiving and laying out such purchase-money, as the university should have occasion to pay. The additional sum which they considered proper to be paid was £100., and accordingly the university was put in possession of this property[1] for the sum of £800, which was afterwards laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate, called Little Wilsey, in Suffolk[m]. The same deceitful hopes of gain, which had infatuated all ranks and orders of people, allured this Society to subscribe what little they had in money (£250), into the South-Sea fund; but they were soon convinced to their cost, that their judgment herein was wrong, losing by their speculation £128. 15*s*. 2*d*.

There was a suit commenced against the Society about this time by the corporation of Cambridge, on their refusing to pay the pontage-money, which had formerly been assessed, and levied upon their lands

[1] The property consisted of the old Angel Inn, (or St. Mary's Hostle), and four other houses on the north of the Regents' Walk. The yearly reserved rent was £15. 8*s*. 6*d*. The rack rent about £104. The leases one with the other would expire in about seven years. (Coll. Ord. Jan. 28, 1720.)

[m] See page 231.

in Barton and Landbeach[n] towards the repairs of the Great-Bridge. But they had now to allege against such a payment, that the reason of it was ceased; because the corporation had since received a toll from all carriages passing over it, which they could not justly claim under any other pretence. But this was at length referred to arbitrators, whose determination I have not hitherto met with, but it was probably against the College, as their tenants have ever since been charged with it. It was not long after, that they purchased two livings in Norfolk, viz. FULMODESTON and THURNING, of Robert Wace, the patron and incumbent.

The year following THOMAS TOOKE, D. D. who had formerly been both a scholar and fellow of the College, and had since given £20[o] towards the increase of the library, and finding an orator in the hall upon the 29th of May, left to it by Will, the perpetual advowson of the rectory of GREAT BRAXTED, in Essex, which he had purchased for £80[p] some time before of the duke of Norfolk, without any reserve; as also that of LAMBOURNE, in the same county, which he had bought for £400, in 1712, of Nicholas Staphurst, of Billericay, surgeon: whereof he himself was rector; but this latter was not to come into their possession till fifty years after his decease[q].

As it is a custom in most, if not in all, Colleges, throughout the university, to send congratulatory letters to such persons as have been educated therein, upon any high promotion of them in Church or State, so Dr. Bradford was favoured with the same compliment, not only on his nomination to the bishoprick of Carlisle, but also on his translation to that of Rochester[r], with the deanery of Westminster[s], which

[n] Being one hide in the former and five in the latter.

[o] This money was ordered, April 2, 1709, to be laid out in wainscotting the middle chamber of the first floor on the west side of the quadrangle, on condition that the fellow, to whom it shall be assigned, shall pay 20*s*. per annum for ever to the College.

[p] The next turn in it had been sold in 1714 to Robert Rogers, clerk, then rector.

[q] See List of Fellows (Tooke) and (Tyson).

[r] July 19, 1723.

[s] The order of Knights of the Bath, being revived in 1725, and the chapel of King Henry VII. being appointed for the place of their installment; he, as dean of that church, was constituted the first dean of that order.

he held in commendam. In a little more than a year afterwards, he resigned the mastership in favour of Mr. Mawson, the president, although he outlived this many years: till after having attained to a good old age, he died in peace, in full assurance from the Christian Faith of a joyful resurrection, and was buried in the north-cross aisle of Westminster Abbey.

He married Jane, the daughter of captain Ellis, of Medbourne, in Leicestershire, who survived him: and had by him one son and two daughters; William, who died July 15, 1728, in the 32d year of his age, without children; being then archdeacon of Rochester, and vicar of Newcastle upon Tyne: Jane, who married Dr. Reuben Clarke, archdeacon of Essex, and rector of St. Magnus, by London-Bridge: and Susanna, who married Dr. John Denne, vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and afterwards archdeacon of Rochester, and rector of St. Mary, Lambeth.

As to the general character of bishop Bradford, it cannot be expressed in fewer, or clearer words, than in the inscription on his monument.

EX ADVERSO SEPULTUS EST
SAMUEL BRADFORD, S.T.P.
SANCTÆ MARIÆ DE ARCUBUS DIU RECTOR,
COLLEGII CORPORIS CHRISTI APUD CANTABRIGIENSES ALIQUANDO CUSTOS,
EPISCOPUS POSTEA CARLEOLENSIS, DEINDE ROFFENSIS,
HUJUSQUE ECCLESIÆ ET HONORATISSIMI ORDINIS DE BALNEO
DECANUS.

CONCIONATOR FUIT, DUM PER VALETUDINEM LICUIT, ASSIDUUS,
TAM MORIBUS QUAM PRÆCEPTIS
GRAVIS, VENERABILIS, SANCTUS;
CUMQUE IN CÆTERIS VITÆ OFFICIIS,
TUM IN MUNERE PRÆCIPUE PASTORALI
PRUDENS, SIMPLEX, INTEGER.

ANIMI CONSTANTIA TAM ÆQUABILI, TAM FELICITER TEMPERATA,
UT VIX IRATUS, PERTURBATUS HAUD UNQUAM FUERIT.
CHRISTIANAM CHARITATEM ET LIBERTATEM CIVILEM
UBIQUE PARATUS ASSERERE ET PROMOVERE.

QUÆ PIE, QUÆ BENEVOLE, QUÆ MISERICORDITER,
IN OCCULTO FECERIT (ET FECIT MULTA)
PRÆSUL HUMILLIMUS, HUMANISSIMUS,
ET VERE EVANGELICUS;
ILLE SUO REVELABIT TEMPORE
QUI, IN OCCULTO VISA, PALAM REMUNERABITUR.

OB. XVII. DIE MAII, ANNO DOM. M.DCC.XXXI.
SUÆQUE ÆTATIS LXXIX.

His character indeed has been misrepresented by Mr. Whiston, who would insinuate in his Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Samuel Clarke, and in those of his own, that Dr. Bradford was as heretically inclined as himself: and a secret, though not an open, professed favourer of Arianism. But this charge is repelled by Dr. Bradford in the second of those letters, which Mr. Whiston was pleased to print without his consent or knowledge in "The Historical Preface to Primitive Christianity "revived;" he there states: "I can as freely and honestly declare "myself no Arian, as you do that you are one." And how rational, and scriptural bishop Bradford's sentiments on the doctrine of the Trinity were, may be seen in his fourth Boylean Lecture: and how confirmed he was in them, might, if it were needful, be shewn from a particular tract on that subject, and from his observations in some letters of a private correspondence with Dr. Clarke, both in manuscript.

Dr. Bradford published twenty-two separate sermons preached upon various public occasions.

"Prayers for the use of Charity Schools."

"The Credibility of the Christian Religion from its intrinsic Evidence," being eight Sermons preached in the Cathedral church of St. Paul, at the lecture for the year 1699, founded by the honourable Robert Boyle, esq. with a ninth, as an appendix in reply to an objection from the "imperfect promulgation of the Gospel."

There is a picture of Bishop Bradford in the lodge wearing the ensign of the order of the Knights of the Bath.

XXXI. MATTHIAS MAWSON, D. D.

Was unanimously elected to the mastership, October 6, 1724, being president and senior fellow of the College, upon the resignation of bishop Bradford[a]. His father was a brewer of good credit at Chiswick, Middlesex, who after educating him in St. Paul's school, admitted him of this College in 1701, where he became a scholar, and a fellow in 1707, three years after taking his degree of B. A. He was moderator of the university in 1708, which office he discharged with reputation to himself and credit to the College, and the year following he became their taxor. The duke of Somerset, chancellor of the university, made him an offer of one of the portions of the rectory of Petworth in Sussex, about ten years after, when he had just been appointed president by Dr. Bradford; but a collegiate life was at that time so agreeable to his disposition, that he chose not to accept it. Soon after his promotion to the mastership, bishop Greene presented him to the rectory of Conington, Cambridgeshire, as he did afterwards to that of Hadstock, Essex, the latter of which, affording him an agreeable summer residence, he held many years.

The same political party, which had succeeded in depriving Dr. Bradford of the honour of the vice-chancellorship, attempted to put the same slight upon our new master, and succeeded in their first attempt. But during the last ten years their number and influence had been upon the decline, and it is a curious fact, that Dr. Gooch[b], the very indivi-

[a] Mr. Masters states, "that an overture was made him of coming in at the former "election if he would have absented himself from it, or being present, would have sus-"pended his own vote;" and adds in a note, "if he had absented himself, the votes would "have been five and five, and so he would have been chosen by the casting vote of the "senior fellow." There must be some error in this statement, as there were present at Dr. Bradford's election in 1716, Oliver, Waller, Fawcett, Hales, Mawson, Sheldrake, Mickleburgh, Fawcett, jun. Denne and Herring; so that if Mawson had absented himself there would only have been nine fellows present, and consequently no casting vote.

[b] He was afterwards bishop of Bristol, Norwich and Ely, successively.

dual who had taken the lead in opposing Bradford, having recently changed his party, was now the chief supporter of Dr. Mawson and the Whig interest against his former friends. At the nomination of the vice-chancellor in 1729, it being Dr. Mawson's turn to fill that office according to the accustomed rotation, the Tory party among the heads most unexpectedly, and without any previous notion of their intention having transpired, put into nomination with him, Dr. Lambert, master of St. John's, who had filled the office in 1727. Each party was particularly anxious at this time to have the chief magistrate of the university of their own political sentiments as the new Senate-house was to be opened at a grand commencement the following summer. The cabal who thus nominated Dr. Lambert relied upon the members of St. John's, who were a most powerful body in the Senate, to carry the election in favour of their own master; and in this expectation they were not disappointed: for the Whigs, being taken by surprise (the election coming on the following day) could not rally their forces, and Dr. Mawson was rejected, but not without a severe struggle; the numbers being for Dr. LAMBERT, eighty-four, for Dr. MAWSON, eighty-three[c]. "Though the Tory interest carried it this time by a single "vote, it was a strong presumption that the cause was declining, and "that the Whigs, with the countenance of the Court, would soon have "the majority. This appeared at the next election in 1730, when "Dr. Mawson was chosen, and the successful party shewed their triumph "by re-electing him the following year[d]."

During his vice-chancellorship, amongst other beneficial Graces which he procured to be passed was one, "To render Lent Term a regular "term, and to have the Disputations and Lectures conducted with the "same good order as in the others." This term had for many years

[c] The following is the account of the votes, as given in Cole's MSS.:

Dr. LAMBERT:		Dr. MAWSON:	
St. John's	32	St. John's	0
Trinity	3	Trinity	17
Small Colleges	49	Small Colleges	66
	84		83

[d] Cole.

been a time of great disorder, by reason of divers undue liberties taken by the undergraduates; and all exercises had either been neglected or performed in a ludicrous manner to the scandal of the university. An effectual stop was thus put to this evil which had been much complained of.

In 1726, the estate of LITTLE WILSEY, consisting of eighty-nine acres, seventeen perches, with an homestead, was purchased for £900, one hundred was borrowed, the remainder arose from the sale of the houses in the Regent Walk before-mentioned[e].

In 1728 the sum of two hundred pounds (being the hundred and fifty pounds left by Mr. Chapman[f], and fifty pounds from the stock for commons), was laid out in the purchase of ten acres of freehold land, lying in Loadmoor, in the parish of STOW-CUM-QUI.

In 1732 proposals were made to the Society, for purchasing the rectories of Pickenham and Houghton, in Norfolk. Two fellows, deputed to inquire into their value and titles, gave so satisfactory an account of them, that an order was past empowering the master and bursar to purchase them with money out of Dr. Spencer's chest, upon the best terms they could, and that the said livings when purchased should be consolidated. And again, in 1736, Mr. Clarke one of the fellows was empowered to purchase the vicarage of Wandsworth, in Surrey, but unfortunately for some reasons, which I have not been able to ascertain, neither of these bargains was completed.

In 1742, £200. was lent out of Spencer's chest, to Mr. Ivett of Cottenham, upon a mortgage of an estate in that parish, to one moiety of which it afterwards appeared he had no title: the College to indemnify themselves in part seized upon the remainder. It consists of five acres of freehold land.

In 1730, the Society sent letters of congratulation to Dr. ELIAS SYDALL, formerly fellow of the College, upon his promotion to the bishoprick of St. David's; as they did likewise at the same time, to Dr. EDWARD TENISON, bishop of Ossory, who by a Codicil to his Will, dated Jan. 23, 1735, "revoked all bequests to the College, be-

[e] Page 225.

[f] See page 210.

"cause he had offered a benefice in Ireland to two of the fellows[g], "which they had declined accepting, although he was desirous of be- "stowing it upon one of them; and bequeathed to the master and "fellows the sum of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS only. The half of which "he ordered to be laid out in land, and the rent to be kept together "for four years, and to be divided every fourth year on the fifth of "November, in this manner, viz. ten shillings to the bursar; ten shil- "lings for mess to the fellows, who dine in hall that day; the re- "mainder to be bestowed on one of the six Norwich scholars, who "shall be found best to understand the true sense and meaning of "*Columella de Re Rusticâ*, &c. Of the residue, the sum of fifty pounds "was to be applied to the buying one copy of each of the various "editions of *Columella de Re Rusticâ*, and of *Hartlib's Legacy*, with "such books as the Society should think proper for their library; and "the other fifty pounds were to be laid out upon the repairs of the "College[h]."

Letters of congratulation were likewise sent to Dr. THOMAS HERRING, late fellow, upon his nomination to the bishoprick of Bangor in 1737; and also to JAMES CLARKE, esq. upon his being appointed one of the barons of the exchequer in 1742.

In 1738 Dr. Mawson was promoted to the bishoprick of Landaffe, and two years after was translated to that of Chichester. He continued master after his translation to the episcopal bench, about six years, resigning his mastership the beginning of 1744, after having presided over the College, with great reputation, more than twenty years.

[g] Mr. Aylmer, and Mr. Skottowe.

[h] "Jan. 14, 1736. Agreed, whereas Dr. Tenison late bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, has "left the sum of £200. to the College, the bursar be empowered to give a receipt for "one of the said £100. under the College seal: viz. £50. for the repairs of the College, "and £50. for the use of the library. But that the College do renounce all right to "the other £100. as being clogged with such conditions as disposed the master and "fellows to think it not worth their acceptance.

"Feb. 11, 1736. Whereas the executors of the late bishop of Ossory, have made some "scruples, whether they can legally pay £100., being part of the said bishop's legacy, "without paying the whole, agreed that the whole legacy be accepted pursuant to the "will, and that the bursar be empowered to set the College seal to a discharge for the "said legacy." [Coll. Ord. Book.]

His lordship, being translated to the see of Ely, in 1754, on the death of Sir Thomas Gooch, was, by his vicinity to Cambridge enabled to renew his connection with the university, to which he was greatly attached, and to shew the interest which he took in the welfare of the Old House, within whose walls he had spent above forty years of his life, by preferring several of her members to ecclesiastical benefices, and liberally assisting the Society upon various occasions. This venerable prelate after enjoying uncommon vigour of mind and body through a long life, died at Kensington, November 23, 1770, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the north aisle of Ely Cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory with the following inscription:

H. S. E.
MATTHIAS MAWSON, S.T.P.
Collegii Corporis Christi apud Cantabrigienses
olim Socius postea Magister;
Academiæ bis Procancellarius;
per biennium Landavensis,
per annos xiv. Cicestrensis, et per annos fere xvii.
Eliensis Episcopus.
Obiit Novembris die xxiii. mdcclxx.
vixit annos lxxxvii. menses iii.

His Lordship, by a Codicil to his Will, dated September 17, 1770, "gave to the master and fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, "the sum of SIX THOUSAND POUNDS in the new South-Sea Annuities, "for the purchase of an estate in freehold land; but to be continued "in the said stock until it will amount to a sum sufficient to purchase "a well conditioned estate of the value of £300. per annum, clear of "all deductions, except parliamentary taxes, to hold in trust for the "founding and erecting TWELVE additional SCHOLARSHIPS, by the said "master and fellows, eight of which shall not be less than £20. per "annum each, and the other four £30. each." They are not to be confined to any particular school, county, or place. The scholars may hold any other scholarships with them, are to be removed from the smaller to the larger according to merit, upon an annual examination; and

are not entitled to any part of the stipend until they have resided twenty-six weeks within the year commencing on the first of January; their stipend is to be paid for that time, and for as many more weeks as they shall reside (illness excepted). The residue is to be kept and reserved as a fund for the payment of taxes, repairs, &c. The estate is never to be leased for more than 21 years, and at full rent; the accounts are to be audited between Michaelmas and Lady-day, and the master is to have £10. for keeping them; forty shillings is to be added to the commons, and for wine at the fellows' table at the audit, with five shillings to each mess of pensioners. No stranger is to be invited but by the master. He gave likewise THREE THOUSAND capital stock in the South-Sea Annuities, to be kept in government securities, until, with the accumulated interest arising thereupon, it should amount to a sum sufficient to defray the charges of taking down and REBUILDING the same COLLEGE. In another Codicil, dated February 3, 1770, he bequeaths to the master and fellows all those his three pictures done by Rysbrack, to be kept in the master's lodgings or in the hall, with his gilt silver cup and cover.

His Lordship gave about two years before his death, one thousand pounds towards beautifying the cathedral at Ely, and also left a sum for the purpose of repaving the choir with marble. The public and private charities of this worthy prelate were unbounded, and did honour to himself and to the Church of which he was so distinguished and exalted a member. His memory was long held dear by multitudes who had felt the happy effects of his benevolence, without knowing at the time the hand from which they sprung.

Bishop Mawson died a bachelor. He left handsome legacies to his nephew, Major Godfrey; to a niece married to Rear-Admiral Purvis; and to the children of Dr. Doyly who married his other niece; Dr. Doyly and his wife having died within a few hours of each other, in 1768.

His Lordship published several sermons preached upon public occasions; and a speech made to the gentlemen of the county of Sussex, in the time of the Rebellion, at their general meeting at Lewes, October 11, 1745. There is a picture of bishop Mawson in the lodge.

XXXII. EDMUND CASTLE, B. D.

Was unanimously elected master, upon the resignation of bishop Mawson, February 20, 1744. That he was unanimously elected appears from the College Chapter Book, but that there was a considerable opposition to his election, I have reason to conclude from a memorandum of Mr. Masters, who was one of the fellows present. He says, "upon the resignation of bishop Mawson, the Society were disposed "to have made choice of Mr. Aylmer, but Mr. Castle being more "*powerfully* recommended was appointed his successor:" and in his History he states, that, "bishop Mawson thought proper to resign the "mastership in favour of Mr. Castle." The truth seems to be that Mr. Aylmer's friends, finding themselves in the minority, joined with the majority in electing Mr. Castle.

He was a native of Kent, being born September 14, 1698, near Canterbury, at which school he received his education. He was admitted of this College in 1716. He was appointed "puer cubiculi" by the master, bishop Greene, and to a Kentish scholarship on archbishop Parker's foundation. He took the degree of A. B. in 1719, and in 1722 was elected fellow. He appears to have resided in College with little or no intermission until 1729. During the latter part of this period, he filled the honourable situation of public orator, being chosen to that office in 1726[a]. He vacated his fellowship in 1729, having been presented by his friend bishop Greene to the vicarages of

[a] At the nomination of the two candidates by the heads, Mr. Castle had a majority of suffrages, and two other candidates, Mr. Heyrick of Trinity, and Mr. Banyer of Emmanuel, an equal number; whereupon the point was referred by direction of the statutes, to the regius professor of divinity, Dr. Bentley, who decided for Mr. Heyrick.

A fourth candidate, Mr. Burford of King's, protested against the whole proceeding, declaring that the heads had no right of nomination: he was supported by a large body of the senate, who proceeded to elect him. Mr. Burford was not able to establish the legality of his election. He published a pamphlet upon the subject, to which Dr. Bentley replied; this called forth a rejoinder from Mr. Burford.

Elm and Emneth, in the isle of Ely, who shortly afterwards removed him to the rectory of Barley, Hertfordshire, vacated by Mr. Herring, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, upon his promotion to the rectory of Bletchingly, Surrey. The following year he resigned his office of public orator, and lived in a studious retirement much to his satisfaction at Barley, till the time of his being elected master. In 1747, he was promoted to the prebend of Aylesbury, in the church of Lincoln, and the year following to the deanery of Hereford; but he did not long live to enjoy these preferments, dying at Bath in the fifty-second year of his age, on the sixth of June, 1750.

In 1747, the following letter of congratulation was sent to Dr. Thomas Herring, upon his promotion to the see of Canterbury, which was from the pen of the master.

"REVERENDISSIME PRÆSUL:

"Cum nuper nuncius omnium lætissimus nobis allatus esset, Te, "Providente Deo Opt. Max. et favente Augustissimo Rege, ad sum-"mum Ecclesiæ honoris fastigium evectum esse, non potuimus quin in "intimis præcordiis et amplitudini tuæ et Collegio nostro tantam dig-"nitatem felicitatemque exultantes gratularemur: jam verò hanc faustam "nacti occasionem supplices amplitudinem tuam oramus, ut sinceræ "nostræ gratulationis officium tibi jure meritoque debitum pro animi "tui notissimo adversus omnes candore, et singulari erga nos benevo-"lentiâ haud dedigneris accipere; veniamque indulgens antiquæ domui "Te tertium Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem post Religionem Reforma-"tam ejusdem purissimæ Religionis stabiliendæ et conservandæ æquè "studiosum, è sinu suo prodiisse summo cum gaudio gloriandi. Nos "quidem haudquaquam latet, Clarissime Præsul, quot quantisque cura-"rum et negotiorum undique circumstrepentium fluctibus, quantis pericu-"lorum et molestiarum procellis ii sint obnoxii, qui in sublimi loco "positi sunt, et interim perspectum habemus, quod quotidiana fere docet "experientia, quo gravior ingruat tempestas, eo peritiorem et meliorem "desiderari nauclerum, et profectò, Ornatissime Antistes, præclaræ inge-"nii tui dotes, prudentia, constantia, facundia, munificentia, magnanimi-"tas, suavissimi mores et integerrimi jam diu omnibus innotuerunt, teque

"dignum et idoneum palam exhibent, qui summo Ecclesiæ gubernaculo "admovearis. Hæ dotes et virtutes egregiæ amplitudinem tuam Ebora- "censibus nuper tuis mirificè venerandam et charam effecerunt, easdem- "que eam non minus venerandam et charam Cantianis jam tuis reddi- "turas jure optimo confidimus, probè novimus etiam animi tui æquita- "tem, moderationem, et modestiam; novimus te nullo inanem gloriam, "potentiam, et opes aucupandi studio ductum ad tantæ dignitatis culmen "ascendisse, sed propter conspicuas virtutes et merita insignia quæsitum "esse, cui Provincia ferè omnium gravissima et maximè honorifica ultro "deferretur, et proinde licet juvatque optima quæque Ecclesiæ et "reipublicæ tuis auspiciis, adstante Christo, Pastorum Principe, fidenter "augurari. Præterea cum bonæ literæ et disciplinæ liberales tibi maxi- "mè sint cordi, Patrocinium tuum ambiendi veniam humillimè precatur "Academia nostra, præcipuè vero Antiqua Domus, quæ licet externâ "specie minus splendescat, internis tamen splendet honoribus, licet "ædificiis rudis sit, quodammodo et inculta, ingeniorum tamen ferax "est, plurimosque eruditione, virtute, et dignitate conspicuos, quorum "tu, ornatissime Præsul, agmen ducis primarius, ex amplexibus suis et "in Ecclesiam et Senatum non ita pridem emisit. Hac loquendi liber- "tate apud amplitudinem tuam vix ausi essemus uti, nisi pro comperto "haberemus te summam humanitatem cum summâ dignitate feliciter "conjunxisse. Denique Deus Opt. Max. qui te, venerande Pater, cumula- "tissimis beneficiis auxit dotibusque instruxit eximiis, tibi semper adsit "faveatque, et amplitudinem tuam diu incolumem felicemque servet, "Regi nostro Georgio fidissimum consiliarium, ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Pas- "torem vigilandissimum, Academiæ Patronum benevolum, atque domui "antiquæ tuæ fulcimentum et decus egregium; ita, inter vota omnium "bonorum Regi, Ecclesiæ, Reipublicæ, et Academiæ faventium, ex animo "comprecamur

"Amplitudinis tuæ

"Devotissimi Cultores."

To this letter the Archbishop returned the following answer:

"Reverend Sir and Gentlemen,

"I received your very kind congratulations with most particular "pleasure and acknowledgment. I shall use few words in return, but

"they shall be such as proceed from my heart. I truly love your "College and Society, and my esteem for it has not only been con- "firmed, but every day augmented by observing your prudent and "regular government and conduct, which has recommended you to the "approbation of all good men. You feel the good effects of so dis- "tinguished a reputation, and I am confident will go on to deserve well "of your King and your Country. I will be sure at all times to stand "up as your friend and patron, and on particular occasions, which come "within my own power, when I look abroad for worthy men to dis- "tinguish, I shall certainly shew a kind regard to the Interest and "Honour of the good Old House.

"I am,

"Rev. Sir and Gentlemen

"Your assured and affectionate Friend,

Kensington, Dec. 3, 1747. "THOS. CANTUAR."

In 1749, eleven acres and two roods of fen land holden of the manor of Anglesea cum Bottisham adjoining to College land, was bought for £25. from the stock for commons.

Dean Castle, appears to have been a man of considerable learning and remarkable simplicity of manners. "As to his character," says a contemporary, "I think, without flattery, the same may be said of him "as of his name-sake, Edmund Castle, in the preface to the Polyglott "Bible, Vir fuit in quo eruditio summa, magnaque animi modestia "convenere, qui in linguis orientalibus nullam non adhibuit diligentiam." John Duncombe speaks of him, as "*the worthy primitive Master of* "*Bene't.*" He left no family. His widow survived him about five years[b]. He was buried in the chancel of the church at Barley, where a monument was erected to his memory with the following inscription

[b] 1750. December 5. "Agreed to receive £200, of Mrs. Castle on the following terms, "that ten guineas a year be allowed to herself, and ten guineas to her niece, Susan Castle, "for their natural lives."

1751. February 8. "Agreed that Miss Susan Castle's annuity be allowed to Mrs. Castle "during her natural life, in case her niece die before her." (Coll. Ord. Book.)

This annuity was paid five times to 1755.

from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Heaton, one of the fellows of the College.

EDMUNDUS CASTLE, HUJUS ECCLESIÆ RECTOR,
C. C. C. APUD CANTABRIGIENSES CUSTOS, DECANUS HEREFORDIENSIS,
OBIIT 6 JUN. 1750. ÆTAT. 52.

QUISQUIS ES,
QUI NUPERAM VIRTUTEM FASTIDIOSE PREMIS
MORUM ANTIQUORUM ET PRISCI TEMPORIS LAUDATOR,
SCIAS
NEQUE LITERIS INSTRUCTIOREM,
NEQUE MORIBUS SIMPLICIOREM,
VETUSTATEM EXHIBUISSE.

FIDEM, JUSTITIAM, PIETATEM,
SI QUIS UNQUAM, VERE EXCOLUIT.
SUMMA CARITATE SUOS AMPLEXUS EST,
SUOS AUTEM DUXIT HUMANUM GENUS.

This inscription was thus happily translated by Henry Fielding.

WHOEVER THOU ART
THAT LOOKEST WITH DISDAIN ON
THE VIRTUE OF MODERN TIMES
WHILE THOU COMMENDEST THE
MANNERS OF THE ANCIENTS,
KNOW
THAT A MAN MORE ADORNED WITH LEARNING
AND WITH SIMPLICITY OF MANNERS
ANTIQUITY NEVER PRODUCED.

SINCERITY, JUSTICE, PIETY,
IF EVER THEY BELONGED TO MAN
BELONGED TO HIM.
HE EXERTED THE UTMOST CHARITY TO HIS OWN
BUT HIS OWN WERE ALL MANKIND.

XXXIII. JOHN GREEN, D. D.

Regius Professor of Divinity of St. John's College, was elected Master, June 18, 1750.

Upon the death of dean Castle, the mastership was unanimously offered to Mr. Skottowe the president, who was then rector of Radmell, Sussex, and in his year of grace, but he declining the acceptance thereof, and the fellows being much divided in their opinions of a successor, a majority of them applied to his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Thomas Herring, formerly fellow of the College, for his advice and recommendation, knowing his sincere and friendly concern for the interest and honour of the College, of which he was an ornament. His Grace in answer (June 16, 1750) to this application, recommended to them Dr. Green, as the fittest person he could think of[a].

The circumstances attending this election gave occasion to several severe remarks upon the College, from the anonymous writers respecting the new regulations for the better discipline of the university, which had been proposed by the Duke of Newcastle the chancellor, and established by the senate, and in support of which Dr. Green took an active part, being author of "*Considerations on the expediency of making, and the manner of conducting the late regulations at Cambridge*[b]."

[a] That archbishop Herring had taken steps to secure the mastership to Dr. Green, even before the death of dean Castle, may be inferred from a letter written in 1749, by Dr. Pyle of Lynn, in answer to one which he had received from his Grace.

"I no sooner received the great favour of your Grace's kind and good letter, than I wrote "to the person intimated therein, and deferred my dutiful answer to it no longer than till "I was enabled to acquaint you with his truly filial reply, that he should never find greater "pleasure than that of complying with every desire of a father, and the honourable friends "of that father. Meantime I am sorry for the ill state of my friend C—st—l, which gives "occasion to this affair. I loved the man; my sons honoured him much. I thank your "Grace for your very good remembrance of me and my son....."

Dr. Pyle having at this time a son, fellow of the College, who voted for Dr. Green, there can be little doubt respecting *the person intimated* in his Grace's letter, or the *purport* of that intimation.

[b] In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1779, page 235. it is stated that Dr. Green was author of the pamphlet entitled "*The Academic, or a Disputation on the State of the University of*

In "*A Letter addressed to Lord Egmont, on the ambition and overgrown power of a certain minister*[c]," is the following passage:

"I shall mention a late instance of servility, which exceeds any "thing I have met with through the long course of experience I have "had in the world. It was represented to a certain Society (Bene't "Coll. alias Corp. Christ. Coll., alias Coll. Lambithinium), upon the "death of Dr. Castle, that it would be agreeable to the pride of a great "man in the Church, to be complimented with the absolute nomination "of a new master to succeed him; upon which, without the least "scruple of prostituting the honour of the College, or of violating the "most solemn oaths, they sent an humble petition to his Grace, repre- "senting to him the difficult circumstances they lay under, and that "in so weighty a point they were neither capable of acting or judging "for themselves; but begged that his Grace, out of his great charity "and benevolence would appoint somebody to rule over them: It re- "minds me of that piece of history, which Strabo gives us of the "Cappadocians, who refused the liberty that was offered them by the "Romans, of governing themselves by their own laws, and constitutions."

And in a poem[d] entitled "THE CAPITADE" which appeared about this period, and in which the heads of the Colleges are treated with considerable severity, the following allusion is made to the above circumstances:

"Rise, Rise, ye cringing servile souls to light,
"Ye foes to freedom, Cappadocians hight!
"Hold, hold in slavery, GREEN, the abject race,
"Make them serve thee, as thou dost Lambeth's Grace."

The following letter[e] written by the Rev. Samuel Denne, serves to throw some farther light upon this transaction.

of Cambridge." This is incorrect, as Dr. Green's "*Considerations,*" &c. is more properly an answer to the abovenamed pamphlet, of which the author was not known, but suspected to be Mr. Allen, fellow of St. John's.

[c] Written by Mr. Chester of Catharine-Hall.

[d] This Poem with explanatory notes, is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1781, p. 530.

[e] Dated July 17, 1799, and preserved amongst Gough's MSS. in the Bodleian library.

"…….From broken notes you must already have accquired some in-
"formation touching the intrigues used to secure the election of Green,
"the *honest* Yorkshireman, to be the head of the old house. That
"archbishop Herring's letter never found its way to a box of types,
"you cannot be any stranger. And it is not unworthy of notice that
"neither Mr. Heaton, to whom, as the senior fellow, the letter was
"addressed, nor any other fellow, who had joined with him in the
"application to his Grace to nominate a successor to master Castle,
"expressed a remote wish that the archbishop's letter might be entered
"in any book appertaining to the College; as at the time almost all
"these fellows were in a very bad humour, and this increased by their
"being branded in the university as Cappadocians, and ridiculed for
"not exerting that freedom of choice, to which they were entitled;
"this might be and probably was the principal reason for their wish-
"ing that the letter should, if possible, pass into oblivion; though
"perhaps notwithstanding the archbishop was a master of his pen, as
"he was solicited to write upon an unpleasing subject, there might
"be words dropt from it not strictly defensible, and it is to be
"considered that he suggested reasons for his interference, rather
"deemed questionable in those days, the Yorkshire Doctor, whom he
"espoused, not being found in the subsequent actions of his life, to
"have corresponded with the favourable opinion his Grace had formed
"of him. Upon the whole, after divers chitchats with my dear bro-
"ther, and after an attentive perusal of the letters daily written by
"him to his father, *pendente lite*, I am very much inclined to believe
"that the election might as well have closed in favour of Tom Greene,
"as of John; and if it had, it had probably turned to my brother's
"advantage, for from John Green he never received any token of
"kindness, nay indeed, the bishop in one of his unfeeling letters broad-
"ly told him he must not look towards him as a patron, and this
"after my brother was suffering from the gaol riot, which ultimately
"reduced him to the piteous state under which he has so long laboured[f].
"And yet I can with truth aver, that had it not been for the un-
"wearied exertions of my brother, the Yorkshire Doctor would not

[f] See List of Fellows. (John Denne.)

"have been head of the old house, and that if he had not been placed "in that important station in Alma Mater, he must have long waited, "if he had at last succeeded to a seat upon the episcopal bench. But "Gratitude was a word not to be found in JOHN Green's vocabulary. "It shall be allowed that he was far better qualified than his name-"sake, to figure in the chair of a divinity professor, though by the "by, during an Act, there were now and then long pauses from a "want of apt words at his tongue's end. TOM Greene, though by a "finicalness in dress he obtained the denomination suitable thereto, was "far, very far from being below *par* in scholastic acquirements, and "then he was a man who *knew the world;* this was a circumstance "which might have helped him to contribute to the flourishing state "of the College, as *fashion* has a considerable bias in this matter. As "dean of Salisbury, he was well respected; had he become master of "Bene't, with the interests he had formed among the great, he must "in a short time have been my LORD Bishop; and my LORD, was "with him a most delectable phrase; and had his cassock been once "covered with lawn, would not this vestment have speedily concealed "not a few slight blemishes in behaviour (the coloured slippers not "excepted)."....

But under whatever circumstances Dr. Green was elected, the Society can have no reason to complain of the choice made by their predecessors; for although he was not educated within her walls, he had the good of the Old House at heart, as many of his regulations during his mastership, and his liberal benefactions, which will hereafter be mentioned, testify.

JOHN GREEN, was born at Beverly, Yorkshire, and was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, June 10, 1724, where, it has been said, he was at first supported by contributions from several gentlemen, particularly Mr. Pelham, member for Beverly. In 1728, he took his degree of B. A. with great credit, and being an excellent classical scholar, he soon after procured the place of usher at Litchfield school, where the celebrated Dr. S. Johnson, and David Garrick, were scholars about this period. He continued in this situation only one year. In

1731, he was elected fellow of St. John's, and soon after the bishop of Ely, (Dr. Thomas Greene) procured him the vicarage of Hinxton, from Jesus College, which was tenable with a fellowship of St. John's, but could not be held by any fellow of Jesus. Soon after Dr. Wickens, who had been only three months chaplain to the Duke of Somerset, was presented by his Grace to the valuable rectory of Petworth, and on his removal, Mr. Green succeeded him as chaplain. In this situation he continued three years. It was his Grace's custom to bestow the first living in his gift, that became vacant, upon his chaplain, who was expected to take it, whether its value were great or small. A living in Dorsetshire in the Duke's gift of about £250. a year became vacant, which if Mr. Green had taken, he would have been no longer fellow of St. John's, and probably a stop would have been put to his future preferment; but before he had accepted the presentation, the living of Burrow Green was offered him, which was tenable with his fellowship; this he accepted. He then returned to College, was appointed bursar, and served his church of Hinxton.

About this time, the rectory of Barrow, in Suffolk, in the gift of his College became vacant. By the Will of the donor, this living is to be presented to the senior in divinity fellow of St. John's. Dr. Barton, and Dr. Rutherforth put in their respective claims. Dr. Barton was senior by admission, Dr. Rutherforth by creation. During this dispute, Dr. Green was appointed, upon the death of Dr. Whalley, master of Peterhouse, regius professor of divinity[g], and put in his claim of seniority in right of his professorship; and upon a decision from the court of chancery was presented to the living of Barrow. This took place the year preceding his election to the mastership of this College. In October 1756, he was preferred to the deanery of Lincoln, upon which he resigned his professorship, and the following November, being then eligible, was chosen vice-chancellor.

[g] "I paid your compliments to Mr. Green, who will be chosen our divinity professor "this week, without any competition, after a probationary lecture, which he is appointed "to read on certain texts of Scripture in the public schools, on Thursday next. He is "a very ingenious man, of good temper and principles, and will fill the chair, I dare say, "with credit." (Dr. Conyers Middleton's letter to a friend, Jan. 16, 1749.)

Upon the recommendation of the Duke of Newcastle, he was nominated Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, in 1761. At that time the see of London was vacant, and the ministry were debating whether Dr. Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, or Dr. Hayter, bishop of Norwich, should be translated to it: before any determination was made, the archbishop of York died, and in consequence of this, Dr. Thomas was translated to Salisbury, and Dr. Hayter to London; and the see of Lincoln becoming vacant, was, by the interest of the Duke of Newcastle, procured for Dr. Green, who was then on his road to London to accept the place of Clerk of the Closet[h].

Dr. Green continued master of the College after his elevation to the episcopal bench for nearly three years, when he resigned in favour of Mr. Barnardiston. In the March preceding his resignation, he used all his influence in forwarding the election of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, who was a member of this College, to the office of High Steward of the university. The Grace to appoint Lord Hardwicke was passed by a small majority in the non-regent house. In the regent house the votes were, as taken by the proctors; placet 107, non-placet 107. Each of the proctors then put down his own vote, but neglected to take that of his colleague; and, as they voted differently, the result given in to the vice-chancellor was:

Mr. Longmire's scrutiny: placet 108, non-placet 107.
Mr. Short's scrutiny: ..... placet 107, non-placet 108.

Upon this Lord Sandwich's friends, knowing that by an equality of votes the Grace would be lost, demanded a fresh scrutiny. This was refused: a considerable disturbance took place in the university: and the question was finally settled in the court of King's Bench, in favour of Lord Hardwicke, it being found that one of Lord Sandwich's voters was disqualified.

[h] By a strange blunder at the Privy-seal office, the King's letter, which accompanied the Congé d'élire, to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, recommended Dr. Thomas Greene, dean of Sarum, instead of Dr. John Green, dean of Lincoln, the former was also announced as the new bishop in the London Gazette; but the subdean of Lincoln, to whom the letter was sent, suspecting the mistake, dispatched an express to London and suspended the election. Thus did Thomas Greene twice nearly supplant his namesake, first in his mastership, and, secondly, in his bishoprick.

In 1771, bishop Green was made residentiary of St. Paul's, in the room of bishop Egerton promoted to the See of Durham; at this time the emoluments of the bishoprick of Lincoln were so small as to require some other preferment to support, with proper dignity, the necessary expences of so entensive a diocese. From this time his lordship chiefly resided at his house in Amen Corner, and at a small country house, which he hired at Tottenham. He was naturally a man of a good constitution, but three or four years before his death his health and spirits began to fail, and yet in the winter of 1778, he was rather better than he had been for some time, and when he took leave of bishop Newton and his family at the deanery of St. Paul's, in order to go to Bath, they little imagined that it would be the last time they should see him; for having received great benefit at Bath the preceding year, it was hoped that he would experience the same good effects again. "But upon his first arrival he caught a cold, and the "water disagreed with him. He had also a slight paralytic stroke, of "which he soon recovered; but his constitution appeared to be worn "out, and he was observed every day to droop more and more. How-"ever on Saturday evening he had his party at cards as usual, rested "tolerably well that night, breakfasted as usual on Sunday morning, "when his chaplain, Dr. Heslop, went out, and his apothecary called "in and having felt his pulse, said he was somewhat better. As they "were sitting and talking together, the bishop's butler who was attend-"ing the room, observed his Lordship's head to recline on one side, "and supposed him to be nodding, as he frequently did in his chair; "but looking a little more intently at him, he said to the apothecary, "'Sir, I am afraid my Lord is dead,' and so he really was without "a single groan or sigh. Few persons have such an easy passage "out of life. This worthy man may truly be said in the beautiful "phrase of Holy Writ, '*to have fallen asleep.*' Many persons will "say; 'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.'" Such is the account given of the last illness and death of Dr. Green, in the Memoirs of bishop Newton. He died April 25, 1779. His remains were interred in the church of Buckden, where there is the following inscription to his memory:

M. S.
JOHANNIS GREEN, S. T. P.
QUI, IN COMITATU EBORACENSI APUD BEVERLY NATUS,
LITERISQUE HUMANIORIBUS PRIMO IMBUTUS;
DEINDE SUMMIAM VELUT ARCEM THEOLOGIÆ
PROFESSORIS ADEPTUS CATHEDRAM,
ET COLLEGII C. C. PREPOSITUS
APUD CANTABRIGIENSES;
TANDEM RES ECCLESIÆ EPISCOPUS LINCOLNIENSIS
OMNI CUM LAUDE FELICITER ADMINISTRAVIT.
OBIIT 7. CAL. MAII ANNO ÆTATIS 72.
SALUTIS 1779.

By his Will, dated August 17, 1778, he bequeathed to the master, fellows, and scholars of this College, the lease of the rectory of Alford, held of the bishop of Lincoln, and taken in the name of his nephew John Green in trust for himself, for the following purposes: to purchase annually a piece of plate of the value of five pounds for the scholar who shall take the degree of B. A. with the greatest credit: likewise a piece of plate of the same value for the undergraduate or bachelor of arts, who shall make and speak the best declamation according to the judgment of the master and fellows: likewise a piece of plate of the same value to be given to that undergraduate who shall pass the best public examination in College. He gave also the sum of £100. for the renewal of the said lease[1], and appointed the accounts of this estate to be kept separate and to be audited the day after the general College audit, and one pound to be applied on that day to the increase of the fellows' commons: any remainder, after provision made for further renewals, to be applied to the uses of the College according

[1] The following are the fines, which have been paid to the bishop of Lincoln for the several renewals of this lease:

	£.	s.			£.	s.	
1784.	65	0	to Dr. Thurlow.	1811.	1166	11	to Dr. Tomline.
1791.	82	10	to Dr. Tomline.	1819.	1202	0	to Dr. Tomline.
1798.	97	10	to Dr. Tomline.	1826.	1202	0	to Dr. Pelham.
1805.	135	10	to Dr. Tomline.				

to the discretion of the master and fellows. He also gave £300. to be placed out on government securities, and to accumulate for the rebuilding of the College: and £50. for the purchase of books.

It was during the mastership of John Green (at the Audit in 1755.) that a regulation respecting the fines[k] upon the renewal of leases was adopted, which has tended greatly to augment the revenues of the College, and at the same time to remedy the inconvenience arising from a variable and uncertain source of annual income. It was found upon taking the average of the fines for the preceding twenty years, that the annual amount would be one hundred and twelve pounds; upon this it was agreed, to throw the fines into one common fund, and to divide from thence eight pounds a year for each share and *no more*, until the circumstances of the College should be so altered for the better, that the fines would clearly admit of a larger yearly dividend. All succeeding fellows have cause to be grateful to their predecessors, who established this system; the consequence has been that from this period the fines have been set at a much higher though fair rate; and if individual tenants have refused renewing for a time, they have almost invariably complied with the terms proposed by the Society. The good effects of this measure were soon apparent; as during this mastership it was twice found that the fund thus established would allow an increased annual dividend. Each share was advanced to ten pounds in 1759, and to twelve in 1762.

By the Act of 26 Geo. II. an end was put to a custom, which seems to have been very prevalent, of performing the marriage ceremony in College chapels. By this Act a marriage must be solemnized in one of the churches where the banns have been published, or, if by licence, in the parish church of one of the parties. In the College register there are entered one hundred and twelve marriages which took place in the chapel between the years 1719 and 1753. The parties were chiefly resident in the town or neighbourhood, but some were from London and other places at a distance from Cambridge.

[k] These fines arise from houses, which are for the most part upon leases of forty years renewable every fourteen.

In 1755, the eastern front of the Public Library was rebuilt[1], and upon this occasion the College sold to the university the remainder of their tenements in the Regents' Walk, for the sum of £440; and in the following year with this sum, the £200 left by bishop Thomas Greene for the improvement of the curacy of St. Benedict, and £200. granted in addition for the same purpose by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, amounting together to £840, an estate at WILLINGHAM in this county was purchased of Alderman Marshall. Of this estate, twenty-one acres and one rood belong to the curacy, together with five cowgoings in the middle fen: the buildings, fourteen acres three roods of land, rights of common, &c. belong to the College.

In 1758, ARCHBISHOP HERRING bequeathed to the College the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS in the old south-sea annuities, intending it, according to the words of his Will, "as his acknowledgment of the "favour conferred upon his relations, and as his contribution towards "REBUILDING THE COLLEGE."

From more than one circumstance we may fairly conclude, that John Green was a man of liberal sentiments beyond the age in which

[1] On Wednesday, April 30, 1755, his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the university, laid the first stone of the eastern side of the Public Library, in which was a copper-plate with the following inscription:

Constantiæ æternitati sacrum
Latus hoc orientale Bibliothecæ
Egregia GEORGII Primi
Britanniarum Regis
Liberalitate Locupletæ
Vetustate obsoletum instauravit
GEORGII II.di Principis Optimi
Munificentia
Accedente
Nobilissimorum virorum
THOMÆ HOLLES DUCIS DE NEWCASTLE
Academiæ Cancellarii
Philippi Comitis de Hardwicke Angliæ cancellarii
Academiæ summi senescschalli
Ac plurimorum Præsulum optimatum
Aliorumque Academiæ Fautorum
Propensa in rei literariæ incrementum
Splendoremque Benignitate
Lapidem hunc immobilem
Operis exordium
Ipsius auspiciis suscepti
Authoritate Patrocinio Procuratione
Feliciter Deo propitio perficiendi
Circumstante frequentissima Academicorum corona
prid. Kalend. Maii MDCCLV
sua manu solemniter posuit
Academiæ Cancellarius.

The sum of £9,818, was raised by subscription during the years 1754—1761, for this work; of which George II. liberally contributed £3000.

he lived. It must always be remembered to the honour of this prelate, that in 1772, when an attempt was made to repeal the Corporation and Test Acts, by "*A Bill for the further Relief of His Majesty's Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of England,*" which, after having passed the House of Commons, was rejected on the second reading by the House of Lords, he nobly dissented from his reverend brethren, and was the only bishop upon the bench who voted in its favour[m].

Dr. Green was author of several sermons, preached on public occasions; he was a contributor to the Athenian Letters; and published two pamphlets during the time that he was dean of Lincoln, "*On "the Principles and Practices of the Methodists*[n];" the first addressed to Mr. Berridge, the second to Mr. Whitfield. A third to Mr. Wesley was promised and intended, but the dean was dissuaded from publishing this by archbishop Secker, who politely requested him to suppress his intended publication, as in his opinion the Methodists were a well-meaning people[o].

The bishop had two nephews, one in the army and the other in the navy. The former, Major Green, settled at Buckden, and his youngest daughter Margaret, is married to the Rev. Dr. Maltby, late preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. He had likewise three nieces; one married the Rev. Dr. Dowbiggin, subdean of Lincoln, another the Rev. Mr. Fitch, vicar of Louth, and another the Rev. J. Wheeldon, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Wheathamsted, Hertfordshire.

There is in the master's lodge, a small likeness of Dr. Green, taken in wax while he was bishop of Lincoln.

[m] The votes upon the bill in the Commons, were.....Yeas 75, Noes 9.
.....in the Lords.....Noes 102, Yeas 27.
There were present upon this latter division, the two archbishops, and nineteen bishops.
In 1828, a bill to the same effect was introduced to the lower house by Lord John Russel, and passed both Houses.
In the Commons, at the third reading, ... NO DIVISION.
In the Lords.....Yeas 154, Noes 52.

[n] See page 214. (Note k.)

[o] I give this account of the interference of archbishop Secker, upon the authority of a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1781. p. 624.

XXXIV. JOHN BARNARDISTON, D. D.

Was unanimously elected Master upon the resignation of Dr. Green, July 7, 1764. Dr. Barnardiston was a native of London. He was admitted in 1737 a sizar of this College, and was elected a fellow in 1745. He continued to reside in College until 1759, when upon the death of Mr. Aylmer, he was presented by the College to the rectories of Fulmodeston cum Croxton, and Thirning, Norfolk. The following year he married Miss Powell, a niece of the second wife of Dr. Conyers Middleton; and retired to his parsonage, as he writes to his friend Gough, "with the intention of fixing there for life." But upon the promotion of Dr. Green to the See of Lincoln, there being a prospect of an early vacancy in the Mastership, his attention was turned to this object, and he endeavoured to keep up his interest with the Society. In July 1763, he thus writes to his friend Gough: "You ask me how "my College prospects go on, I can only say that I believe they are "not worse than they were. By the bye the bishop would fain have "given up at the last audit, but the Duke of N. desired he would "keep it a little longer, and the bishop is too much obliged to his "Grace to oppose his inclinations. This is certain, that the bishop will "not hold it an hour longer than he can help." In the November after his election to the mastership, Dr. Barnardiston was chosen Vice-chancellor, and in 1769 was elected by the university into the office of Protobibliothecarius, upon the resignation of Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle; and in the same year was promoted to a prebendal stall in the church of Lincoln by his friend the late master.

In 1766, the Rev. George Sykes[a] left by Will to the master and fellows in trust the sum of One Thousand Pounds sterling, to be

[a] The Rev. George Sykes, younger brother of the celebrated Dr. Arthur Ashley Sykes, was a member of Trinity College, A. B. 1711; A. M. 1715. He was collated by the archbishop of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Preston, in the hundred of Feversham, Kent, October 15, 1715. He was also instituted to the rectory of Hawkeswell, Essex, December 15, 1716, on the presentation of Robert Bristow, esq.; and on the death of his brother he was instituted to the

vested in government securities, or otherwise at interest, that the profit arising from thence might be applied to the maintenance of FOUR SCHOLARS, educated in St. Paul's School, London, and afterwards admitted of this College. They are to enjoy these scholarships until they are of the standing of master of arts. But if any of these scholars after taking their bachelor of arts degree shall be competently provided for by any means, their scholarships shall be vacated to make room for others. This sum is now vested in the new south-sea annuities, and amounts to £2000. stock, the interest of which, £60., is annually divided amongst the four scholars.

In 1775, Mr. Nasmith finished his catalogue of archbishop Parker's manuscripts, and presented it to the Society. The work was printed at the College expence, and the profits arising from the sale of the impression were given to Mr. Nasmith [b].

Dr. Barnardiston died in College, June 17, 1778, leaving an only child, a daughter, who was afterwards married to the Rev. Mr. Yates, son of Dr. Yates, rector of Solihull, Warwickshire. Mrs. Barnardiston died in 1770, and was buried in the chancel of St. Benedict's church.

There is a picture of Dr. Barnardiston, in the lodge, painted by Vandermyn, in 1772.

His remains were interred in the College chapel with the following inscription:

JOANNES BARNARDISTON, S.T.P.
PER XIV FERE ANNOS
HUJUS COLLEGII MAGISTER
OBIIT XXII°. DIE JUNII 1778.
ÆTATIS SUÆ 60.

—o—

rectory of Rayleigh, in the same county, May 4, 1757, on the presentation of the same patron; resigning Hawkeswell, and taking a dispensation to hold Rayleigh, in Essex, with Preston, in Kent. He died June 9, 1766. Dr. ARTHUR ASHLEY SYKES was educated at St. Paul's School, and was a member of this College, A.B. 1704, A.M. 1708, S.T.P. 1726. The Doctor married Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, a widow lady, a native of Bristol, but had no children by her. He left the whole of his fortune, which was considerable, to her for life; and afterwards to his brother, who gave the bulk of it to the family of their patron, Robert Bristow, esq.

[See Disney's Life of A. A. Sykes, D.D.]

[b] Vide Nasmith, in list of fellows.

XXXV. WILLIAM COLMAN, D. D.

Who was chosen Master, June 25, 1778, was at the time of Dr. Barnardiston's death rector of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, to which living he had been presented by the Society in 1773[a].

Mr. Tyson the senior fellow had taken the living of Lambourne, and was upon the point of quitting College. Mr. Cremer, next in succession, was about to take the rectories of Fulmodeston and Thirning, vacant by the death of the master. Mr. Butts, the third fellow, was in his year of grace, having succeeded Mr. Hook in the livings of Wilbraham and Granchester. Mr. Sandiford, the fourth, declined offering himself as a candidate for the vacant mastership, having other views in town[b], which he would not sacrifice for a mastership, the worth of which did not exceed £130 a year. Under these circumstances all eyes were turned to Mr. Colman, who had been tutor to seven of the fellows, all of whom were much attached to him. Dr. Heslop late fellow, chaplain to bishop Green and archdeacon of Buckinghamshire, although he had the good wishes of his Lordship, declined offering himself as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Colman, who was unanimously elected. He was a native of Northamptonshire, born January 6, 1728; was educated at Gillesborough school under Mr. Horton, and admitted of this College a sizar in 1745[c].

Dr. Colman being a bachelor, continued while master to dine in commons at the fellows' table, and consequently did not appoint any president, hence this office fell into disuse, and no one has been appointed to it since. In the year following Dr. Colman's election, a letter of congratulation was sent by the Society to Dr. James Yorke,

[a] Extract of a letter from Gough, to Rev. B. Forster, September 27, 1773.

"Colman has taken the rich living of Stalbridge, which he finds may be raised to "£600 a year. He has been with the master to see it, and takes the benefit of his three "years of grace. At this the university cry out, but I see no reason why a man who finds "the comforts of a College life should not make the most of it, and take all advantages to "reduce that residence which is a condition annexed to the living."

[b] He was lecturer in Christ Church, Newgate Street.

[c] B.A. 1749. M.A. 1753. B.D. 1761. D.D. 1778. (See Restituta iv. 258.)

upon his translation from the See of St. David's to that of Gloucester; and in 1781, another congratulatory letter to the same illustrious individual on his further promotion to the See of Ely, to each of which a very gracious answer was received from his Lordship, expressing the particular regard and esteem he had for the College.

In 1780, an attempt was made in the case of Mr. Farhill to rescind the interpretation given upon the twenty-sixth Statute by Dr. Harsnet and his assessors in the year 1607, declaring "that every fellow must "take orders within three years after his election." A petition sent by some of the fellows to the vice-chancellor and two senior doctors, was rejected by them for the following reasons, as stated in their answer:

"1. Because it was not signed by a majority of the Society.

"2. Because no grievance was stated, only the apprehension of "a grievance[d].

"3. Because in the statute "*de lectione et interpretatione statutorum*" "the master and fellows are bound to submit to the interpretation of "the vice-chancellor and two senior doctors, if it be not repugnant to "*verba aperta* of the statutes, which in their opinion is not the case.

"April 3, 1780. "L. YATES, V. C.

"R. PLUMPTRE.
"R. WATSON."

The next year (three years having expired from the time of Mr. Farhill's election) another petition was sent to the same effect, signed by the master and eight fellows, thus removing the two first objections to the petition of the preceding year. In this they stated at length the grounds upon which they considered themselves entitled to a revision of the former interpretation. They received the following answer:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify to the "Reverend the Master and Fellows of Bene't College, that we having "taken their petition into consideration, and not agreeing in our "opinions thereupon do return it to them.

"J. BARKER, V. C.

"R. PLUMPTRE.
"S. HALIFAX."

[d] Mr. Farhill's fellowship had not yet expired, he having been elected January 14, 1778.

Upon the receipt of this answer the master declared Mr. Farhill's fellowship vacant; and so the matter ended.

In 1781, Mr. STOCK of Hampstead, left by Will to the College, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, three per cent. consols, for the purpose of founding a SCHOLARSHIP for a student of St. Paul's school, London. The clause of his Will, by which this bequest is made, fills six folio pages, containing many curious particulars respecting the scholar, and his duties. He is to be recommended by the master and wardens of the worshipful Company of Mercers, and the head master of St. Paul's school, being the best at their public examination; the Will goes on in these words: "he is to be between the age of 18 years and 20, of good character "and behaviour, born in wedlock of protestant parents, as by law "established; whose parents are of diligent low circumstances and not "capable to defray the expence of university education, and stands in "need of my exhibition, that he is free from lameness, deafness, defect "of sight or speech or any bodily ailment."....He can hold his scholarship seven years: he must take his degree of B. A. within four years at the regular Bachelor's Commencement; he must reside annually before his B. A. degree eight months, and before his M. A. six months; but in another part of the Will this regulation is rendered nugatory in a great degree, as for the first *three* offences he can only be fined by the master not exceeding forty shillings. Upon a vacancy, the College must give notice to the Mercer's Company within a month. According to the *words* of the Will, (as far as I can understand them) the scholarship may remain vacant as long as they please, although this was evidently not the founder's intention. The accumulation during the vacancy, is to be given to the succeeding scholar, except fifteen pounds, which sum is to be paid to the College upon every vacancy. Mr. Stock was a painter and stainer in Newgate street; he acquired a large fortune by contracting with Government for painting in their various yards. He died worth nearly twenty-two thousand pounds sterling. He left about ten thousand pounds to his nephew and four nieces, and bequeathed the remainder for various charitable purposes. His Will contained one hundred and fifty legacies. He died, September 21, 1781, and is buried in Christ Church, London.

In 1791, Lady Hatton, being the legal possessor of the estate at St. Ives, upon which the mortgage of one thousand pounds, left by archbishop Tenison to the College, still remained, paid it off; and thus relieved the Society of a continual source of inconvenience and trouble, which this estate had been to them on account of the badness and uncertainty of their title to it. The thousand pounds were vested in the three per cent. consols, and the interest is applied to the purposes specified in the archbishop's Will.

In 1789, a favourable opportunity offered itself to the Society of purchasing an estate, and founding scholarships according to the directions of bishop Mawson's Will[e]. The estate of HOLTON HALL in Suffolk, was offered for sale by the executors to the Will of Lady Mannocks, widow of Sir Thomas Mannocks. The College became the purchasers; but considerable difficulties arising respecting the title, the Society were involved in a chancery suit with the executors. The Lord Chancellor, Thurlow, gave a decided opinion that the title was not good, and released the College from the engagements made at the sale. However, two years after, in 1793, a rehearing of the case was obtained; when the points in doubt were referred to a master in chancery, who declared the title to be good. The purchase was accordingly completed, and the College put in possession of the estate in the course of the following year. The price paid, was eight thousand pounds, and the various expences attending the purchase, amounted to six hundred. This has turned out a most advantageous purchase to the College. The estate consists of five hundred and thirty-one acres of inclosed land, lying in the parishes of Holton, Stratford, and Higham, about half way between Colchester and Ipswich, being eight miles from the former, and nine from the latter. There is upon the estate an excellent house, homestead, and other buildings, and between forty and fifty acres of wood. Upon this purchase being completed, TWELVE SCHOLARSHIPS, four of thirty, and eight of twenty pounds, were founded, to commence from the following January, 1795, and the first twelve scholars were appointed according to their merits at the preceding College examination. In 1802, these scholarships were advanced, four of them to forty, and eight to thirty pounds a year.

[e] See page 233.

Dr. Colman served the office of vice-chancellor in 1779; and again in 1793. He completed his year of office the November preceding his death, which took place in College, December 26, 1794[f]. He died intestate, and his two nephews and a niece inherited his property. There is a picture of him in the lodge painted by Romney. He was buried in the College chapel, with the following inscription:

GULIELMUS COLMAN, S. T. P.
PER SEXDECEM ANNOS
HUJUS COLLEGII MAGISTER
OBIIT XXVI° DIE DECEMBRIS 1794
ÆTATIS SUÆ 66.

—o—

[f] The following extract from a letter written by James Currey, one of the fellows at the time, to his sister, is preserved amongst Gough's manuscripts.

..... "In compliance with Jack's desire, I shall send you a full account "of our late proceedings in College, which perhaps you will consider unentertaining, but they "may at least afford as much amusement as any thing I could write from this place: our late "Master, though his state of health and years were such that it was not probable he should live "any very long time, yet was carried off rather suddenly at last. He appeared perfectly well "on the Sunday, and had promised to meet a party at my rooms the next day. I called on the "Monday morning upon some business: he complained then of being unwell; but said he hoped "he should be able to come to me in the evening. He continued however to grow worse, and "at five o'Clock in the afternoon he was carried to bed, where he remained in a state of perfect "insensibility till the Friday. It is a matter of great astonishment to every body here that he has "left no will; he had told Mr. Douglas, that he intended leaving a handsome legacy to the "College, and promised his manservant, that if he continued with him, he would provide for "him at his death.....He has not died so rich as was generally expected. He has left about "£8,000. in the three per cent. annuities, and an estate in Northamptonshire, under £60. per "annum, which he received from his Father. From his great secresy with respect to his own "family, it was generally supposed he had no near relations; but since his death from some "obscure place in Northamptonshire have arrived three nephews, the roughest farmers you ever "saw; when we met in the lodge to attend the funeral, they were in the room, and on being "asked whether they would not come to the fire, they called out, *No, we bante a cold.* There "is a niece also who married an attorney, a decent man; other relations have arrived to day "to the number of ten, but their age and sex is not yet known.....The ten relations who "arrived this morning turn out only to be the wives and children of the nephews come to "see the University."....

XXXVI. PHILIP DOUGLAS, D.D.

Was unanimously elected Master, upon the death of Dr. Colman. The election took place January 1, 1795. In this case the senior fellow, Mr. Bradford, preferred the valuable living of Stalbridge, now vacant by the death of Dr. Colman, to the mastership, the annual income of which at this period was only £150. And although some of the Society were inclined to make choice of Mr. Dixon, they were not sufficiently strong to secure his election, and consequently joined with the majority in voting for Mr. Douglas. Any inconvenience however, that might have arisen to the master from the inadequacy of his income to the necessary expences of his situation, was entirely removed by his presentation, in February 1796, to the valuable living of Gedney, Lincolnshire, which he obtained through the interest of the Right Honourable William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer, and member of parliament for the university. Dr. Douglas also continued sole tutor, (Mr. Bradford having left College), until Michaelmas, 1797, nearly three years from his election to the mastership. He was a native of Essex, was educated at the school at Harrow, and admitted of this College under the late master in 1776.[a] He was elected fellow in 1782, and continuing to reside in College became joint tutor with Mr. Bradford in 1787. He served the office of proctor the following year.

In 1797, Dr. Douglas was a candidate for the office of Protobibliothecarius, which had become vacant by the death of Dr. Farmer, master of Emmanuel. He was nominated to the senate by the heads of houses, together with the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, M.A. of Magdalene College. The latter gentleman gained the election, the numbers being for Mr. Kerrich, 100; for Dr. Douglas, 69.

The master served the office of vice-chancellor twice: in 1795, and again in 1810. During his second vice-chancellorship, the death of His Grace the Duke of Grafton occasioned a vacancy in the office of Chancellor of the University. The election took place on the twenty-sixth of March: the votes were for His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, 476; and for his Grace the Duke of Rutland, 356.

[a] B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784, B.D. 1792, D.D. 1795.

At the Installation of the new Chancellor, which took place Saturday, June 29, the vice-chancellor addressed his Royal Highness in a complimentary English speech; "He adverted to the exemplary pattern "which had been shewn by His Royal Highness in the pursuits of his "studies, during his residence in College; he alluded to the fact of "His Royal Highness being the first and only member of the family "now upon the throne, who had received his education at an English "University. He mentioned the well-known ardour with which His "Royal Highness obeyed the call of his country, in the hour of "danger; and the laudable desire evinced by His Royal Highness to "render still greater services to the state, by his travels in the "remotest parts of Europe, in the pursuit of useful knowledge; and, "lastly, he dwelt with the deepest sensations of delight on the univer-"sally admired humanity of His Royal Highness, manifested in the "distinguished part taken by him in the suppression of that disgraceful "traffic, by which so many thousands of human creatures had been "condemned to the most horrid and unjustifiable slavery. He could not "omit to express the fulness of his gratitude, for the obligations which "the University had received from the present Royal Family. He then "took a short review of the many illustrious men in the field and cabinet, "who had received their education in this University, and concluded by "declaring his confident hopes that His Royal Highness would, upon all "occasions, be the faithful guardian and protector of the valuable rights "and privileges of the University." On the following day His Royal Highness dined with the vice-chancellor in the College hall.

During the mastership of Dr. Douglas, the College property was considerably improved by several inclosures[b], which took place so generally, throughout the country, about this period.

In the spring of 1815, a malignant fever raged in Cambridge, and carried off several members of the university: so great was the alarm,

		A.	R.	P.
[b] In 1799, in the parish of Granchester	were allotted to the College	362	2	19
... 1803, ...	Wilbraham	230	3	8
... 1806, ...	St. Giles, Cambridge	115	0	4
... 1807, ...	Barnwell	51	3	38
... 1808, ...	Landbeach	289	1	25

that all the undergraduates were sent out of the Colleges at the Easter vacation, and not suffered to return until the following October. A grace passed the Senate to grant the term, during which they were absent, to all who had kept the preceding one.

In 1818, part of a house in the parish of St. Sepulchre, Cambridge, was sold for £300. to the Society of St. John's, who were owners of the remaining part of the tenement.

We have in the course of this work had occasion to mention with gratitude the names of many individuals, who have shewn their regard for the place of their education by the liberality of their *bequests*. I have now to record a more noble instance of generosity, inasmuch as it took place during the life of the individual. In 1811, the Rev. E. BRADFORD, rector of Stalbridge, and late fellow, actuated by a grateful sense of the benefits which he had received from the College, transferred the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to the master and fellows, suggesting the following mode of application; "that this sum should "accumulate until the interest should amount to fifty pounds per "annum; and then the said interest should be applied to whatever "purpose should seem best in the judgment of the Society, leaving the "fund from which the fifty pounds should arise, untouched."

In 1797, Dr. Douglas married Miss Mainwaring, a niece to Dr. Mainwaring, the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity. Mrs. Douglas died in 1809, leaving a son and a daughter, the former, the Rev. Philip Douglas, was a student of Christ Church, Oxford: was presented to the livings of Horkstow and Bonby, Lincolnshire, in 1827, by Lord Yarborough, and has since married Charlotte daughter of John Barber, esq.

Dr. Douglas died in College, after a short illness, January 2, 1822, and was buried in the College chapel, with the following inscription:

PHILIPPUS DOUGLAS, S.T.P.
PER XXVII ANNOS
HUJUS COLLEGII MAGISTER
OBIIT II° DIE JANUARII MDCCCXXII
ÆTATIS SUÆ LXIV.

There is a picture of Dr. Douglas in the lodge, painted by Kirkby.

XXXVII. JOHN LAMB, M. A.

Was unanimously elected to succeed Dr. Douglas in the mastership, January 10, 1822.[a] The first object of the Society, upon the election of the new master, was to ascertain whether any steps could be taken towards the rebuilding of the College. Upon an investigation of their pecuniary means, it was found that the funds appropriated to this purpose now amounted to between £50,000 and £60,000; and moreover, that there were accumulations to a considerable amount of other funds, which might, if necessary, be applied to this object. There were several circumstances which seemed to mark the present as a most favourable period for such an undertaking. The stocks were remarkably high.[b] Building materials of all descriptions were fallen in price. Labourers were to be had in abundance at a moderate rate. The change from a state of war to that of peace had occasioned an influx of students to the universities, so that there was a demand for increased accommodation within the walls of the Colleges. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it was agreed at the audit 1822 to apply to W. Wilkins, esq.[c] M. A. and late fellow of Caius College, a celebrated architect, for a plan and estimate of a new building, with a front towards Trumpington Street. During 1822, steps were taken preparatory to the commencement of the work. The College obtained possession of their houses in Trumpington Street at Michaelmas. In October the materials of those houses, as well as those of the College stables, outhouses, and of the old tennis court, (a large building used as a warehouse, and occupying the west side of the master's present

[a] A. B. 1811. A. M. 1815. B. D. 1822. D. D. 1827. Vice-chancellor 1823.

[b] Mawson's building fund of £30,000. sold at 93: a considerable part of this had been bought in under 60.

[c] Author of "the Antiquities of Magna Græcia:" translator of "Vitruvius," &c.

garden), were sold by public auction, and the whole space cleared of buildings. In the spring of 1823 Mr. Wilkins' plan of the lodge, library, and west front (nearly as they appear at present) was approved of by the Society, and a contract for this part entered into with Messrs. Phipps and Ward, builders in London, for the sum of £31,138.

At this period it was the intention of the Society to retain the hall unaltered; and to convert the east side of the old court into kitchens, having the butteries, &c. on the ground floor of the late lodge. This plan would probably have been carried into execution, had not considerable difficulty arisen from the narrowness of the building bordering on Free-School lane. Upon this obstacle presenting itself, it was determined to convert the old hall into kitchens, and to build another on the north side of the new quadrangle, instead of students' apartments as at first intended. It was also proposed to retain the chapel, merely lengthening it toward the east, but this was ultimately found impracticable.

The building was commenced in May 1823; the foundations of the lodge and of part of the west front being in a state of forwardness the following July, the ceremony of laying the first stone took place. The Earl of Hardwicke, High Steward of the University, of whose family so many illustrious members had been educated within these walls, kindly undertook, at the request of the Society, to perform this ceremony. At one o'clock the vice-chancellor and other members of the university met at the Senate-House in full academical costume, and walked in procession to the site of the new buildings, where they were received by the master and fellows. An elegant and appropriate Latin speech was delivered by the Rev. T. Shelford, one of the fellows and tutor of the College; after which the upper half of the foundation-stone was raised, and the master presented the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign, to the Earl of Hardwicke, who deposited them in a cavity in the lower half of the stone; at the same time expressing the deep sense of the honour he felt conferred upon him in being requested to perform this service for a Society, towards which

he entertained the highest esteem. A brass plate[d] was then laid over the cavity, the two parts of the stone were dovetailed together, and the whole (a large cube of Ketton stone) was raised to a proper height, when the architect presented to his Lordship a silver trowel, with which he spread the mortar; the stone was then lowered, and his Lordship performed the usual ceremonies of striking it with a mallet, applying the square, &c. The master offered up a prayer upon the occasion, which was followed by the anthem, "Praise the Lord O Jerusalem," sung by the university choir. The vice-chancellor then pronounced the blessing, and the procession removed from the ground.[e] The ceremony was witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies, who immediately afterwards partook of a cold collation at the lodge. At five o'clock the master and fellows received at dinner the heads of houses, doctors, professors, university officers, members of the College, together with several of the nobility and gentry. A substantial dinner was likewise provided for the workmen employed by the College, at the Eagle tavern, to the number of about one hundred and seventy.

[d] The following is the inscription on the plate:

Quas Pecunias
Custodi et Sociis
Collegii Corporis Christi et Beatæ
Virginis Mariæ
In Academia Cantabrigiensi
Ad Novas et Ampliores Ædes extuendas
Munifice testamento legaverunt
Reverendissimus in Christo pater
THOMAS HERRING
Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis
Necnon Patres admodum Reverendi
Ejusdem Collegii olim Custodes
MATTHIAS MAWSON Episcopus Eliensis
et
JOANNES GREEN Episcopus Lincolniensis
Earum incremento quum talis tandem
Confecta sit summa
Qualis ad tantum consilium
Exequendum suppetat
Hoc Lapide posito
Operis initium fecit
Vir Nobilissimus
PHILIPPUS Comes de HARDWICKE
Ordinis periscelidis eques
Summus Hujusce Academiæ Seneschallus
Die Secundo Julii
Anno Salutis M.DCCC.XXIII.
Faxit deus optimus maximus
Ut hoc diu speratum opus
Nunc tandem susceptum
Religioni
Bonis moribus
Præstantibus omnibus Artibus ac
Disciplinis
Feliciter eveniat.

[e] The spot chosen for this foundation-stone, was the north east tower of the gateway.

The work advanced rapidly during 1823 and 1824,[f] without occasioning any interruption to College business, as it was not necessary to pull down any part of the old College. But soon after the commencement of 1824, a contract was entered into with the same parties, to build the chapel and the fellows apartments, completing the eastern side of the new quadrangle. Upon this it was necessary to give up a great part of the lodge, the chapel, and the pensionary, a building which stood at the north west corner of the chapel, containing four sets of rooms. The master accordingly vacated the lodge the beginning of August, and took possession of the new lodge the beginning of October, many parts of it being yet in an unfinished state. Preparatory likewise to the demolition of the chapel, the manuscript library of archbishop Parker, which was kept in a room over the antechapel, was removed into one of the Norwich scholarship rooms, where it

[f] The improvements in Cambridge formed a subject for a Tripos paper in 1826:

——— totâ cernuntur in Urbe
Plaustra, redemptores; passim cæmenta, trabesque,
Artificesque operum, et gypsatæ corpora turbæ.
Ipse pater, multâ labens cum pace per agros,
Camus, arundineo ripas dum præfluit alveo,
Amne pio moles, et fundamenta domorum
Devehit; et viridi gaudet deponere in herbâ
Marmora, porticibusque trabes decora alta futuris.
Eia age, tu mecum spatiabere, et omnia circum
Visemus; primum mirare, ubi candida vultu
Assurgit renovata ædes, et luce recenti
Fulgens, oppositas Catharinæ prospicit umbras.
Clarum opus! et quisquam tam curto in tempore credat,
Hanc molem egregiam, et splendentes marmore turres
Emovisse situm veterem, et squalentia quondam
Atria? nam magicâ quasi virgâ tacta, repente
Mutata est natura loci: pro sordibus ædes
Stant saxo nitidæ, stat frontis pura venustas
Marmoreæ, solidumque decus pro mole labanti.

As this sheet is passing through the press, the improvements connected with the new College are being completed by the rebuilding of the house at the corner of Bene't street. It will hardly be credited by those who have not been eyewitnesses of it, that this house stood forward into Trumpington street fourteen feet.

remained until the summer of 1827. I may here remark as a proof of the care which has been taken of this valuable collection, that not one of the manuscripts is missing, although they have been in the possession of the College above two hundred and fifty years. They are now placed at the west end of the new library, which is fire-proof, so that they are not exposed to that danger, to which they were in the old building, and from which they narrowly escaped a few years ago.[g] At the same time the other books of the College were removed into a ground-floor room of the new lodge, where they remained until the new library was ready for their reception. During this year, that is, from Michaelmas 1824 to the commencement of 1825, the old hall was used both as a dining room and as a chapel; at this period the Society were much inconvenienced for want of rooms, several sets being rendered useless, and none of the new ones habitable. During the summer of 1825, the hall was converted into kitchens, and the necessary alterations made on the ground floor of the old lodge; and in the following October the whole of the west front and the rooms under the library were inhabited; the library itself, which was completed, except the painting of the ceiling and the laying of the floor, was used during the ensuing year both as a hall and as a chapel. In May 1825, a third contract had been entered into, namely, that for the new hall, at £7,000. This building was so far completed[h] by the October of 1826, as to enable the Society to dine in it; and it served during this year for a chapel likewise, the interior of the new one not being finished until the Michaelmas of 1827; when the whole work may be considered as completed,[i] having been commenced in 1823, and in progress four years without occasioning any interruption to the business of the College, or any serious inconvenience to the resident members, who

[g] A fire was left in a room in the Pensionary for Mr. Greenwood, who was expected by the night coach. When he arrived he found a large beam in his chimney on fire, and bits of burning charcoal falling into the room. He immediately called the master, and with the assistance of a bricklayer and a copious supply of water the fire was extinguished without occasioning any alarm, although not without some difficulty. Had any circumstance detained Mr. Greenwood, it hardly seems possible that the manuscript library could have been saved, as it was kept in a room adjoining to this building, and only accessible by a narrow staircase.

[h] The wainscotting and painting were not commenced until the following summer.

[i] The front gates were not hung until the following June.

shewed themselves ready, upon all occasions, to submit to temporary deprivations, for the furtherance of an object so much to the credit and advantage of the Society in general.[k] It will be observed that the total amount of the three contracts is only £45,438; but this sum is very far short of the actual expenditure.

There were various items in such an undertaking which could not be brought under any contract; and the extras upon each separate contract were unavoidably very heavy; so that the total amount, including every expence connected with the new building, was a sum[1] far exceeding that which had been contemplated when the work was undertaken. Fortunately the contracts were so much below the funds possessed by the Society, that upon winding up the accounts, it was found that there was only a small deficit, which sum has been borrowed to be paid off in ten years by the room rent, and some other means possessed by the College for that purpose.

And here I must remark, that although the existing Society may in the opinion of some be culpable for having exceeded such ample means, they themselves cannot regret this circumstance, or grudge any trifling burthen which it may occasion for a few years, when they consider, that the whole work is well executed; that there has been no *needless* expence; and that the cost could not have been curtailed without some considerable diminution of the beauty or convenience of the building. We now leave the College to speak for itself; trusting, that could those liberal members of the Old House, by whose bounty we have been enabled to accomplish this work, behold the New House, they would feel satisfied, that their good intentions have been fully accomplished by the convenience of the plan adopted, and that their most sanguine expectations would be exceeded by the style and manner in which the work has been executed.

During the building of the College, a tenement was added on to the west of the Eagle Inn, and the whole new pointed with Ketton-stone. A curious circumstance occurred in digging the foundations of this new

[k] I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing the very great obligation the Society are under to the Rev. T. Greene, Bursar at this period, under whose direction and management the work was conducted and so satisfactorily completed.

[1] Viz. £71,812. 6*s*. 2*d*.

part. The workmen found about a foot below the surface of an old cellar, two earthenware jars, containing coins; one between four and five thousand pieces of silver, of all sizes from a farthing to a crown, none of later date than the reign of Charles I: the other about two hundred pieces of gold, of the same period. The finding of this treasure occasioned much dispute among the different claimants. The workmen who discovered it, the master mason, the corporation, and the College, each put in a claim, and until the matter could be settled, the prize was sealed up and deposited in the bank. The solicitor of the treasury put an end to all disputes by seizing it for the crown, as "*treasure trove.*" It was finally given, by the Lords of the treasury, to the College, upon their paying the expences, and making certain allowances to the mason and workmen. The coins were sold by auction in small lots, in November 1827.[m] Not even any probable conjecture could be formed respecting the individual who secreted them in this place.

During the building of the College, HENRY FLITCROFT, esq. of Hampstead, who had been formerly a fellow-commoner of the College, left to the Society all his Greek and Latin books. They are in number about five hundred and fifty, the best editions of the Classics.

In 1825, a piece of land called "Brewer's piece," situate to the east of Christ pieces, containing 2 acres, 2 roods and 11 perches, was exchanged with Charles Humfrey, esq. the lessee, for a field of 4 acres, 1 rood and 22 perches, lying to the south of Barnwell new Church; and at the same time the College purchased of him a piece of land in Mill Mead, of 5 acres, 3 roods and 4 perches, for the sum of £560. Of this £360. arose from the sale of part of a tenement in the parish of St. Sepulchre,[n] and the remainder was an augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty to the perpetual Curacy of St. Benedict. Two acres were appropriated to the Church.

In the same year part of a house in Silver Street, adjoining to the Press, was sold to the University for £85. 4*s.*; and the money vested in the funds, in the name of the Master and the three Professors.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
[m] Coins (deducting auction expenses)	192	11	2
Treasury bill [£83. 16*s.* 2*d.*] Master mason [£20.] Two labourers, each [£5.]	113	16	2
Remaining for the College.....	78	15	0

[n] See page 260. The property sold for £300.: £60. was the accumulated interest.

I have given below a TABLE* of the rate per bushel at which the COLLEGE CORN-RENTS have been set since the commencement of the last century. The two prices are annually determined by Cambridge market; the first at Lady-day, being the average of the prices of the best wheat on the Saturday preceding and the Saturday following the Annunciation of the Virgin; and the second at Michaelmas, being the average of the prices of the best wheat on the Saturday preceding and the Saturday following the feast of St. Michael.

*

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
1700	4	4	1717	4	10	1734	3	4	1751	3	6	1768	7	4¾	1785	6	0	1802	8	4½	1819	9	0
	4	7½		5	0		4	2		4	7		5	7½		6	9		8	4½		10	0
1701	4	0	1718	4	9	1735	4	1	1752	4	4	1769	4	9¼	1786	5	0	1803	6	10½	1820	9	0
	3	4		3	0		4	6		5	0		4	9		5	7½		9	2½		9	6
1702	2	11	1719	3	4	1736	4	5	1753	5	0	1770	4	3	1787	4	10½	1804	7	4	1821	8	0
	2	9		3	6		4	2		4	4¾		5	6		6	0		12	6¾		9	6
1703	2	10	1720	3	7	1737	3	9	1754	3	9	1771	6	0	1788	6	0	1805	13	2	1822	6	9
	4	1		4	2		3	10		3	6		6	9		6	0		11	6		5	6
1704	4	11	1721	4	0	1738	3	7	1755	3	2	1772	7	0	1789	6	6	1806	9	2¼	1823	6	7
	3	0		3	6		3	2		3	7		7	3		7	9½		11	6		7	0
1705	3	2	1722	2	10	1739	3	9	1756	3	5	1773	7	0	1790	7	0	1807	10	5½	1824	8	2½
	2	9½		3	9		4	2		6	0		7	6		7	3		10	3		9	6
1706	2	7	1723	3	8	1740	5	0	1757	7	2¼	1774	7	1	1791	6	4¾	1808	9	5	1825	9	0
	2	6		4	0		5	8		6	6		8	1½		6	0		12	6¾		9	0
1707	2	6	1724	4	0	1741	6	0	1758	5	6	1775	7	7	1792	5	0	1809	12	6¾	1826	8	6
	3	0		4	0		4	3		5	9		5	9		7	3		15	8¼		7	4
1708	3	2	1725	4	3	1742	3	6	1759	3	10	1776	4	9½	1793	6	9	1810	15	6¼	1827	7	6
	4	10		5	10		3	0		3	10½		6	0		6	6		13	7¼		7	0
1709	6	6	1726	6	4	1743	2	7	1760	3	6	1777	5	9¾	1794	6	6	1811	11	6	1828	8	2
	10	0		4	9		2	7		3	9		5	9½		7	5		15	8½		11	8
1710	9	6	1727	4	6	1744	2	7	1761	3	0	1778	5	10	1795	8	6¾	1812	18	2¾	1829	9	8
	7	6		5	0		2	7½		3	4½		5	6		11	6		16	2½		8	0
1711	5	0	1728	6	4	1745	2	5¼	1762	4	2¼	1779	4	7	1796	11	6	1813	16	10			
	5	10		6	9		3	1		4	4¾		4	6		8	10¾		13	1			
1712	6	0	1729	6	0	1746	4	3	1763	3	8¼	1780	4	2¼	1797	6	1	1814	9	11½			
	3	7		5	6		3	6		4	8¼		5	4		7	4		12	0½			
1713	3	9	1730	4	2	1747	3	7½	1764	5	0	1781	7	1	1798	5	9½	1815	11	3½			
	6	0		4	3		3	7½		6	6		5	9½		6	0		8	4½			
1714	6	2	1731	3	10	1748	3	9	1765	6	6	1782	6	0	1799	6	3½	1816	9	0¼			
	4	0		3	3		4	6		5	7		7	8¼		12	6¾		12	6¾			
1715	3	7	1732	2	8	1749	4	0	1766	4	7	1783	7	4¾	1800	15	9¼	1817	15	8½			
	4	6		2	6		4	1½		6	3		8	0		18	10		12	6¾			
1716	5	1	1733	2	7	1750	3	3	1767	7	4¾	1784	6	9½	1801	22	2	1818	12	6¾			
	5	6		2	8		3	10		7	6		7	6		10	5½		12	6¾			

Hence it appears that the average price of wheat during each ten years of the above period has been as follows:

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
1700—1710...	3	10	1730—1740...	3	8	1760—1770...	5	2	1790—1800...	7	6	1820—1830...	8	3
1710—1720...	5	0	1740—1750...	3	8	1770—1780...	6	2	1800—1810...	11	10			
1720—1730...	4	8	1750—1760...	4	6	1780—1790...	6	4	1810—1820...	12	10			

The lowest price during this period was (2*s.* 5¼*d.*) at Lady-day 1745; and the highest (£1. 2*s.* 2*d.*) at Lady-day 1801.

An Account *of the* ARMORIAL BEARINGS *in the* Windows *of the* College Hall.

THE ORIEL WINDOW.

CENTRE LIGHT.

I. Henry first Duke of Lancaster. (*Plate* 1.)

II. The College.

III. Archbishop Parker. (*Plate* 3.)

IV. Butts, and Bacon of Baconsthorpe. Quarterly; first and fourth: *azure,* on a Chevron between three Mullets *or* three fusils *gules.* Second and third: *gules,* a Boar passant *or.*

Thomas Butts, esq. was a contributor to the building of the Old Chapel.

LEFT LIGHT.

I. Lawrence Moptyd. XV^th^ Master. *Gules,* on each of three Escutcheons *argent* a Cinquefoil *sable.*

It is doubtful whether these, or those engraven in Plate 3, be the Bearings of Moptyd.

II. —Aungier. *Ermine,* a Griffin segreant *azure* ped. and beak. *or.*

He was a contributor to the glazing of the Old Chapel.

III. Earl of Rutland. Twenty Coats.

1. *Or,* two Bars *az.* a chief quarterly, of *sec.* and *gules,* on first and fourth two Fleur de Lys, on second and third a Lion.... } For Manners.
2. *Gules,* three Bougets *argent.* ..... For Roos.
3. *Gules,* three Cartwheels *argent.* ..... For Essex.
4. *Azure,* a Catharine Wheel *or.* ..... For Belvoir.
5. *Or,* two Chevrons within Border *gules*.... For Albini of Belvoir.
6. *Gules,* Eagle displayed within Border *arg.* For Albini Brito.
7. Checky *gules* and *argent.* ..... For Vaux of Gillesland.

8. *Argent,* Fess between two Bars gemelle *gules.* For Badlesmere.
9. *Gules,* Fess between six Cross Crosslets *or.* For Beauchamp.
10. Checky *or* and *azure,* Chevron *ermine.* ..... For Newburgh, Earl of Warwick.
11. *Gules,* Chevron between 10 Crosses Patt. *arg.* For Berkeley.
12. *Or,* Fess between two Chevrons *sable.* ..... For Lisle.
13. *Gules,* a Lion pass. gard. *argent* crowned *or.* For Charlton, Lord Powis.
14. *Argent,* Saltire engrailed *gules.* ..... For Tiptoft, Earl of Warwick.
15. *Or,* three Chevrons *gules,* File of three points *argent.* ..... For De Clare.
16. *Argent,* Lion rampant *gules.* ..... For Leigh.
17. *Azure,* semee Fleur de Lys, a Lion ramp. gard. *argent.* ..... For Buckminster.
18. *Gules,* three Lions pass. gard. in pale *or* within a Border *argent.* ..... For Holland, Earl of Kent.
19. *Or,* two Bars *gules,* in chief three Torteaux. For Wake.
20. *Az.* fretty *arg.,* on a chief *or* Crescent *sable.* For St. Leger.

A shield, bearing the same Coats, with the exception of numbers 15, 17, 19 and 20, carved in wood, is over the door between the Hall and Combination Room.

Thomas Lord Roos, was advanced in 1526, by King Henry VIII, to the dignity of Earl of Rutland, a title which none but the Royal Family had ever borne; and by reason of his descent from the sister of Edward IV, Anne Duchess of Exeter, had an augmentation to his ancient arms, (which were, *Or, two Bars azure, and a Chief gules,*) of *the Chief quarterly azure and gules, on first and fourth two lilies of France, on second and third a Lion of England.* He was also a Knight of the Garter. He died September, 1543, and was succeeded in his title by his eldest son,

Henry, second Earl of Rutland.

John, his second son, is ancestor to his Grace the present Duke of Rutland.

Roger, his third son, of Uffington, esq. in the county of Lincoln, and one of the esquires of the body of Queen Elizabeth, was a student of this College. He founded four scholarships "out of the singular good and pious affection "and zeal which he heartily bore to the College." For the support of

these scholars he provided the impropriated rectory of East Chinnock, Somersetshire, and gave likewise to the College the advowson of the vicarage, but unfortunately this latter was lost to the Society by a defect in the title. (See page 146). He was also a contributor of fifteen pounds to the fitting up of the chapel. He died in 1587, and was buried in Uffington church.

Roger, Fifth Earl of Rutland, eldest son of John, Earl of Rutland, who died in 1588, was admitted of this College 1590, being then in his fourteenth year; he took the degree of M. A. by special Grace at the Bachelors' Commencement of 1594; soon after this he commenced his travels abroad, where he continued three years. He accompanied the Earl of Essex in the Island Voyage, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, for his valour in that expedition. He imprudently engaged with the Earl in his insurrection, and was consequently committed to the tower, but, by favour of the Queen, was not brought to trial, and upon the accession of King James to the throne obtained his release. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of the famous Sir Philip Sydney, but died without issue in 1612, and was buried in the church of Botsford, Leicestershire. (See Collins' Peerage, and Nichols' Leicestershire.) These arms as given above, were borne by each of the five first Earls of Rutland.

IV. Edward Lucas. Quarterly: first and fourth *argent*, Fess between six Annulets *gules;* second and third *gules*, on Bend *argent* ten Billets *sable.*

He was a contributor to the fitting up and glazing of the Chapel.

RIGHT LIGHT.

I. Henry Butts. xxiii[rd] Master. (*Plate 3.*)

II. Edward the Confessor. *Azure*, a Cross Patonce between five martlets *or.*

III. Francis second Earl of Bedford. Eight Coats.

1. *Argent*, a Lion ramp. *gules*, on a chief *sable* three escalops of the *field.* ..... } For Russel.
2. *Azure*, a Tower *argent.* ..... For De La Turre.
3. *Or*, three Bars *gules.* ..... For Muschamp.
4. *Gules*, three Fish Hauriant in Fess *proper.* .... For Herring.

5. *Sable*, a Griffin segreant between three Cross Crosslets fitche *argent*. ..... } For Froxmore.
6. *Sable*, three Chevrons *ermine*, Crescent *or*. ..... For Wyse.
7. *Sable*, three Dovecotes *argent* two and one, Estoile *or*. For Sapcott.
8. *Argent*, on a Cross *gules* five mullets of the *field*. For Phelips.

(See Hutchins' Dorsetshire, Vol. II. p. 336.)

These arms are precisely the same with those on the altar-tomb of Francis second Earl of Bedford, in the church of Cheney's, Buckinghamshire. He gave 146 tons of stone from the dissolved monastery of Thorney, which were delivered at Guy Hirne, towards the building of the Chapel in 1579.

IV. Archbishop Grindall. See of Canterbury impaling; Quarterly: *or* and *azure*, a Cross parted per Cross *ermines* and of *first*, between four Doves countercharged of *second* and *argent*.

His Grace contributed twenty pounds towards the building of the Chapel in 1579.

NORTH SIDE OF THE HALL.

FIRST WINDOW.

I. Archbishop Tenison. (*Plate* 5.)

Presented by the Rev. E. Bradford, rector of Stalbridge, and late fellow, whose arms are in the first upper compartment in the window; *argent*, on a fess *sable* three Stags' Heads erased *or*.

II. Archbishop Herring. (*Plate* 5.)

Presented by the Rev. Tho. Herring, rector of Braxtead, and late fellow, whose arms, the same as the archbishop's, are in the upper compartment. No. 3.

III. John Spencer. XXVIIIth Master, and Dean of Ely. (*Plate* 4.)

Presented by the Rev. E. Addison, rector of Landbeach, and late fellow, whose arms are in the upper compartment. No. 2. *Ermine*, on a Bend *gules* three Annulets *or*, a chief *azure* charged with three Leopards' Heads of the *third*.

IV. Thomas Greene. XXIXth Master, and Bishop of Ely. (*Plate* 4.)

Presented by the Rev. Thomas Greene, fellow of the College, whose arms, the same as the bishop's, are in the upper compartment. No. 4.

SECOND WINDOW.

I. JOHN CUST, Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons. Quarterly; first and fourth, *ermine*, on a chevron *sable* three fountains *proper*..... } For Cust.

Second and third, *or*, an Eschutcheon between eight Martins in Orle *sable*. ..... } For Brownlow.

An Eschutcheon of Pretence; *sable*, Fess *ermine* in chief three Crosses Patt. Fitche *argent*. ..... } For Payne.

Sir JOHN CUST, eldest son of Sir Richard, bart. by Anne daughter of Sir W. Brownlow, bart. was admitted of this College in 1735. He took the degree of M. A. in 1739. He was afterwards member for Grantham in five successive Parliaments, in the two latter of which (the first and second of George III.) he was Speaker. This important and honourable office he discharged with great ability and integrity, till he was obliged to resign it a short time before his death on account of his ill state of health. He died January 24, 1770. (See his epitaph in St. George's Church, Stamford, and in Collins' Peerage.)

II. LORD BROWNLOW. Quarterly; first and fourth. ... For Cust.

Second. ..... For Brownlow.

Third. ..... For Payne.

An Eschutcheon of Pretence; *sable*, a Cross between four Lilies *argent*. ..... } For Banks, second Wife.

BROWNLOW CUST, fourth Baronet, and first Lord Brownlow, eldest son of the Speaker, was a member of this College, and took the degree of M. A. in 1765. He was advanced to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, May 20, 1776, by the title of Baron Brownlow of Belton. He died, December 25, 1807.

His eldest son JOHN who succeeded to the title, and was created an Earl in 1815, is the liberal donor of these Coats of Arms, and also of the painting of his ancestor the Speaker in the Combination room. His Lordship's own Arms, Quarterly, Cust and Brownlow are in the upper compartments of the Window No 1. and 3.

III. MATTHIAS MAWSON. XXXI[st] Master, and Bishop of Ely. (*Plate* 4.)

Presented by Rev. G. D'OYLY, D. D., rector of Lambeth, and late fellow, whose arms, *or* two Bendlets *azure*, are in the upper compartment of the Window No. 4.

IV. JOHN GREEN. XXXIII[rd] Master and Bishop of Lincoln. (*Plate* 4.)

Presented by Rev. P. SANDIFORD, D.D., rector of Fulmodeston, and late fellow of the College, whose arms, Party per Chevron *sable* and *ermine*, in chief two Boars heads *or*, are in the upper compartment of the Window No. 4.

THIRD WINDOW.

I. JAMES YORKE. Bishop of Ely. See of Ely impaling; *Argent* on a Saltire *azure* a Bezant.

II. EARL OF HARDWICKE. *Argent* on a Saltire *azure* a Bezant.

PHILIP, CHARLES, JOHN and JAMES, sons of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, were all members of this College.

PHILIP, who became second Earl of that name upon his father's death in 1764, was admitted here as a Nobleman in 1737, under the tuition of Dr. Salter, afterwards Master of the Charter-house, but did not take his degree (LL.D.) until the Installation of the Duke of Newcastle at the Commencement of 1749.

During his residence in College he applied with a degree of assiduity and perseverance, not common in persons of his exalted rank, to those branches of science and literature which are chiefly pursued in this University. During the latter part of his residence in College, a work was undertaken by him and his brother Charles, assisted by some of their cotemporaries, which is a proof of the learning and taste of the Society to which he belonged. It is entitled "Athenian Letters," and was first published for general circulation in 1799, although it had long been distributed among his Lordship's friends, and was allowed to be a work of considerable merit. Lord Hardwicke was a good classical scholar, and conversant with the best works of ancient literature, but he chiefly directed his attention and reading to modern history. He published "*The Correspondence "of Sir Dudley Carleton,*" Ambassador to the States General during the reign of James I. and prefixed to it an historical preface, containing an account of the many important negociations carried on during that period. In 1779, his Lordship published two volumes of State papers, selected from the documents in the Paper Office and the British Museum, as well as from his own valuable collection.

He succeeded upon the death of his father to the office of High Steward of the University.

His Lordship died, May 16, 1790, aged 70, leaving two daughters, and was succeeded in his title by Philip, eldest son of his brother Charles.

CHARLES YORKE, second son of the Lord Chancellor, was admitted of this College two years after his elder brother, and likewise took his degree of M. A. at the Commencement in 1759.

In November 1756 he was appointed Solicitor General, and in 1761 Attorney General, which situation he resigned after holding it not quite two years. In January 1770, he was appointed Lord Chancellor, and a patent was ordered to be made out creating him a Peer by the title of BARON MORDEN: but before the patent was completed he suddenly closed his valuable life at the age of forty-eight. "Having accepted the seals at the "urgent request of his Sovereign, his acute sensibility was so struck on "his return home by the cold and averted looks of his party, who being "in strong opposition to the court, disapproved the step he had taken, "that in the first poignant agonies of chagrin and despair he went home "and died. (*See Collin's Peerage and Adolphus's History.*)

JOHN YORKE, the fourth son of the Lord Chancellor, was admitted of this College in 1746, and likewise took his degree of M. A. at the Commencement of 1749. He was sometime member of parliament for Ryegate. He died in 1769.

JAMES YORKE, the fifth son of the Lord Chancellor, was admitted of this College in 1748, and took the degree of M. A. 1752, and proceeded to that of D. D. in 1770.

Soon after his ordination in 1754, he became Prebendary of Rochester, and Rector of Great Horkesley, Essex. In 1756 he was appointed a Canon of Windsor, and in 1762 promoted to the Deanry of Lincoln, and then to the Bishoprick of St. David's, whence he was translated to Gloucester, and in 1781 to Ely. He married a daughter of Dr. Maddox, Bishop of Worcester, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. His Lordship died in 1808.

These arms were presented by PHILIP, third Earl of HARDWICKE, our present worthy and universally respected High Steward.

III. PHILIP DOUGLAS. XXXVIth Master. (*Plate* 4.)

Presented by his son, the Rev. PHILIP DOUGLAS.

IV. JOHN LAMB. XXXVIIth Master. (*Plate* 4.)

Presented by Dr. LAMB.

FOURTH WINDOW.

I. Archbishop Parker. (*Plate* 3.)

II. City of Norwich. *Gules,* a Castle triple-towered *argent,* a Lion of England in base.

These two shields were presented by the Mayor and Aldermen of Norwich.

III. City of Canterbury. *Gules,* three Martlets *or* on chief *argent* Lion of *Field.*

Presented by the Mayor and Aldermen of Canterbury.

IV. City of Thetford. *Sable,* Castle with triple central Tower *argent.*

Presented by the Mayor and Aldermen of Thetford.

EAST WINDOW.

I. Newburgh and Beauchamp. Quarterly; first and fourth, *gules,* Fess between six Cross Crosslets *or;* second and third, checky *or* and *azure,* a Chevron *ermine.* (See page 54.)

II. Scrope and Tiptoft. Quarterly; first and fourth, *azure,* a Bend *or;* second and third, *argent,* Saltire engrailed *gules.*

III. The College.[a]

IV. Scrope and Unknown. Per pale, first, *azure,* a Bend *or;* second, *gules,* Saltire *argent.*

V. Delapole and Wingfield. Quarterly; first and fourth, *azure,* Fess between three Leopard's Heads, two in Chief, one in Base *or;* second and third, *argent,* on a Fess *gules* three pair of Wings of *Field.*

VI. Sergeant Bendlose. Quarterly; per Fess Dancette *gules* and *or,* on a Bend of the second a Cinquefoil *azure* between two Martlets *sable.*[b]

[a] Presented by Mr. Yarrington, of Norwich, by whose skill the old coats have been restored, the new ones stained, and the whole windows fitted up as they now appear.

[b] "There is a good three-quarter picture of him (Sergeant Bendlose,) in the Master's Lodge, "in St. John's College, and on it are his arms, viz. *Quarterly per fesse indented gules and Or, on "a bend Or, a cinquefoil between two martlets sable.* This shews that the picture belonged to him, "and was given by him to the College; as is the case of another picture over the chimney of a "newly erected bedchamber, at the west end of the gallery near the College Library; it is of "a Sergeant-at-Law, dressed in his scarlet robes, and sitting in a chair, and white coif on "his head, and half-length with the same arms in the corner, and W. B. They were at "a loss to know for whom it was designed, till I found it out by the arms; which shews "the

VII. ..... *Argent* a Cross Patonce *gules*.

VIII. EDMUND FIRST EARL OF LANCASTER, Sirnamed CROUCHBACK. *Gules*, Tricorporated Lion *or*.

He was brother to King EDWARD I, and grandfather to HENRY first DUKE of LANCASTER, our reputed Founder.

IX. THOMAS D'ELTISLE. 1st Master. (*Plate* 2.)

X. CHURCH OF CANTERBURY. *Azure*, on a Cross *argent* $\frac{1}{8}$

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury were contributors of £10. to the building of the Chapel in 1579.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

I. SAMUEL BRADFORD. XXXth Master, and Bishop of Rochester.

Presented by HENRY PORCHER, esq. Fellow-Commoner of the College, B. A. 1816, M. A. 1819, and late Member of Parliament for Clitheroe. His own arms, *Barry* of eight party per Pale countercharged *or* and *argent*, a cinquefoil in centre, are in the upper compartment. No. 1.

II. PHILIP YORKE. *Argent*, on Saltire *azure* a Bezant.

PHILIP YORKE of Erthig, Denbighshire, esq. F.A.S. was admitted of this College in 1762, and took the degree of M. A. per Lit. Reg. in 1765. This shield was presented by his son SIMON YORKE, esq. late M. P. for Grantham. The family at Erthig is collateral with that of the Earl of HARDWICKE, both being descended from SIMON YORKE of Dover, esq.

III. JOHN BARNARDISTON. XXXIVth Master. (*Plate* 4.)

IV. WILLIAM COLMAN. XXXVth Master. (*Plate* 4.)

These two shields were presented by Dr. SANDIFORD, Rector of Fulmodeston, and late Fellow, whose arms, Party per Chevron *sable* and *ermine*, in chief two Boar's Heads *or*, are in the upper compartments. No. 2 and 4.

"the usefulness of having them or the name put upon the canvass, otherwise half a cen-
"tury destroys the merit of them, as to their persons, though they may be good portraits
"of they know not whom. By Dugdale, Chronica series, p. 89, it appears that William
"Bendloes went out Sergeant-at-Law, 1554. And in the fine bow window of Bene't Col-
"lege, are still these arms remaining with this date, 1583. It seems that the Sergeant
"gave £20. at that time towards building the Chapel of Corpus Christi College: but the
"Historian of that College does not say he was member of it. As his picture was sent
"here, it is more natural to suppose that he had received his education at St. John's."

Cole's Collect. for Athenæ Cantabrigienses. See Sir E. Brydges, Restituta, Vol. III. p. 44, 45.

WINDOWS IN THE CHAPEL.

The EAST WINDOW was purchased by the Society.

The centre subjects of the north and south were presented by W. WILKINS, esq. the architect; who is likewise the donor of the copy of the celebrated picture of Raphael, "The School of Athens," now in the combination room.

The upper and lower compartments of the NORTH WINDOW are the gift of the Rev. T. SHELFORD, fellow, whose arms [*Azure* five fusils in Fess *or*] with Mr. Wilkins' [*Ermine*, on a bend *sable* three Martlets *argent* a canton *or* charged with a rose *gules*,] are in the upper compartments.

The WEST WINDOW has been purchased and presented to the Society by the following gentlemen, chiefly members of the College, who have thus testified their regard for the place of their education:

Alpe, Rev. P.
Aufrere, Rev. G. J.
Bacon, Sir E. Bart.
Barton, F. C. Esq.
Beckwith, Rev. T.
Benezet, Rev. E. P.
Blake, Rev. H. B.
Blathwaite, Rev.
Bond, Rev. R.
Booth, Rev. P.
Browne, Rev. C. H.
Catton, Rev. R.
Chambers, Rev. J. P.
Chapman, C. esq.
Chawner, C. F. esq.
Christopherson, Rev. J. R.
Dale, Rev. T.
Dallin, Rev. J. T.
Day, J. T. esq.
Delmar, Rev. J.
Dicken, C. R. esq.
Dodd, Rev. W.
Douglas, Rev. P. H.
Dowsing, Rev. H.
Drake, Rev. W. F.
Edwards, Rev. E.
Elwyn, Rev. V.
Everitt, J. E. Esq.
Eyre, Rev. V.
Frere, Rev. E.
Gilbert, Rev. G.
Goode, Rev. A.
Goodwin, Rev. J.
Greaves, Rev. H.
Griggs, J. esq.
Hall, Rev. W. J.
Hankinson, Rev. E.
Hankinson, Rev. T.
Herring, Rev. A.
Hodgson, Rev. E.
Holmes, Rev. R.
Holmes, Rev. T. W.
Homfray, Rev. J.
Hooper, Rev. W. H.
Howman, Rev. E.
Hughes, Rev. G. H.
Humfrey, Rev. J.
Hussey, Rev. W.
Hussey, Rev. A.
Image, Rev. T.
Kemp, Sir W. Bart.
Lane, W. esq.
Leapingwell, G. esq.
Lillistone, Rev. J.
L'Oste, Rev. C.
Markby, Rev. W. H.
Marsh, Rev. W. H.
Matthias, Rev. O.
Meadows, Rev. P.
Morris, Rev. J.
Parmeter, Rev. J. D.
Pearse, Rev. W.
Plater, Rev. C.
Porter, Rev. Jackson.
Roberts, Dr.
Roper, Rev. J. R.
Sandiford, Rev. Dr.
Scaplehorn, Rev. R.
Singleton, Rev. Arch^{n}.
Snoad, E. H. esq.
Sutleffe, Rev. R.
Temple, Rev. W.
Thomas, W. esq.
Thornton, W. esq.
Turner, Rev. J.
Tweed, Rev. J.
Walford, Rev. E.
Wallace, Rev. A. C.
Ward, J. H. esq.
Wheeldon, Rev. J.
Wilkinson, Rev. T. B.
Wrightman, Rev.

STATUTA

Collegii Corporis Christi

et

Beatae Mariae Virginis

Cantabrigiae.

HÆC STATUTA sic renovata sunt in Visitatione Domini EDWARDI Regis Sexti per assignationem et præceptum Visitatorum Regiorum et demandatum est hoc opus WILHELMO MAYE Legum Doctori, et MATTHÆO PARKER sacræ Theologiæ Professori, qui partim ex veteri Libro statutorum istas constitutiones sic ordinarunt, et postea Visitatores Dominæ ELIZABETH Reginæ eas rursus approbaverunt et [in tantum tribus statutis*] auxerunt, et manuum suarum subscriptione testificarunt.

* Hæ interpolationes, lineolâ cæruleâ in Codicibus MSS. notatæ, typis, qui vocantur Italici, imprimuntur. Duo Codices manibus Visitatorum subscripti sunt.

Errat. typog. pag. 286, lin. 20, "proculentis" pro "poculentis."

De Nomine Collegii.

1. **Ad perpetuam rei memoriam Cum nos Henricus Dux Lancastriae Aldermannus** et Confratres Gildæ Corporis Christi et Beatæ Mariæ in Cantebrigia, ob spetialem devotionem et recordationem quam habemus in institutione divinissimi Sacramenti Corporis et sanguinis Domini ab Excellentissimo Principe **Edwardo** Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Rege licentiam impetravimus quod in quodam Messuagio nostro cum pertinentiis in Cantebrigia predicta Eliensis Dioceseos ubi vigere dinoscitur studium generale, quandam Domum sive Collegium scholarium Capellanorum et aliorum sub nomine Domus sive Collegii Corporis Christi et Beatæ Mariæ per quendam Magistrum ejusdem Domus regendam juxta ordinationem nostram infra scriptam instituere et fundare possimus. **Nos** igitur Aldermannus et Confratres antedicti, cum consilio proborum, et doctorum virorum de provida et pia gubernatione dictæ domus, cupientes recte et salubriter ad Dei gloriam, et divini cultus augmentum providere, sic statuendum et ordinandum duximus.

De numero eorum qui in Collegio sustentabuntur.

2. **Emprimis** statuimus et ordinamus quod sint perpetuo in dicto Collegio unus Magister sive Custos ejusdem Collegii: Octo Socii sive Scholares, duo Bibliotistæ: sex pauperes Scholastici: Unus Pincerna, Unus Obsonator, Duo Coci. Qui quidem omnes juxta statuta, et ordinationes subsequentes eligantur et habeantur in Collegio predicto in perpetuum. Quem quidem numerum tam sociorum quam Bibliotistarum et pauperum scholasticorum vel augeri vel diminui juxta sanum juditium Magistri et sociorum omnium prout pro utilitate dictæ domus et pro statu reddituum et possessionum ejusdem commodum eis visum fuerit et necessarium.

De qualitatibus, electione, et admissione Magistri.

3. **Statuimus** et ordinamus ut Magister sive Custos sit Sacerdos bonæ famæ et vitæ honestæ; providus et circumspectus, sacræ Theologiæ

Professor: vel qui ad minimum Bacchalaureus Theologiæ fuerit *infra triennium electionis suæ.* **Cum** autem contigerit officium dicti Magistri per mortem, resignationem, privationem vel cessionem, aut alio quovis modo imposterum vacari: Volumus ut alius Magister idoneus per socios ejusdem, seu per majorem partem ejusdem de seipsis aut aliis eligatur, prout secundum Deum et pro commodo dictæ domus melius viderint expedire. Et hujusmodi electio Cancellario sive Procancellario notificetur per duos socios Collegii, qui in electione presentes fuerint, simpliciter approbanda, sed non examinanda nec impugnanda quovis modo. **Nec** per hoc habeat Cancellarius sive Procancellarius dictæ universitatis potestatem sive jurisdictionem dictam electionem cassandi seu impugnandi, sive de statu dictæ domus aliqualiter ordinandi, contra formam ordinationis nostræ predictæ.

4. **Statuimus** quod vacante ut supradictum est officio Magistri immediate infra tres dies ejusdem vacationis cognitæ et perspectæ senior socius qui tunc domi in Collegio fuerit, sub pena amissionis vocis suæ in electione sequenti, faciat omnes socios ejusdem Collegii convocari in villa presentes. Quibus sic convocatis assignabit diem et horam electionis futuræ, quam volumus post hujusmodi convocationem omnino ante diem octavum fieri, absentibus non vocatis, sed tamen per tres dies expectatis a tempore predictæ convocationis Sociorum numerandos.[a] Quod si infra illos tres dies significare diem electionis predictus Senior noluerit, vel per negligentiam omiserit, tunc statim die sequente post hos tres dies sic elapsos, Liberum sit proximo socio seniori tunc presenti, diem et horam constituere electionis secundum formam predictam.

5. **Proviso** semper quod quinque ex sociis predictis ad minimum intersint hujusmodi electioni, si tot socii eo tempore superfuerint. In qua quidem electione invocata prius gratia spiritus sancti, habitaque brevi exhortatione per seniorem presentem, ut eum Magistrum preficiendum curent, quem ex virtute juramenti Collegio prestiti putaverint eidem fore maxime commodum et idoneum, volumus illum seniorem adjungere

[a] "Numerandis" in Cod. MSS. legitur.

sibi proxime seniorem, qui sua ipsorum suffragia suis manibus scripta primi ferent, deinde omnium sociorum presentium etiam suis ipsorum manibus suffragia scripta accipiant. Quibus bene consideratis inter se, illum Magistrum senior socius, vel ille alter qui cum seniore in Scrutinio stetit, statim absque dilatione sub pena amissionis Sodalitii sui sic electum pronunciabit quem major pars sociorum presentium suffragiis elegerit. Quod si contigerit, ut equales voces sic eligentium fuerint, tunc illa pars, cui socius ille maxime senior inclinaverit, preponderet in electione predicta.

6. Proviso quod si in primo scrutinio in electione Magistri major pars non convenerit, tunc iterum ac tertio ad simile scrutinium accedant, donec aliquis in Magistrum per majorem partem sociorum electus fuerit. Quod si in tertio scrutinio non congruerint, tunc volumus illum in Magistrum prefici, quem Cancellarius vel Procancellarius ex personis per socios nominatis duxerit maxime idoneum. Postquam autem hujusmodi electio facta fuerit et pronunciata tunc teneatur predictus senior eandem Magistro sic electo significare, cum primum commode fieri potest, eumque coram societate personaliter presentare. Quibus sic peractis, antequam ad administrationem aliquam se intromittat, inspectis sacrosanctis Evangeliis, volumus eum prestare juramentum seniori socio illud eidem proponente sub hac forma verborum quæ sequitur.

Juramentum Magistri.

7. **Jurabis** quod officium Magistri sive Custodis pro tempore gubernationis tuæ fideliter prestabis. Statuta Ordinationes et consuetudines laudabiles hujus Collegii quantum in te est salva observabis, eademque statuta diligenter et fideliter exequeris: et ab aliis quantum in te est observari procurabis. Bona et Possessiones dicti Collegii fideliter custodies, custodirique facies sicut te Deus adjuvet &c. *Quo prestito admittatur a socio seniori, sed in propria persona in ipso Collegio, qui plenum jus habeat ad Rectoriam de Abchurche Londini absque consensu sociorum si uti velit, alioquin ad aliquem socium seniorem devolvatur cum assensu Magistri et sociorum.*

De Officio Magistri et ejus Salario.

8. **Quoniam** Magistrum vigilantem esse decet, velut oculum in corpore, qui reliquis corporis membris diligenter prospiciat, Statuimus et volumus, ut Magister qui pro tempore fuerit, cum omni solicitudine presit, socios et scholasticos Collegii, aliosque quoscunque in dicto Collegio commorantes moneat, increpet, arguat, obsecret, ut singuli suas partes et officia prestent. Volumus insuper ut idem Magister habeat de bonis Collegii nostri pro salario suo decem marcas annuatim ad duos anni terminos solvendas, utque habeat principalem mansionem cum horto eidem annexo cum stabulo pro Equis suis, et aliis locis necessariis pro fœno imponendo, ad hunc usum ordinatis, sive imposterum ex consensu omnium sociorum ordinandis.

9. **Ad hæc** statuimus et ordinamus, ut Magister ipse de triennio in triennium supervideat Domos, tenementa, Edificia, terras, ceterasque possessiones Collegii predicti, cui quidem Magistro vel substituto suo per totam illam visitationem senescallus annuatim per ipsum Magistrum semper deputandus aderit et fideliter serviet.

10. **In qua** quidem visitatione diligenter observabit quæ reparanda et edificanda fuerint, sive per tenentes et Firmarios, sive per expensas Collegii: ita ut in nullo eorum ruinæ, destructiones, vel deteriorationes reddituum aut firmarum diminutiones ob defectum debitæ supervisionis accidisse inveniantur.

11. **Præterea** nolumus Magistrum predicti Collegii terras aut tenementa ulli locare, ad terminum annorum sine consilio et consensu majoris partis sociorum. Aut bona Collegii mobilia vendi quovismodo absque expresso consensu Magistri et sociorum. Neque possessiones et bona immobilia dicti Collegii permutari, vel alienari nisi propter magnam utilitatem vel necessitatem Collegii a Cancellario vel Procancellario dicto Magistro et sex sociis ad minimum approbandam. Et si quid locatum vel dimissum fuerit per Indenturam prius scribatur in Registro ad hoc deputato.

De Qualitatibus eligendorum in socios.

12. **Statuimus** et ordinamus quod in electione sociorum Collegii predicti Magister et socii sive scholares ejusdem Collegii, qui per scrutinium socios in virtute juramenti eligant simpliciter meliores non habendo respectum ad aliquam affectionem carnalem, nec instantiam seu requisitionem aliquorum, aut procurationem, sed quos cognoverint esse honestos, castos, humiles, pacificos, et modestos, graduatos, aut qui in artibus liberalibus responderint, disputaverint, et declamaverint, quemadmodum statuta Academiæ pro eo gradu requirunt, et qui proxima determinatione post electionem suam actualiter procedant. Et qui in temporis progressu studio Theologiæ vacent et intendant. **Ita** quilibet gradum Bacchalaureatus sacræ theologiæ conscendat infra octo annos postquam in artibus rexerit sub pena amissionis sodalitii sui ipso facto. **Deinde** vero gradum doctoratus sub simili pena suscipiat, infra quatuor annos immediate sequentes, nisi ob rationabiles causas ex consensu Magistri et majoris partis sociorum longius tempus ad predictum gradum doctoratus suscipiendum ei concessum fuerit.

13. **Volumus** etiam ut in electione sociorum talis ratio habeatur, ut ex integro numero eorum dimidia vel tertia pars sint in presbiteratus ordine constituti. Quos etiam omnes Magistro vel Presidenti (cum legitimo impedimento ipsum Magistrum abesse, vel adversa valetudine detineri contigerit) volumus et ordinamus una cum ceteris dictæ domus scholaribus, tam presbiteris quam aliis subesse et eidem in Licitis et honestis pro statu, utilitate et regimine dictæ domus salubriter in omnibus obedire. Electionem autem sociorum ad hunc modum fieri volumus Magister et senior socius tunc presens in Sacello vel in Conclavi Magistri, seorsim a ceteris sociis stabunt, et primo suffragia sua in scriptis ferent, deinde reliqui socii in ordine omnes sua quisque vota similiter in scriptis ferent. Et in quem Magister et major pars sociorum consenserint is pro socio habeatur. Quod si vota Magistri et sociorum æqualia fuerint, tunc ille socius pronuncietur cui Magister suam vocem dederit. Et si vota in diversos divisa fuerint, ita quod major pars non inveniatur, tunc volumus, ut bis aut ter infra triduum

ad eligendum conveniant. Et si in tertio scrutinio non possunt juxta modos prescriptos consentire, tunc ille ex nominatis per socios in socium eligatur quem magister nominaverit.

Vti autem socii singuli in admissionibus suis tale prestabunt juramentum, ut sequitur.

Juramentum Sociorum quo prestito admittatur ad Jus Societatis.

14. **Jurabis** quod observabis omnia Statuta et Laudabiles Consuetudines Collegii nostri quamdiu in eo versatus fueris. Et quod Magistro sive Custodi hujus Collegii, sive presidenti ab eo substituto obediens eris in omnibus licitis et honestis. Et quod Collegii honorem et utilitatem quantum in te est tuo consilio et auxilio juvabis. Et quod secreta Collegii quæ in damnum, infamiam sive prejuditium ejusdem cedere possint, nulli extra societatem revelabis: sicut te Deus adjuvet per Jesum Christum.

De residentia Magistri et Sociorum.

15. **Statutum** est ut Magister Collegii resideat in dicto Collegio per spacium trium mensium quolibet anno conjunctim vel divisim, nisi rationabilis causa ipsum excuset per majorem partem sociorum approbanda, ita tamen quod singulis annis resideat in eodem continue vel discontinue ad minimum triginta dies absque ulla dispensatione per socios ei concedenda. Quo tempore volumus illum presentem esse in Collegio, nisi gravis infirmitas, regia, aut magna et urgentia Collegii negotia impedirent. **Volumus** etiam quod Magister vel ejus vicem gerens, non concedat licentiam alicui socio se absentandi a Collegio ultra sexaginta quinque dies, nisi ob magnam et necessariam causam per Magistrum et majorem partem sociorum approbandam, nec alicui scholastico ultra mensem in anno, nisi per Magistrum et majorem partem Sociorum secum dispensatum fuerit.

De Salario, mensa, et Sociorum Cubiculis.

16. **Volumus** etiam quod quilibet socius in ordine Presbiteratus constitutus octo marcas, Et quilibet in Diaconum ordinatus, vel infra tres annos post ejus admissionem ordinandus, sex marcas tantummodo de

nobis et rebus nostris annuatim percipiat, donec Dei beneficio pro eorum sustentatione in tenementis et redditibus seu alias eis melius contigerit provideri.

17. **Volumus** preterea ut Magister et quilibet socius qui officium concionandi in Academia et alibi libenter et diligenter exercebit ultra salaria predicta percipiat annuatim ex bonis Collegii viginti solidos modo ejus diligentia approbetur per Magistrum et socios Domus predictæ.

18. **Volumus** insuper quod Magister et socii sive scholares mensam communem habeant, et teneant in Domo predicta, ubi se quiete et honeste gerent. Ac in pleno termino Latino sermone inter se utantur, nisi per Magistrum vel per Presidentem Licentiati fuerint sub pena arbitrio Magistri vel substituti sui infligenda. Et quod singulis Septimanis sumptus cujuslibet eorundem in esculentis et poculentis sexdecem denarios, nisi ex necessaria causa, et honesta non excedant. **Et si** quid anno revoluto de predictis decem, octo, et sex marcis, Magistro, presbiteris, diaconis, et aliis sociis superius limitatis supersit, computatis expensis cujuslibet juxta ordinationem predictam distribuatur inter Magistrum et socios dictæ domus pro rata portione[b] uniuscujusque eorum. **De** expensis vero eorundem sociorum sive scholarium de esculentis et proculentis per unum ipsorum per eorum Magistrum qui pro tempore fuerit ad hoc vicissim et alternatim deputandum singulis septimanis ministretur, et inde singulis diebus veneris aut Sabbati coram Magistro vel ejus deputato et duobus sociis fideliter computetur.

19. **Volumus** etiam ut Magister, sociis ac ceteris perhendinantibus cameras, juxta arbitrium et judicium suum assignet. **Si** vero alicui sociorum vel scholarium eorundem talis egritudo supervenerit (quod absit) ut inter sanos conversari non poterit commode, seu non debeat, seu aliunde vagando se transtulerit, seu in ipsa domo debite studere neglexerit cum potens fuerit ad studendum, seu in divini cultus ministerio juxta status sui exigentiam, et ordinationes Regias negligens aut remissus notabiliter extiterit, seu aliunde substantiam ad annuum valorem sex

[b] "Portionis" in Cod. MSS. legitur.

marcarum in temporalibus consequutus fuerit, cesset ex tunc omnino in ejus persona exhibitio in domo predicta. Ita quod nihil inde percipiat in futurum, nisi per dictos Magistrum et socios sive scholares dictæ domus ex causa rationabili, et pro profectu domus secum fuerit dispensatum. Si vero aliquis sociorum vel scholasticorum predictorum Beneficium ecclesiasticum assequutus fuerit, tunc statim finito primo Anno postquam consequutus fuerit illud Beneficium cesset omnino in ejus persona exhibitio in domo predicta, nisi Presidens fuerit, eaque prestiterit quæ in Regiis Injunctionibus prescribuntur.

20. Quod si publica turpitudinis nota eorundem sociorum sive scholarium aliquem involverit, aut in ipsa domo per eorum aliquem grave scandalum fuerit suscitatum, vel adeo impacificus, et discolus erga prefatum magistrum et socios, seu jurgiorum aut litium creber suscitator extiterit, seu de heresi, perjurio, Sacrilegio, furto, rapina, homicidio, adulterio, vel incontinentia super lapsu carnis notorie diffamatus fuerit. Ita quod per socios dictæ domus, statuto sibi termino per prefatum magistrum se purgare non possit, dicta sustentatio omnino subtrahatur, et ipse velut ovis morbida, quæ totum gregem inficit, a dicta domo juxta discretionem magistri, et majoris partis societatis predictæ penitus excludatur. Nec alicui a Domo predicta sic ejecto actio competat contra magistrum dictæ domus, aut socios sive scholares, aut quoscunque alios de dicta domo agendo, appellando, conquerendo, sive petendo restitutionem in integrum, nec aliquibus literis impetrationibus in foro ecclesiastico seu seculari subveniatur hujusmodi literis, seu impetrationibus qualitercunque obtentis utendo. Et ne litibus placitis seu querelis bona dictæ domus distrahantur per aliquem seu aliquos societatis predictæ, aut in usus alios convertantur, minuantur[x] seu dissipentur, sed duntaxat in pios usus (ut prefertur) erogentur ordinamus et statuimus, ne quis vel qui sociorum vel scholarium predictorum in dicta sustentatione aut bonis dictæ domus proprietatem habeant, vel habeat, nec aliquid poterit aut poterint sibi vindicare[y] de dicta domo nisi dum obedientes, tolerabiles, humiles, modesti fuerint, adeo quod Magister et socii domus predictæ eorum societatem et Conversationem laudabilem approbaverint, et inde decreverint se contentos in forma predicta.

[x] "Minuentur" in Cod. MSS. legitur.

[y] "Vendicare" in Cod. MSS. legitur.

21. **Hoc** autem Scholares dictæ domus diligenter attendant inter se, ut nullus ipsorum extraneos aut propinquos inducendo dictæ suæ societati onerosus existat, ne per hoc aliorum turbetur tranquillitas, seu contentionis aut jurgiorum materia minus proinde suscitetur.

22. **Contentiones** vero et dissidia inter socios dictæ Domus suborta studeat Magister ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerit, juxta consilium sanioris partis eorundem caute et diligenter corrigere, et sedare viis et modis quibus poterit oportunis. Sed ingravescente super hoc correptionis seu correctionis importunitate Dominus Cancellarius vel Procancellarius Universitatis prædictæ, juxta factorum contingentium et excessuum compertorum qualitatem, si necesse fuerit consulatur et convocetur de supervidendo statu ejusdem, cum per magistrum et socios sive scholares dictæ domus debite fuerit requisitus. **Et si** quid corrigendum idem Cancellarius sive Procancellarius invenerit emendari faciat, juxta consuetudinem Universitatis predictæ, nihil tamen novi attemptet, statuat, ordinet, seu introducat, per quod nostræ ordinationi predictæ in aliquo derogetur, seu valeat derogari quoquo modo.

De Compoto.

23. **Item** statuimus et ordinamus quod quolibet Anno infra Quindenam ante vel post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, Magister, Senescallus, Ballivi reddant fidelem Compotum de omnibus bonis et proventibus Collegii receptis per eos de anno terminato in festo Michaelis precedente. Et quod omnes socii ejusdem Collegii intersint. Nec quisquam se absentet sine Licentia Magistri, vel eo absente substituti sui. Quodque idem Senescallus tradat in fine compotus sui nova rentalia cum omnibus acquietantiis, et aliis necessariis scriptis per se receptis, ut salve custodiantur in cistis Collegii predicti. **Item** statutum est, ut bona Collegio nostro spectantia diligenter in Inventariis (qualitatem et quantitatem eorum habentibus) scribantur, quorum unum exemplar volumus in Cista communi servari, et de triennio in triennium per Magistrum et socios ejusdem Collegii supervideri et renovari. Et aliud penes Magistrum remanere.

24. **Volumus** etiam quod Pincerna et duo coci reddant fidelem compotum de omnibus et singulis rebus suæ fidei commissis per Indenturas hinc inde factas, et si quid perditum sit per negligentiam cujuspiam eorum, teneatur ad restitutionem ejus sub pena arbitrio Magistri et majoris partis sociorum infligenda.

25. **Item** statutum est ut Senescallus annuus, Ballivi et alii Ministri Collegii (Si Magister et Socii dicti Collegii dubitent de sufficientia sua) faciant securitatem eis de fideli Compoto reddendo, et arreragiis suis (si quæ fuerint) solvendis, et hoc ante admissionem suam.

De Decano et Lectoribus.

26. **Statuimus** et ordinamus quod quolibet Anno die Veneris ante festum Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ eligantur Decanus et Lectores, qui moderari et prelegere teneantur scholasticis Collegii juxta morem aliorum Collegiorum, Qui quidem decanus habeat pro officio suo VI*s.* VIII*d.* Habeant autem Lectores annuatim pro Labore suo quadraginta solidos juxta moderationem Magistri, et majoris partis sociorum in hujusmodi electione presentium.

27. **Volumus** insuper ut Liceat Magistro et majori parti sociorum si quod genus Lectionis vel exercitii Literarii præter ea quæ in Statutis præscribuntur, plurimum ad eruditionis amplificationem valere judicabitur illud cuique vel sociorum perhendinantium, vel discipulorum, quem vel quos ad illud prestandum maxime idoneum vel idoneos existimabunt prescribere, quod si quisquam eorum cui tale aliquid sit constitutum, illud efficere noluerit, expellatur e Collegio juxta arbitrium Magistri, et majoris partis sociorum.

28. **Volumus** etiam quod singulis diebus veneris, a primo die termini, usque ad extremum ejusdem sint problemata domestica per socios et Bacchalaureos, atque etiam Pensionarios, qui in Magistri et sociorum commeatu sunt per duas horas observanda, a quibus nolumus quenquam sociorum vel Pensionariorum abesse absque causa legitima per Magistrum vel ejus Presidentem approbanda, sub pena quatuor denariorum

communiis applicandorum. Quod si suas partes non perimpleverint, singuli quorum interest id efficere, quadraginta denariis communitati solvendis mulctentur. In quibus preterea rite transigendis et moderandis, volumus ut quilibet tam opponendo quam respondendo suas vices teneant et observent, juxta ordinationem Magistri et majoris partis sociorum prescribendam.

De Electione, qualitatibus, numero Bibliotistarum et Scholasticorum.

29. **Statuimus** et ordinamus quod sint in dicto Collegio octo Pauperes Scholastici, et unus Pincerna per Magistrum et majorem partem sociorum presentium eligendi, Ingeniosi, ac honestis moribus prediti, sufficienterque in Grammatica instructi, quorum duos volumus bibliotistas nominari. Quorum officium erit legere sacra Biblia secundum assignationem et moderationem Magistri vel substituti sui, et Magistro et sociis in mensa diligenter inservire. Qui quidem Bibliotistæ et Pincerna cum ceteris scholasticis pauperibus[c] ita se gerent in studiis et exercitiis suis scholasticis, ceterisque officiis et moribus Conversationis suæ, prout Magistro et majori parti sociorum juxta exigentiam status sui, et pro honore et utilitate dicti Collegii de tempore in tempus semper videbitur magis expedire.

Stipendium Bibliotistarum, Pincernæ, et Pauperum Scholasticorum.

30. **Recipiant** autem dicti duo Bibliotistæ et Pincerna pro sustentatione sua in singulis septimanis decem denarios. Scholastici autem singuli recipiant duodecim denarios ex bonis Collegii nostri singulis septimanis, quos omnes nolumus vel stipendiis Lectorum domesticorum, lotricis, vel tonsoris, vel Pensionibus Cubiculorum suorum onerari **Proviso** semper quod quilibet istorum Bibliotistarum et pauperum scholasticorum actualiter gradum Bacchalaureatus artium infra quatuor annos immediate post ejus admissionem in hoc Collegium suscipiet, sub pena amissionis

[c] "*Pauperioribus*" in Codice altero legitur.

hujus nostræ exhibitionis ipso facto, nisi Magister et major pars sociorum ei longius tempus concesserint, Et quod nullus[d] predictorum gaudeat exhibitione et sustentatione predicta, post talem gradum susceptum, ultra tres integros annos proxime sequentes. *Volumus etiam quod scholares nuper in Collegio fundati, vel imposterum fundandi in qualibet electione sociorum preferantur aliis studentibus modo pares sint tam gradu, quam moribus.*

De Cocis.

31. **Volumus** etiam quod idem Magister et socii scholares habeant duos famulos ad ministrandum sibi in Coquina hospitii sui: Quorum uterque pro sustentatione sua in esculentis et poculentis percipiat singulis septimanis decem denarios. Pro stipendio vero tam predictorum famulorum, quam tonsoris et lotricis conveniant dicti Magister et scholares cum eis, ut pro temporis ratione eis melius videbitur expedire.

De Cista communi.

32. **Volumus** etiam et ordinamus ut sit in Collegio nostro una magna Cista, cum tribus Clavibus diversæ fabricæ. Quarum unam custodiat Magister domus predictæ, et alias claves custodiant alii duo socii quos prefatus Magister et socii ad hoc duxerint unanimiter eligendos. In qua quidem Cista volumus Sigillum commune Collegii reservari cum chartis Regiis, et aliis scriptis et evidentiis quæ sunt maximi momenti, ultra alias etiam Cistas pro aliis Evidentiis custodiendis Collegio nostro pertinentibus. **Volumus** etiam ut quolibet biennio in fine et terminatione compotus in Collegio Cista de Billingforde supervideatur per Magistrum et socios presentes: ut status ejusdem juxta statuta et Ordinationes inde factas semper inviolatus maneat et perduret.

De Celebranda memoria Benefactorum.

33. **Statutum** est ut Magister Collegii, vel qui in celebranda memoria Benefactorum post finem cujusque termini ad concionandum fuerit ab

[d] "*Nullis*" in Cod. MSS. legitur.

eodem constitutus recipiet a Senescallo Collegii pro singulis Concionibus quadraginta denarios. Ratio autem sumptus qui impendi debet in Conviviis post finem cujuslibet termini, quo tempore celebrantur memoriæ Benefactorum ad hunc modum instituetur. Ad singula fercula Sociorum et qui in eorum commeatu fuerint licebit sumptum duodecim denariorum conferre, et non amplius. Ad singula vero fercula discipulorum et qui in eorum commeatu fuerint decem denariorum sumptum. Ad alia vero convivia Benefactorum nomine instruenda preterquam ad ista tria Collegium nullos sumptus exhibebit. Omnisque eleemosina quæ antiquitus distribui post exequias solebat, hoc tempore pauperibus dividatur juxta discretionem Magistri et Sociorum presentium.

De Precibus Dierum Festorum.

34. Statuimus ut socii discipuli et alii perhendinantes singulis dominicis diebus cæterisque festis ordinem precum juxta morem regni observent, ibique pie et reverenter se gerant juxta exigentiam status sui in ecclesiis suis parochialibus. Volumus autem ut socii et precipue scholastici omnes qui aliquod emolumentum e Collegio percipiunt induantur superpelliciis in choro sumptibus suis comparandis. Qui vero cessante ligitima causa per Magistrum vel Presidentem approbanda ab hujusmodi divinis officiis vel eorum aliquo se absentaverit, pro singulis absentiis uno denario mulctentur. Et qui adulti non fuerint verberibus castigentur.

De Lectione et interpretatione Statutorum.

35. Statuimus ut singulis annis in principio compotus in Collegio nostro hæc statuta nostra predicta clare legantur, tota societate tunc presente. Et quod singuli socii intersint lectioni predictæ a principio usque ad finem sub pena duodecim denariorum communiis applicandorum nisi impediti fuerint legitima causa per Magistrum sive ejus deputatum approbanda. Item nolumus Magistrum vel socios predictos dicta statuta vel eorum aliquod aliter interpretari, vel declarare, quam sensus grammaticalis præ se ferat. Quod si dubium aliquod vel obscurum emerserit quod judicio Magistri vel[e] majoris partis sociorum nequeat deter-

[e] "*Et*" in altero Codice MS. legitur. "*Vel*" evidenter eraditur et in ejus loco inseritur "*et;*" sed, ut videtur, primâ manu.

minari. Tunc volumus illud ambiguum judicio Cancellarii vel Procancellarii et duorum doctorum vel duorum in sacra Theologia bacchalaureorum in gradu maxime seniorum tunc in universitate commorantium declarari et definiri: Quorum declarationi stabunt Magister et socii Collegii predicti, modo apertis statutorum nostrorum verbis non repugnent et adversentur. **Postremo** omnes hujus Collegii socios et studiosos vehementer in Domino hortamur ut memores Benificiorum, quæ hujus rei gratia a Domino acceperint, optimis studiis et omni pietati se totos consecrent. Statuta nostra diligenter et fideliter observent: nullam callidam aut sinistram interpretationem, contra ipsorum ordinationem sensum et mentem adhibeant, sed firmas ac ratas habeant, suam et ecclesiæ Dei utilitatem querentes: et omnes conatus ad domini ac servatoris nostri gloriam illustrandam conferentes. Cui cum Patre et sancto spiritu sit omnis honor, gloria, et imperium in secula seculorum. **Amen.**

Matthæus Cantuar
Gulielmus Burghley
Ja. Dorecen
Pet. Wmton:
Antonius Cooke /

Hæc Statuta subscripta sunt manibus visitatorum Dominæ **Elizabethae** Reginæ Angliæ, &c. xxx° et xxxi° diebus Januarii. Anno Domini 1573. Ceteri nominati Visitatores obierunt qui antea etiam ea approbaverunt et Subscripserunt.

Interpretationes Statutorum.

WHERE AS, **Mr. Robert Norgate** Master of Corpus Christi Colledge, in Cambridge, and the Fellowes of the same aboute the XXIIII[th] daie of this monethe of Octobre in the yere of our lord god 1575 did come unto me **Andrewe Pearne** Doct[r] of Divinitie and Vicechancellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, and unto **Edward Hawforde** and **John Whitegifte** two of the senior Doctors of Divinitie at that tyme present in the said Universitie, signifyinge unto us that they could not agree upon the interpretation of a statute of their Colledge intituled, *De salario, mensa, et Cubiculis sociorum,* desyeringe our interpretation of the said statute according to the ordre of their statutes of their Colledge providede in that behalfe. And we upon dilligent searchinge and wayinge of the said statute, according to the true and grammaticall sense of the wordes of the same do interprete and judge that the said statute is to be understandede onelye of suche fellowes as receyve the either eyghte markes or six markes: which ys the eighte Fellowes of the firste foundation and not of the nynthe and tenthe Fellowes so called of the Colledge nor of the two Norwiche fellowes which have a particular and severall Foundation and ordinaunce. Wherein ys provided that they shall have six poundes for all their Commodities being exempted in their othe to the Colledge from this foresaide sallarye described in this statute: and allowinge unto these foure forenamed schollers durynge the tyme that they are fellowes the some of six poundes whether they be in ordres ecclesiasticall or without, to the true performynge and kepinge of the said ordynaunce the foresaid Master and Fellowes and their successors standethe bounde to the citye of Norwiche in two hundrede pounds. And for as mutche as one Richard Willoughbie fellowe of the same Colledge accordinge to the foresaide ordinance of the IX[th] and X[th] fellowes and not of the numbre of the eighte of the firste foundation, being M[r]. of Arte by the space of foure yeres. Wee do not fynde *any expresse wordes in the foresaide statute,* brought unto us to be interpreted or in any other statute of the said Coll. nor yet in their severall ordynaunces wherebie the foresaid Mr. Willoughbie shoulde be deprived of his fellowship for not beinge deacon

or mynister within three yeres after the time of his election unto his fellowship. And we do judge and interprete that this foresaid statute ys to be extended to the deprivation onely of those eighte Fellowes of the first foundation of the Colledge accordinge to the ancyente Custome of the said Coll. declared unto us by the sayde master and fellowes. In witnesse whereof we the foresaid Vicechancellor and Doctors have here unto sett our handes the seven and twentie daie of this said October. An°. 1575.

Per me ANDREAM PERNE *Procan.*
EDWARD HAWFORDE.
JOHNE WHITEGIFTE.

AN°. D^ni^. 1575.

Certaine doubtes *moved by the* FELLOWES *of* BENNET COLLEDGE *wherein they required the resolution of* Mr. VICE-CHANCELLOR *and his* ASSISTANTES. *And here answered and resolved.*

Touchinge the decrees mencioned in the articles. Yt is thoughte unmeete that any decree shoulde be admitted either contrarie or repugnant to any Statute or not grounded upon good Reasone, or not received in wrytinge. And by cause none of these considerations nor anie writinge hereof can be shewed, We determyne no suche alligations of decree to be allowed, but the anncyente and usuall ordres and statutes to bee observed.

Touchinge the doubt whether the M^r^. callinge the fellowes severallie and privatelie maye determine *De re Cōi Collegii:* We thinke and decree that the Master can not.

Touchinge the doubte whether the M^r^. maie differ thadmission of a fellowe as long as he will after lawefull election: Wee thinke he maie not, but therein must followe thexpresse statute so nere as he can, the wordes whereof are these. Cap. 13. *In quem magr. et maior pars sociorum consenserint is pro socio habeatur,* so that yt seemithe the M^r^. oughte to admitt him so sone as the partie chosen will come to require yt.

JOHN. STILL *Procancell.*
ANDREW PERNE.
EDWARDE HAWFORDE.
JOHANNES WHIGHTEGIFT.
THOS. BINGUS.

Interpretatio *Johannis Still, Sacræ Theologiæ Professoris, almæ Universitatis Cantabrig. Procancellarii; Andreæ Perne, et Edwardi Hawford sacræ Theologiæ Professorum in Academia Cantab. maxime seniorum, super quibusdam dubiis motis per Robertum Norgate, Sacræ Theologiæ Bachalaur. Magistrum seu Custodem Collegii Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ Virginis Cantab. et socios ejusdem.*

De officio Magistri. Sect. 9.

1. **Quod ad primum dubium attinet,** viz. An Senescallus per Magistrum tantum sit deputandus, an vero eligendus annuatim per Magistrum cum consensu sociorum: **Quoniam** nulla interpretatio admitti debeat per Statuta dicti Collegii contra Grammaticalem sensum: Nos igitur antedicti Vicecancellarius et Doctores declaramus et interpretamur Seneschallum annuatim per ipsum Magistrum, non requisito consensu sociorum deputari posse. Quoniam verba Statuti sic se habent "*Senescallus annuatim* "*per ipsum Magistrum semper deputandus aderit et fideliter serviet.*" Quæ quidem verba, et præsertim hæc (**per ipsum Magistrum**) disertè et significanter referunt deputationem prædicti Seneschalli Præfecto soli.

2. **Quod ad secundum** attinet in Sect. 10ª ejusdem Cap. De Auctoritate Supervisorum Reparationum, Tenementorum et firmarum ad Collegium spectantium, ne officium prædictorum frustratorium esse videretur: Declaramus illos authoritate sua, non requisito consensu sociorum, posse allocare Firmariis et tenentibus respectivè; quorum tenementorum refectiones et reparationes ad Collegium spectant necessarias expensas, et præcipue illas, de quibus conventum est inter firmarios et Magistrum et socios dicti Collegii per Collegium prædictum faciendas et sustentandas.

De Residentia Magistri et Sociorum.

3. **Quod ad tertium** spectat. Utrum Socius, aut Scholaris sese absentare possint a Collegio sine consensu Magistri: Diligenti consideratione habita super verbis dicti Statuti, declaramus implicite in eodem Statuto contineri, Nulli liceat per aliquod tempus sese absentare a Collegio prædicto nisi petita et impetrata suæ absentiæ venia a Magistro Collegii prædicti, seu ejus vices gerente in ejus absentia.

De Salario, mensa, et Sociorum cubiculis.

4. **Quod ad quartum** pertinet de Communi mensa, sic interpretamur ut nulli liceat quicquid de Commeatu per Collegium socio aut scholari designato extra communem aulam percipere, nisi prius petita et obtenta ad hoc licentia a Magistro, vel in ejus absentia ab ejus vices gerente.

5. Quod ad questionem motam de prælectoribus attinet, Interpretamur illa verba extendi tantummodo ad XL*s.* et non amplius ex sumptibus Collegii pro industria et labore eorum qui tempore statuti editi prælegebant philosophiam et dialecticam, quod quidem stipendium censemus inter prædictos duos prælectores distribuendum secundum arbitrium et moderationem Magistri et majoris partis sociorum præsentium in eorum electione.

6. Quod ad dubium de Cista Communi pro custodibus ejusdem, Num aliquis possit esse Custos ejusdem, qui non unanimiter eligatur per Magistrum et omnes socios: Quia comperimus statutum Parliamenti editum an°. 21°. Henrici 8^vi^. 33. præsenti statuto adversari, ideo decernimus secundum vim et formam statuti prædicti id ratum fore, quod Magister, et major pars sociorum præsentium decreverit.

JOHANNES STILL, *Procancell.*
ANDREAS PERNE.
EDWARDUS HAWFORDE.

Interpretatio *Samuelis Harsnet, Sacræ Theologiæ Professoris, almæ Universitatis Cantabr. Procancellarii, Rogeri Goade et Roberti Soame, Sacræ Theologiæ Professorum in Academia Cantabr. maximè seniorum, de Diaconatus necessitate sociis imposita singulis infra triennium post admissionem ex statuto 26°.*

Quoniam dubia quaedam orta sunt inter Magistrum et socios Collegii Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ Virginis Cantabrig. de intellectu et sensu statuti (Titulo de Salario, mensa et sociorum cubiculis) viz. "*Quilibet in Diaconum ordinatus vel infra tres annos post ejus admissi-*"*onem ordinandus sex marcas tantummodo de nobis et rebus nostris* "*annuatim percepiat.*" Quum omnes socii tam posterioris quam primæ fundationis in hoc Collegio ad observantiam omnium statutorum juramento obstricti sunt, et nihil habent in specialibus eorum fundationibus sive ordinationibus unde a prædicto statuto eximerentur: Hinc quæritur, utrum omnes Socii tam posterioris quam primæ fundationis huic prædicto statuto devinciantur, et sub qua pœna quilibet eorundem teneatur ad observantiam prædicti statuti. Et quoniam reperimus in statutis ejusdem Collegii [Tit. de qualitatibus eligendorum in socios] viz.

"*Et qui in temporis progressu studio Theologiæ vacent et intendant:* "*ita ut quilibet gradum Bacchalaureatus sacræ Theologiæ conscendat* "*infra octo annos postquam rexerit in artibus sub pœna amissionis sodalitii* "*sui ipso facto.*" Et in Sect. 13. "*Volumus ut in electione sociorum* "*talis ratio habeatur ut ex integro numero sociorum dimidia aut tertia* "*pars sint in Presbiteratus ordine constituti:*"

Ad quem gradum Bacchalaureatus Theologiæ et ordinem Presbiteratus conscendere non possunt nisi studio Theologiæ vacent et intendant ut in præfato statuto continetur, et fiant ad minimum Diaconi, ut leges regni requirunt.

Animadvertentes etiam omnia dicti Collegii statuta esse ad grammaticalem sensum interpretanda, Sect. 35. et sic interpretatum simile statutum de seneschalli deputatione Sect. 9.

Considerantes denique quod ab antiquo talis semper hujus Collegii mos et praxis extiterit, ut quilibet socius juramento suo obstrictus tenebatur, tam ut vacaret studio Theologiæ, quam ut ad sacros ordines unusquisque suo ordine promoveretur. Et quod omnes socii nunc in Collegio existentes, cujuscunque fundationis seu ordinationis fuerint, uno eodemque juramento ad observantiam horum statutorum obstricti sunt, et quod horum statutorum violatores a tempore antiquo in tempus sodalitio suo privabantur.

Ad ambigua et obscura omnia evitanda, quæ de prædictis statutis et ordinatione nuper Reverendissimi Patris Matthæi Cantuar. Archiepiscopi de quatuor sociis ultimo fundatis imposterum oriri possunt. Nos præfati Dominus Procancellarius et Doctores hac nostra interpretatione declarativa (ut ita dicamus) sic æqualiter omnibus ac singulis sociis, qui nunc sunt aut de tempore in tempus deinceps in Collegio cujuscunque fundationis extiterint futuri sint, injungendo declaramus et definimus, quod quilibet socius hujus Collegii cujuscunque fundationis intra triennium post ejus admissionem in sodalitium suum, in Diaconatus ordinem admitti et Diaconus constitui tenetur sub pœna amissionis sodalitii sui, omniumque commoditatum ejusdem ipso facto. Et ut idem socius sic in Diaconum ordinatus literas in ejusdem ordinis testimonium conscriptas sub sigillo illius Episcopi a quo tales ordines acceperit confirmatas coram Magistro et sociis hujus Collegii intra prædictum triennium legendas ostendat et in medium proferat sub pœna prædicta.

Octobr. 23, 1607.

Sa. Harsnett, *Procancel.*
Roger Goade.
Rob. Soame.

Interpretatio *comprobata facta et ratificata per Procancellarium et duos maxime seniores Doctores in Academia commorantes de majore parte sociorum. Maii* 13, 1613.

In omnibus statutis Coll. Corp. Christ. Cant. ubi requiritur consensus majoris partis sociorum, subintelligenda est major pars sociorum in Capitulo præsentium (modo major pars totius numeri sive societatis pro tempore existentis in capitulo interfuerit et appareat) et juxta interpretationem visitatorum inde prius factam decernimus id ratum fore et inviolabiter tenendum et faciendum esse quod Magister et major pars sociorum præsentium decreverit.

Vall. Carey, *Procan.*
Samuell Heron.
Guil. Branthwait.

Interpretation *of part of* 13th *Statute.*

Whereas the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College have applied to us, the Visitors[a] of that College, for an interpretation of the Phrase "*Magister et major pars Sociorum*" as it occurs in the 13th Statute, concerning which they profess themselves unable to agree; enquiring whether, if the Master and part of the Fellows vote for one Candidate (A) and the rest of the Fellows constituting a major part of the voters for another (B), (B) be elected a Fellow.

We upon full consideration of the Statutes of the said College, and particularly of those clauses in the 13th Statute, which relate to the mode of electing Fellows, do interpret the phrase "*Magister et major "pars Sociorum*" as it occurs in that Statute to mean a numerical majority of the Master and Fellows, and are therefore of opinion that in the case proposed to us as above, (B) would be duly elected.

Gilbert Ainslie, *Vice-Chancellor.*
W. Chafy, D.D. *Master of Sidney.*
J. Lincoln, D.D. *Master of Christ's College.*

[a] In this and the following interpretation the Vice-Chancellor and two senior Doctors style themselves "*Visitors of the College;*" they are the Interpreters of doubtful passages in the Statutes, but have no visitatorial powers. (See Stat. 35, and page 223.)

Interpretation *respecting the* NINTH *and* TENTH *Fellowships*[b].

Whereas an appeal has been made to us the Visitors of Corpus Christi College, by certain of the Fellows, praying us to require the Master to admit John Tinkler, B. A. and Scholar of the College into a Fellowship, into which as they alledge, he has been duly elected by the votes of seven Fellows: And whereas the Master states that there are two Fellowships, called the NINTH and TENTH, which were added to the number specified in the Statute, entitled "*De numero eorum qui "in Collegio sustentabantur*" by a deed of indenture between the Master and Fellows of the said College on the one part, and the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of Norwich on the other part, and bearing date August sixth, in the eleventh year of Elizabeth:

And whereas the Master argues that by the said deed the two Fellowships called the NINTH and TENTH, are appropriated and restricted to persons born in the county of Norfolk, and that the order of succession into them shews that they have been ever so considered: and that therefore the said John Tinkler, inasmuch as he was not born in the county of Norfolk, was and is ineligible into the NINTH Fellowship:

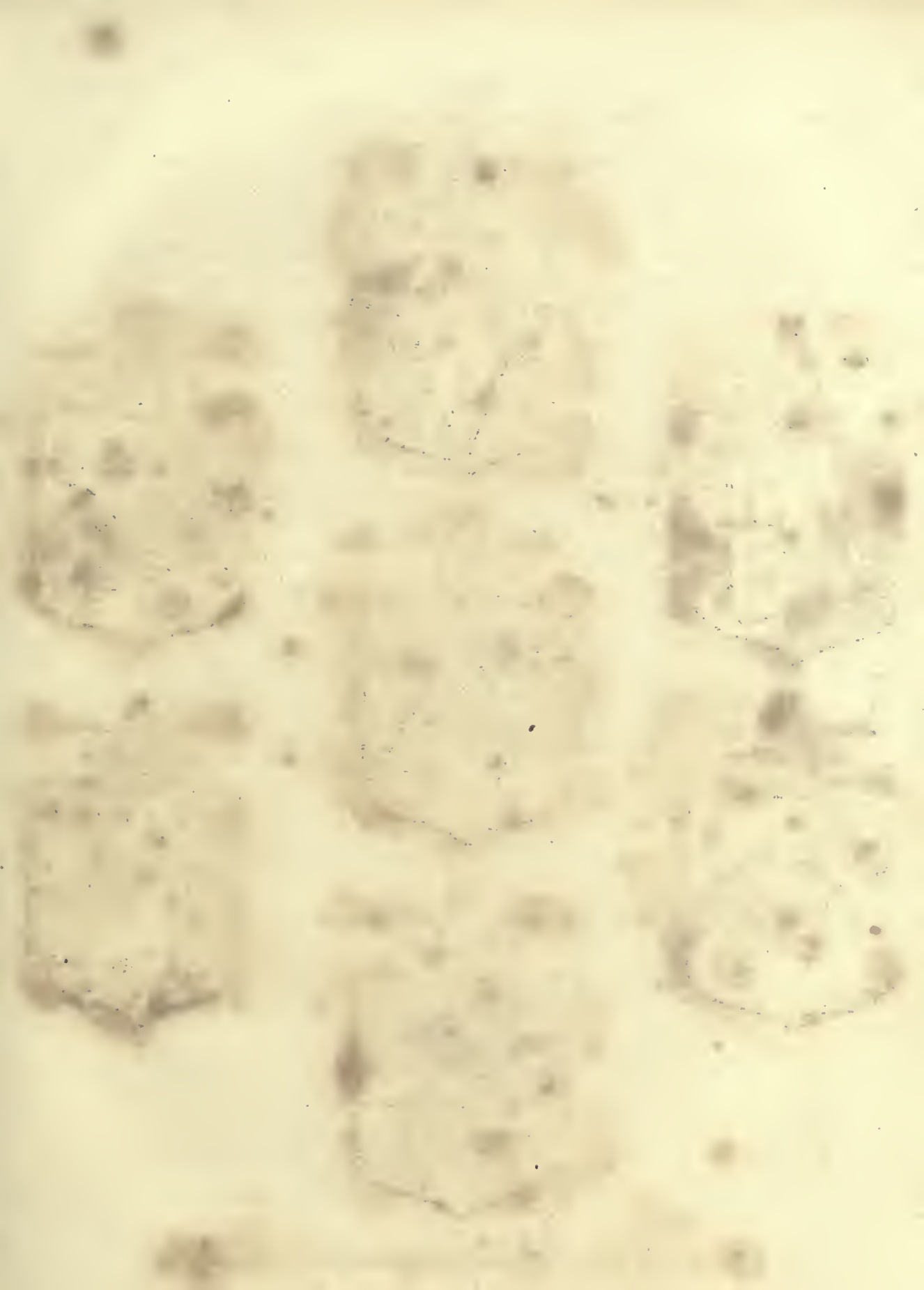
In answer to which it is argued that the College had in fact no right to restrict these two Fellowships to the county of Norfolk; such restriction being contrary to the spirit and intent of the College Statutes; particularly as in the said deed the NINTH and TENTH Fellows are directed to be paid out of the revenues of the College.

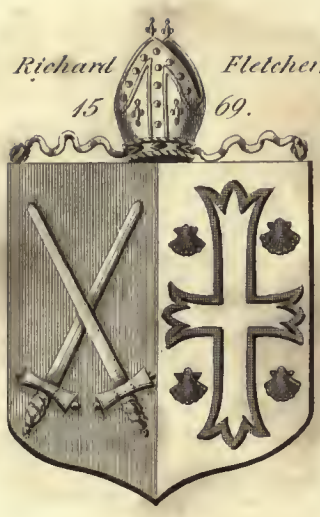
[b] "If any doubt or controversie do arise at any time concerning the said two Fellow-"ships and five Scholarships which cannot be determined by the said Master and Fellows "of Corpus Christi Colledge, then the determination thereof to be at the order of such as "are appointed by the Statutes." (Archbish. Parker's Deed of Foundation.)

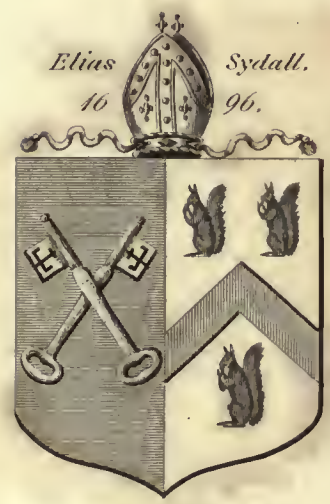
Having duly weighed and considered the Statutes of the said College, and the aforementioned deed of Indenture: We are of opinion and determine that those only, who have been or may hereafter be born in the county of Norfolk, are eligible into the said NINTH and TENTH Fellowships. And therefore that the Master was warranted in refusing to admit the said John Tinkler into the said NINTH Fellowship.

March 21, 1829.

GILBERT AINSLIE, *Vice-Chancellor.*
J. PROCTER, D.D. *Master of Cath. Hall.*
CHRIS. WORDSWORTH, D.D. *Master of Trinity College.*







Seven Fellows of the College, afterwards Bishops.

A LIST OF THE

MASTERS AND FELLOWS

OF

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE,

FROM THE FOUNDATION A.D. MCCCLVI TO MDCCCXXX.

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ADMISSIONS.

	THE MASTER		of the original Foundation.
I.	FELLOW	[open]	of the original Foundation.
II.	FELLOW	[open]	of the original Foundation.
III.	FELLOW	[open]	of the Foundation of Sir John Cambridge and Thomas his Son.
IV.	FELLOW	[open]	of the Foundation of Sir John Cambridge and Thomas his Son.
V.	FELLOW	[open]	of the increase of the revenues before MCCCC.
VI.	FELLOW	[open]	of the increase of the revenues before MCCCC.
VII.	FELLOW	[open]	of the Foundation of John Botwright.
VIII.	FELLOW	[open]	of the Found^{n}. of Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk.
IX.	FELLOW	[Norfolk]	of the increase of revenues from MDXLIV to MDLXIX.
X.	FELLOW	[Norfolk]	of the increase of revenues from MDXLIV to MDLXIX.
XI.	FELLOW	[Norwich]	of the Foundation of Matt. Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury.
XII.	FELLOW	[Norwich]	of the Foundation of Matt. Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

I. II. [See page 24.] III. IV. [See page 27.] V. VI. [See page 38.]

VII. This fellowship was probably founded from the increase of the College revenues during Mr. Botwright's mastership. We find seven fellows in 1462. [See page 53.] SCHOTESHAM, was I imagine the first fellow on this foundation.

VIII. [See page 63.] SYCLING afterwards master of Christ's College, was probably the first fellow on this foundation.

IX. X. XI. XII. [See page 99.]

1356. **Eltisle, Thomas,** LL.B. 1st Master.

1356. Raysoun, John. ..... Cambridge.

He was one of the first fellows of the College, and Rector of St. Benedict's for about thirty years. He died in 1382. In his time "*Cemeterium ob effusionem san-*"*guinis reconciliatum fuit.*" In his Will he bequeaths "his soul to Almighty God, "the blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints; his body to be buried in the chancel of his "church before the image of St. Benedict; a missal, a gradual and ordinal to the use "of the church, a cup to the high altar; and his house adjoining to the College for "the benefit of his successors in that rectory." This house upon the appropriation of the rectory was taken into the College; its site was on the left of the entrance into the old court. His seal is engraved in *plate* 1.

1356. Caumpes, Thomas. ....

1358. Teversham, John. ....

Probably the same individual who is also called John atte Church of Teversham. He was rector of Landbeach in 1371, and one of the executors to Thomas de Cambridge.

1366. Eltisle, Robert. ....

He was rector of Lolleworth and nephew to the master to whom he was executor. Upon the death of his uncle he refused to resign to the College some estates which he had been appointed to hold in trust for the Society. He likewise took possession of the money, plate, books, &c. belonging to the College in the master's hands at the time of his death, and claimed them as his private property. See a further account page (23).

1370. Rolce, John. ....

1372. Campion, John. ....

He was rector of Landbeach in 1375, being presented thereto by Rob. de Eltisle cl. and John Raysoun, rector of St. Benedict's in Cambridge, patrons for that turn.

1373. Samon, John. ....

He is styled "Chaplain" in a deed of 46 Edw. III.

1375. Malvern, Ralph. ..... Cambridgeshire.

He is styled "Chaplain de Bernewell" in a deed of 45 Edw. III.

1376. Leycestre, Henry de. ....

He was a benefactor to the College library.

1376. **Treton, Richard,** B. D. Salisbury. II[nd] Master.

1376. BOTENER, JOHN. ..... London.

He made a rental of all the College estates, and an inventory of their plate, vestments, books, &c. in the year 1376, which are still remaining, and for the most part legible with such additions as were afterwards made; wherein it appears that many of the books were given by Roger de Stamforde, rector of Overe, and the late master; a great part of which were either destroyed in the time of the riot (1381) or carried away by Robert Eltisle, abovementioned. Amongst the donors of plate, of which there was great variety at that time, are the names of Wynkel, Northwode, Fornham, Billingforth, Rayson, &c.

1376. BAYLHAM, ALEXANDER. ....

1376. SNAYLWELL, JOHN. ..... Norwich Diocese.

The College presented John Snaylwell, priest, one of their fellows to the vicarage of St. Botolph in 1376; the value of which was then ten marks. He paid a subsidy to the King of 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1406. This advowson was soon afterwards sold to Queen's College; and was again made a rectory, as appears by an instrument dated Oct. 21, 1444, ANDREW DOCKETTE then vicar, who was afterwards the first president of Queen's College.

1377. PULHAM, RICHARD. ....

1378. GEBON, JOHN. ....

1379. **Kynne, John,** M. A. London. III[rd] Master.

1379. TYTLESHALL, RICHARD. ....

He was the last rector of Granchester. Upon his resignation in 1380, (a pension for life being secured to him) the rectory was appropriated to the College. He lived but a short time after this transaction, dying before 1383, as appears from a discharge of his executor Simon Dunmow of Hingham, dated Tuesday after the feast of St. Marg. 7 Ric. II.

1379. WENDYE, WILLIAM, B. A. .....

Sir William Wendye, priest, became the first vicar of Granchester. He was ordained deacon on the title of St. John's Hospital in Cambridge, in 1377: in an old roll of Supplications to the Pope, he is mentioned in the following terms: "W[mo] Wendye Pbro Eliens. A. B. et in jure Canon. Scolar: tenente Vic. de Gran-"tesete."

1378. NEWTON, JOHN. ..... Yorkshire.

He was expelled the College in 1379, but for what offence is no where specified, and was obliged to renounce all right to his fellowship in the Chancellor's court, before William Herby, commissary, and to swear that he would give no farther trouble to any of the Society in this business under the pain of excommunication.

1379. LEVERINGTON, ADAM DE. ....

He was appointed by the Society their proctor in the business of the appropriation of Granchester, and afterwards became rector of Landbeach.

1382. BEKETON, WILLIAM, M.A. Norfolk.

He was presented by the master and scholars to the rectory of St. Benedict, in August 1382. He continued in possession of this rectory until 1411, which had some time before been valued at ten pounds per annum.

1389. Neketon, John, D.D. Lincolnshire. IV^th^ Master.

1396. KEMSALE, THOMAS. ....

1398. Billyngford, Richard, D.D. V^th^ Master.

1398. BODNEY, THOMAS, M.A. .....

He became rector of Landbeach in 1398. He gave a house in St. Benedict's parish to the College.

1398. LODOWIC, or LEWES, M.A. .....

1399. DISSE, JOHN, or JOHN DE DISS. ....

1399. CAUSTON, ROBERT. ....

1399. THORPE, JOHN, D.D. .....

Probably the person who afterwards became a Carmelite at Norwich, where he died in 1440, and was buried in the church of the White Friars in that city. He was author of "Lectura in Apocalypsin Joannis." Lib. 1. "Consequentiarum Regulæ," Lib. 1. "Sophismatum Labyrinthus," Lib. 1. The latter of which, wherein the subtilties of the Art of Logick are exquisitely displayed, is deemed an excellent work. He became so famous a Sophist, that the University thought him worthy the degree of Doctor of Divinity as an invincible defender of the truth; whereby he was better enabled to stir up a persecution against the honest and pious Wiclifites. He had a chief hand in condemning and putting to death William Whyte, and other ministers of the word of God, for heresy. From this, as well as from his writings, he obtained the name of the "Ingenious Doctor," as we learn from the inscription upon his tomb.

1399. ADAM, JOHN. ....

1399. OUNDELLE, ROBERT. ....

1399. SANDWYCKE, JOHN, M.A. .....

1399. AYLSHAM, JOHN, M.A. .....

There was a prebendary of the College of "the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Fields, Norwich," in 1418, of this name; who was also vicar of Little Melton, in 1430, and was buried there in 1447.

1400. TRENCHE, THOMAS. ....

1400. DEVEROS, JOHN, M.A. .....

1400. FORNHAM, PETER. ....

1400. KALE, HENRY. ....

He gave to the College part of a tenement called the Unicorn, in the parish of Little St. Mary's, but neither the time of his gift nor the purport of it can be particularly specified.

1401. TIRINGTON, JOHN. ....

He was rector of Lolworth, Cambridgeshire, and died in 1444.

1402. DIKYLBURGH ——— ....

1404. SWALKE, THOMAS, M.A. .....

1412. HENDRIE, RICHARD. ....

He was ordained Deacon, by Bishop Fordham, in his chapel at Ely-House, in Holborne, 18th March, 1412. "Socius Collegii Corporis Christi in Cant. Elien. Dioc. ad Titulum dicti Collegii."

1417. MARKAUNT, THOMAS, B.D. .....

Son of John and Cassandra, is said by Fuller to have been fellow of Peterhouse, but without foundation. He was Proctor of the University in 1417. He was a considerable benefactor to the College library, leaving by Will, bearing date 4 November, 1439, seventy-six books valued at upwards of a hundred pounds. He was one of the most eminent antiquaries of his time; and was the first person who made a collection of the privileges, statutes and lands belonging to the University. This book was one of those bequeathed by him to the College; and had been lost for a long time, till at length falling into the hands of Mr. ROBERT HARE, a great lover of antiquity, he gave it to the University, whereas it ought to have been restored to this College, to whom it properly belonged. He wrote on the first of three blank parchment leaves, which are inserted at the beginning of the book: "Hunc Librum per incuriam et Custodum necligentiam longò spacio amissum, et in "partibus longinquis existentem fecit Magister ROBERTUS HARE, ad Universitatem, "Cantebrig. restitui. Anno D^ni. 1594."

Fuller says it was lost twice afterwards, and that they had little hope in his time of ever recovering it. Mr. Baker however once more discovered it, and considered that it had been overlooked rather than lost since first given to the University. He wrote in it under the preceding remark as follows: "Liber hic "bis amissus et toties restitutus ac juxta Fullerum tertio amissus nullâ spe aut "levi saltem Restitutionis continet collectiones Thomæ Markaunt uti ex certis indiciis "colligo idque fide et manu meâ testor, ne peritissimus Antiquarius et inter nos- "tros primus justâ suâ laude fraudetur. T. B."

And on the third leaf he wrote: "Liber hic non videtur esse alter ab illo "quem Tho. Markaunt, Coll. Corp. Xti. Socius legavit dicto Collegio. Utrius- "que enim Folium secundum incipit ab his verbis, "*Breve patens de Regrat.*" "De hoc libro cæcus est qui dubitat, oculis patet: nec aliter haberi in codice "Benedictino luculentum habemus testimonium in Catalogo Librorum Thomas "Markaunt, Coll. C. C. donatorum. Sic enim perhibet iste Catalogus: *Liber* "*Privilegiorum et Statutorum Universitatis Cantabrigg:* qui remaneat in Cista, "cujus secundum Fol: incipit ("*Breve patens* de Regrat:") et penult: Fol: in- "cipit—(*cionibus amerciamentis*) unde colligo hunc Codicem desinere sub Folio 79. "Prius enim Folium, viz. 78 incipit ab his verbis—"*cionibus amerciamentis.*" "Quæ autem sequuntur Instrumenta et Statuta, adjecta videntur a recentiori manu, "ac cum data sint ann. 1443, 1448, 1460, &c. non conveniunt ætati Thomæ Mar- "kaunt, qui obiit 19° die Novembris anno 1439."

This book is of paper in its original covers of wood, and written in a good legible hand.

There is still remaining a very fine copy of Mr. Markaunt's Will, with a catalogue of his books and their several values, and a register of such as were borrowed out, with the names of those who borrowed them, from 1440 to 1516, amongst the College MSS. These books are said to have been lost before the time of Archbishop Parker.

1417. David, Richard. ....

He was rector of St. Benedict's in 1417, but the time of his institution is uncertain.

1426. Bicky, or Buggy. ....

1426. Botlett, John, B. A. .....

1432. Tytleshale, John, D. D. Norfolk. VI[th] Master.

1433. Proctor, ——— A. B. .....

1437. Mercer, or Mestere, Thomas, M. A. .....

He was minister of St. John Sepulchre, Norwich, and of St. Martin by the Oak, and also a minor canon of that cathedral.

1437. LUMBARD ——— .....

1437. BUXHALE, THOMAS, M. A. .....

1437. FORSTER, JOHN, M. A. .....

1437. FYSHER, THOMAS, D. D. .....

He was rector of Gestingthorpe, Middlesex, 1450, which he resigned in 1474.

1437. PHILPOT, THOMAS, M. A. .....

There was a rector of Dedham, Essex, of this name, in 1440.

1440. ERLAM, JOHN, B. D. .....

He was president and bursar of the College, in 1449.

1440. LUDHAM, WILLIAM. ....

1440. PYNSUALE, JOHN, M. A. .....

1443. **Botwright, John,** D. D. VII^th^ Master.

1445. BAKERE, ROBERT, M. A. .....

1445. HETON, THURSTON, M. A. .....

In 1460, a desperate quarrel arose between two of the fellows, Heton and Brocher, which was carried to such a height that the Society were forced to take cognizance thereof, and for the sake of preserving peace and quiet, to make an order, that whichever of them should give any occasion of renewing it should be deprived of his fellowship.

1447. TOTNAY, RALPH. ....

1452. BROCHER, RICHARD, B. D. .....

He was presented to the Rectory of Landbeach, in 1462, where he died in 1489. He made a provision by Will of forty shillings a year for the support of a scholar; "Volens unum Scolarem in Grammatica eruditum, qui fideliter in "Artibus studere debet per Magistrum et Socios eligi, qui Bibliam leget coram "M^ro^. et Sociis in Prandio aut alias, et in fine Lectionis orabit in Latinis verbis "primum nominando Mag. BROCHER inter alios sic dicendo ANIMA MRI. BROCHER "REQUIESCAT IN PACE. Quoticscunque locus ejusdem vacare continget, Mag^r^. et "Scholares infra unum aut duos menses ad electionem alterius procedere debent." This is the first scholarship founded in the College; although (as we shall see) Schotesham was appointed bible-clerk in 1457.

1452. GAYTON, RALPH. M. A. .....

1454. FULLER, ROBERT. ....

He was vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk, and one of the executors of Dr. Botwright, the Master.

1462. SCHOTESHAM, ROBERT, B.D. .....

February 6th, 1457. "It was agreed by the Master and Fellows to appoint "Robert Schotesham to read the Bible publickly in the Hall, to assist in singing "Mass, and to wait upon the Master and Fellows at their table, for which he "shall be allowed to have his Commons with the Manciple. This exhibition to "continue during their pleasure." The Bishop of Ely grants licence to Mr. Robert Schotesham, student in divinity, to preach the word of God, both to the clergy and to the people in the Diocese of Ely, during his pleasure. 17 Jul. 1469.

1474. **Smyth, Walter,** B.D. VIII[th] Master.

1477. BRYGGE, WILLIAM, M.A. .....

He was presented by the Society to the rectory of St. Benedict, May 16, 1488; and was admitted the following day by the Bishop of Ely, at Ely-House, Holborne. The same day, viz. 17th May, he had licence from the Bishop to celebrate in the chapel of St. Anne, within his parish. (Cole's MSS.)

1477. FULLER, JOHN, M.A. .....

1477. SAYNTWARYE, JOHN, M.A. Norfolk.

Mr. Sayntwarye was appointed by the University one of the Ædiles for inspecting the building of St. Mary's church, begun in 1478 and finished in 1519, the tower only excepted, which was not completed till the reign of James I. The University expended upon this building, £795 . 2*s* . 1*d*. (See page 58.) He was president of the College, and became rector of Landbeach about 1512. He died about 1516. And among other bequests left "to the reparacion of *St. Benedict* "XIIIIs. IIIId.; to the *hy awt*r. Xs.; to that of *Beeche* XXs.; to that of *Sowfame-* "*Market* XXs.; to Coll. of Corp. Christ. LIIIIs. IIIId. towards the making and "forming the Howse for Munimentts &c.; to each order of Freers IIIIs. IIIId. &c.; "to the Master of the College Xs.; to each Fellow Vs.; to College his Masse "Book and Chaless, after the decease of *Marrys;* to *Curson* hys Spectaculls "inclosed in sylver." He likewise gave to the College, £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. on condition they would keep the last day of January an anniversary to his memory, and that of his friend and contemporary James Curson. They became fellows about the same time, and conjointly gave a house in St. Benedict's, (probably the present Inn called the Eagle,) of the yearly rent of forty shillings, with six pounds to keep it in repair, for founding of another Bible-clerk, who was to be chosen and treated in every respect as the one founded by Mr. Richard Brocher. The College became possessed of this property after the death of Mr. Curson, in 1520.

1477. **Green, Simon,** B.D. IX^th^ Master.

1478. TYARD, THOMAS, B.D. .....

He was probably vicar of Bawbergh, in Norfolk, in 1493, where he was buried with this inscription over him:

"Orate pro Anima M^r^. THO. TYARD, S.T.B.
"quondam Vic. istius Eccles. qui ob. Jan. 1, 1505.
"Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus."

1478. KENT, WILLIAM, M.A. .....

He died in 1485, and by his Will dated 1482, "after recommending his soul to "Almighty God, leaves to the high altar of St. Benedict's church for omission of "tythes ten shillings, to the master forty pence, to each fellow three shillings, &c. and "bequeaths a house he had lately purchased called the *Kateryn Whele* in *St. Mary's*, "without *Trumpington Gatys*, after the decease of his Mother, which was rented at "thirty-three shillings and four-pence, to the master and fellows, to be every year "equally distributed among them for liveries, on condition they should pray for Him, "and for the souls of his Father and Mother in like manner as for Master Botwright."

1480. CURSON, JAMES, M.A. .....

He was probably beneficed in the diocese of Canterbury, he died in 1520. (See Sayntwarye.)

1480. GEBON, THOMAS, M.A. .....

1486. FYNCHAM, SIMEON, B.D. .....

He was probably the younger son of Simon, esq. of Fincham, Norfolk. He became rector of St. Benedict in 1498, and died in 1512.

1487. **Cosyn, Thomas,** D.D. X^th^ Master.

1488. SYCKLING, JOHN, D.D. .....

Mr. Sycling was president and bursar of the College, and proctor of the University in 1491, and again in 1501. In the latter year he was elected master of GODDES-HOUSE, which being then in a low state, he is said to have continued in his fellowship here till 1506, when MARGARET Countess of RICHMOND and DERBY, the mother of HENRY VII. took it under her protection, removed the site, re-edified and endowed it afresh, and gave it the name of CHRIST'S COLLEGE, whereof she appointed him the first master. It appears from Alcock's Reg. Elien. that he was instituted to the rectory of Fen Drayton in 1495, at the presentation of the master and fellows of GODDES-HOUSE, which preferment he held until his death, June 9, 1509. His Will, in which he is styled Master of Christ's College, is dated 24 Sep. 1506. Among other bequests; "he gives to the hye aut^r^. of St. Benedict's VI*s*. VIII*d*., to

"Bene't College best Pott and Pan, &c. &c.; and appoints Mr. Robert Chapell, "fellow of Peterhouse, Mr. Simeon Fincham, parson of Bene't Church, and Mr. "Thomas Nunn, fellow of Christ's, his executors, to dispose of his Howses and "Lands in Sudburye for the welthe of his Sowlle."

1487. PRYKE, THOMAS, M. A. .....

1490. RADE, JOHN, B. D. .....

1497. BROWNE, HENRY, M. A. .....

He was vicar of Granchester in 1506, and probably continued so until his death in 1526. He left four acres of free land lying in Ridgeway fields to the church-wardens of that parish, for the perpetual observation of his Obit on the Friday before the Annunciation of the Blessed Lady; out of the annual profits of which, the vicar was to have VIIId. for "*a Derige and the Bedroll;*" xd. was to be given for "IIII *pellys of the Bellys;*" XIId. for "*the Reparacions of the Cherche,* &c."

1498. SAMPSON, THOMAS, B. D. .....

He became University Preacher in 1507, proceeded B. D. the year following, and soon after left the College. He was a contributor towards the expence of glazing the windows of the inner chapel. (Vid. p. 64.)

1507. THORLEBY, JOHN. ....

1508. CUTTYNGS, JOHN, B. D. .....

He was proctor of the University in 1516, and one of its preachers. He succeeded to the rectory of Landbeach in 1523, upon the resignation of Mr. Peter Nobys the master, to whom he agreed to allow five marks a year out of the profits of the living, until he should obtain some other ecclesiastical preferment of that value. He died in 1528, and left a small sum for keeping his exequies annually on the beheading of St. John Baptist.

1509. HEDGE, EDWARD, M. A. .....

He became rector of St. Benedict's in 1512, and held it till his death in 1532. Administration of the goods of Mr. Hedge was granted to Robert Cowpar, A. M. fellow of C. C. C. 23 Jun. 1532. [Univ. Will Book. p. 50.]

1509. RICKS, JOHN, M. A. .....

1510. REYNOLDS, RICHARD, B. D. .....

1512. MARYS, JOHN, M. A. .....

He was one of the Executors to the Will of Mr. Sayntwarye.

1512. MORLEY, ROBERT, M. A. .....

He became rector of St. Benedict in 1532, upon the death of Mr. Hedge.

1513. KNYGHT, ROBERT, M. A. .....

1515. Edyman, John, D. D. Norw. Dioc. XI[th] Master.

1515. CROOKE, THOMAS, M. A. .....

He was instituted to the Vicarage of Grantchester in 1526, where he died in 1541.

1515. DUPLAKE, WILLIAM, M. A. .....

He was Bursar of the College in 1516. Proctor of the University in 1527, and one of its Preachers the same year.

1516. Nobys, Peter, D. D. Norw. Dioc. XII[th] Master.

1516. BENNET, JOHN, M. A. .....

I am inclined to think that this is the individual who, under the name of Thomas Bennet, suffered martyrdom at Exeter, January 15, 1531; and of whose faith, meekness and patience, Fox has given so ample a detail. The period of his quitting Cambridge and retiring into Devonshire (viz. 1524), with several other circumstances, render it highly probable that the martyr was our fellow, although there can now be no certain proof of it.

1518. SYLVESTER, RICHARD, M. A. Norwich.

He was Proctor in 1526.

1518. COWPAR, ROBERT, M. A. .....

He was Tutor to Archbishop Parker upon his first coming to Cambridge, who thus speaks of him in his journal:

"1522, Sept. 8. Circa ann. ætat. meæ 17. missus Cantabrigiam (opera Magistri "Bung, paroch. S[ti] Georgii sed sumptib. Matris) in Coll. Corp. Christi, sub "tutore Rob. Cowpar A. M. *sed parum docto*, edoctus in dialecticâ et philoso- "phiâ, partim in hospitio Divæ Mariæ, partim in Coll. Corpor. Christi."

1520. PARKER, HENRY, M. A. .....

1522. BONENFANT, THOMAS, M. A. .....

He became disordered in his senses. He wrote a letter to Dr. Parker, from Bethlehem, in 1548, congratulating him upon his "dowble promotion," and praying him to send him some money "as it was in his predecessores dayes." He signed a discharge of all claims against the College, September 12th, 1552.

1523. Sowode, William, B. D. Norw. Dioc. XIII[th] Master.

1523. CRYSPE, GEOFFRY, M. A. .....

There was an individual of this name, vicar of Dunmow Magna, Essex, in 1540, and of Birchanger in the same county, in 1552, of which latter living he was deprived in 1554, on account of his religion.

1523. TOLWYN, WILLIAM, M. A. Norwich.

Mr. Tolwyn was one of the witnesses at Archbishop Parker's Consecration in 1559, being then seventy years of age and Rector of St. Antony's, London. He testified, "that he had known the said elect thirty years, and knew his mother: "that he was a free man, born of lawful matrimony; that he was in lawful age, "and in priest's orders, and a faithful subject to the Queen." Mr. Tolwyn had been imprisoned in 1540, upon the Act of the Six Articles.

1524. DUSGATE, or DUFGATE, ——— D. D. .....

1528. WALLER, ——— B. A. .....

He died the year in which he was elected fellow.

1530. LYSHER, RICHARD. ....

He was Vicar of St. Stephen's, Norwich, in 1546, which he resigned after holding it ten years, upon becoming Rector of Dickleburgh.

1531. BETTS, WILLIAM, B. A. .....

Mr. Betts was Chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, in whose service he died 1533, and was succeeded by Mr. Parker. The following letters were written upon this occasion by J. Skippe, almoner to Queen Anne, and afterwards Bishop of Hereford, and are preserved in the MSS. Library. (CVII. 5.)

"Mr. PARKER, I commend me hertily unto you,

"Our Frynde Maister Betts is departed out of this "world, and the Queenys Grace commandeth me to write unto you, to thentent "that ye shuld come up and speake with her with all the speed you can. I wold "ye might come before Estern, but if ye cannot, I pray you in ony wise to be "heer the week after, and then shall ye know further of her pleasure. Thus fare "ye weell from Hampton Court the Tuysday after Palme Sonday 1533.

"Yo^r JOHN SKIPPE."

"Maister PARKER, I commend me hertyly unto you,

"I sent you a letter by a Caryar, but whether it shall "be delyvered or not, I cannot tell. Therfor I write agayn, praying you that ye "wil be at Courte as shortly after Estern as ye can, for the Queen will see you, "and for as moche as Mr. Betts is departed, I thinke her mynde is to have you "to hir Chapleyn. I pray you resiste not your callyng, but come in any wise "to know further of her pleasure. Bring with you a long Gown and that shall "be enough untyle ye shal retourne to Cambridge. We shall be this Esterne at "Richmond, we remove thither this same day. Thus fare ye weell from Hampton "Court, the Tuysday after palme Sondaye, 1533."

Yo^r JOHN SKYPPE.

1531. COBBE, THOMAS, M. A. .....

He was Proctor of the University in 1537. He signed the new statutes with the Master in 1544. In which year he became Rector of Landbeach, but died within a twelvemonth of his institution, and was succeeded by Dr. Parker.

1536. ALEN, EDMOND, B. D. Norfolk.

Mr. Allen shortly after becoming Fellow obtained leave from the Society to go and study abroad for a limited time, which being almost expired, he obtained through his friend Sir Henry Knyvett a farther indulgence of two or three years. By a close application to his studies he became a great proficient in the Greek and Latin tongues; he was likewise an eminent Protestant Divine, and a learned preacher of the Gospel. To avoid the danger, to which he would have been exposed at home, he continued a voluntary exile during the reign of Queen Mary. Elizabeth upon her accession to the throne, appointed him one of her chaplains and nominated him to the vacant see of Rochester; but after a long absence from his native country he died in his return, or soon after, so that although he was elected he never became possessed of the bishoprick. He was the author of several works in furtherance of the reformed religion, the chief of which was: "A CATECHISME, *that is to say, A Christen instruccion of the principall pointes "of Christes Religion, &c.*"[a] 1551. 8vo. He also translated and published in English several of the tracts of the German Reformers.

1536. ALEYN, THOMAS, B. D. .....

Mr. Aleyn became Vicar of Grantchester in 1540, whereupon a long dispute arose between him and the Society respecting the parsonage-house, &c. He sent various petitions to the King, who at length appointed the Bishop of Ely to determine and settle the affair. He died in 1545.

1540. MADDY, RICHARD, M. A. .....

He signed the new Statutes in 1544.

1542. PEERSON, ANDREW, B. D. .....

He was elected Fellow soon after taking his degree of B. A. and proceeded to that of M. A. in 1545. He was Bursar of the College for some time, and served the office of Proctor of the University in 1550, soon after which he quitted his fellowship. What became of him during the reign of Queen Mary is not known; but his old master, Parker, was not unmindful of him upon his advancement to the See of Canterbury. He appointed him to preach a sermon at the

[a] This work, printed by Edward Whitchurche, is in the Public Library. (G. 14, 15.)

Consecration of five Bishops, Jan. 21, 1559, which he did upon this text: "Let "your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glo- "rify your Father which is in heaven." The Archbishop made him one of his chaplains, and collated him soon after to the rich rectories of Brastede, Chedingstone, and Wrotham, Kent; and procured for him of the Crown, in 1563, a Prebend in the church of Canterbury. His Grace employed him amongst others in correcting the old translation of the Bible; whereof *Ezra*, *Nehemiah*, *Esther*, *Job* and *Proverbs*, were allotted to his share, and are marked with his initial letters A. P. C. which stand for "Andreas Peerson Cantuariensis." He was one of the Executors of the Archbishop's Will, and probably lived till about the year 1594, as in that year Ralph Talboys succeeded him in his Prebend. He gave ten pounds towards the building of the chapel.

1543. FLAUNCE, EDMUND. ....

1544. **Parker, Matthew,** D.D. Norwich. XIV[th] Master.

1545. WARNER, WILLIAM, D.D. .....

He became a member of this College about 1513, but nothing is known of him till the time of his reading one of the first publick lectures in this University, as Colet had done before him at Oxford, upon St. Paul's Epistles.[b] In the year 1540 we find him enumerated amongst those eminent gospellers here, who often met together for the promotion of sound learning and genuine piety: and Dr. Parker, who well knew his worth and how useful a member and great ornament he would be both to the College and University, made him a fellow soon after his becoming master. He did not probably retain his fellowship long, but became parson of Winterton, in Norfolk. He was the intimate friend of Bilney the martyr, whom he attended at his execution in 1531, as his comforter. "Dr. Warner came to him "to bid him farewell, who spake but few words for weeping. Upon whom Bilney "did most gently smile and inclined his body to speak to him a few words of "thanks, and the last were these: 'O Master Doctor, Feed your Flock, feed "your Flock, that when the Lord cometh, he may find you so doing; and fare- "well, good Master Doctor, and pray for me.' And so he departed without any

[b] "Hic COLETUS in transmarinis Academiis diu studuit, ac reversus Paulinas Epistolas "Oxonii publicè interpretatus est. Scotum, Thomam Aquinam, et ejusmodi curiosos ac inanes "Theologomachos damnavit, ad scripturæ sacræ regulam omnia reduxit: Simileque scripturas "declarandi institutum Cantebrigriæ tum sequutus est DOCTOR WARNER, postea rector Win- "tertoniæ in Norfolcia; qui etiam Thomæ Bilney flammis Norwici combusto supremum con- "silium adhibuit." [Park. Art. Brit. Eccl. p. 459. Drake's Edit.]

"answer, sobbing and weeping." (Fox.) Parker, then fellow of the College, as well as Alen, afterwards fellow, went to Norwich to witness this dreadful spectacle.

1546. BOTRELL, JOHN, M. A. .....

1547. EDWARDS, EDMUND, M. A. .....

Mr. Edwards was one of the fellows examined at the Visitation of Cardinal Pole, in 1557: the answers which he gave to the questions, are curious, as shewing the state of the College at that period:

Ex depositione 2^{di} Testis; viz. Edmundi Edwards, socii. Coll. prædicti.

Ad. 2. Sunt tantum quatuor Socii, quintus abest egrotus ruri, tres Bibliotistæ, et sex pauperes Scholares.

Ad. 3. Est in Coll. unus socius qui non est sacerdos nec in sacris ordinibus constitutus.

Ad. 4. Omnes Socii et Scholares Coll. dant operam alii Philosophiæ, alii Theologiæ, præter quendam Magistrum Les, qui dat operam Legibus.

Ad. 11. Excedunt sexdecim denarios in communis, et quod superest de Bonis Coll. non dividunt inter se sed reponunt in Cistâ communi.

Ad. 15. Nullus est Sacerdos ex fundatione Helionoræ Butler.

Ad. 17. Non sunt duo Sacerdotes celebrantes pro animâ Johannis de Cantabrig.

Ad. 19. De mense in mensem deputantur aliqui.....(*cætera desunt.*)

Mr. Edwards afterwards held the Rectory of St. Benedict's, and was the last Rector of that parish. He probably died about 1565, as in that year the tithes were sequestered for the support of a minister, the living being then vacant; and soon afterwards in 1578, they were finally appropriated by Bishop Cox to the College. (Vid. St. Benedict's.)

1548. KITCHIN, RICHARD, M. A. .....

Mr. Kitchin was turned out of his fellowship with the Master, Dr. Parker, by Queen Mary's Visitors. Upon his promotion to the See of Canterbury, the Archbishop, as a reward of his sufferings, preferred him to the rectory of Stisted in Essex, and the year following to that of Inworth, both of which he held until his death in 1599. He met with much interruption in the performance of his ministerial duties, from one Holland, curate of Bocking, a violent nonconformist.

[Vide Strype's Life of Parker, Book II. Chap. XIX.]

1548. BYRCHE, WILLIAM, M. A. Lancaster.

Mr. Byrche was ejected with Kitchin, by Queen Mary's Visitors in 1553. He was Warden of Manchester College in 1560, and probably prebendary of Durham in 1563, of which he was deprived for nonconformity in 1567.

1549. BURRE, THOMAS, M. A. .....
He refused to subscribe the Popish Articles, 1555.

1551. ASTLEY, RICHARD, M. A. .....

1552. GIBBS, SIMON, M. A. .....
He refused to subscribe the Popish Articles, in 1555.

1553. Morton, Lawrence, B. D. xv[th] Master.

1553. WATSON, JOHN. ....
He was put into a fellowship by Queen Mary's Visitors, upon the ejectment of Kitchen.

1553. BARRET, EDWARD, M. A. .....
He was put into a fellowship at the same time, upon the ejectment of Byrche.

1553. CAILY, THOMAS, M. A. .....
He refused to subscribe the Popish Articles in 1555.

1554. DEBANKE, JOHN, B. A. .....
Mr. Debanke was summoned to appear before the Visitors in 1556, for being in possession of heretical books. He afterwards became Rector of Bradwell-juxta-mare, Essex, where he died in 1562.

1554. PYCKERING, MARMADUKE, M. A. .....
Mr. Pyckering was popishly affected, as appears by the following extract from the book "Utinam," or "Lib. Caus. Univ. Cant." page 125.

"Anno Elizabethæ undecimo (1568) 17 Feb:

"This order taken by the Vice-Chancellor and his assistence [assessors] whose names "are subscribed:

"viz. Mr. Pickeryng of Benet College:

1. "To take the othe touchynge the Quene's supremacie openlye in the Regent-"howse next fryday.

2. "Item that he reade the confession, contaynynge the sum of religion now estab-"lished, in great St. Maries owt of the Pulpit or in the Regent-Howse as the "Vicech. shall thynke most meete.

3. "Item that he preach in great St. Maries the seconde sondaye in lent in the "forenoone at which tyme he shall speake of these articles expresslye.

    1. "First of Justificacon, declaryng eyther that he uttered the wordes where-"with he is burdened or els that he was mistaken, and declare his mynde "to the contrarye:

    2. "Item that Originall Synne in renatis is synne:

3. "Item that the common people ought to reade the scriptures and that they "cannot know them to well.

4. "Item that it is not lawful to ioyne god and our Ladye or any other "St. in an othe together.

5. "Item that the Popes supremacie is contrarye to the word of God.

6. "Item that he confess he hath done amysse in calling Calvyn, Musculus, "and suche licke new wryters, heretyckes.

7. "Item in kalling priestes wyves hores, and affirmyng their children by the "lawes of the realme to be bastardes, confessing also his follye in oft "iteratynge of thoes wordes "Presbiteri nati &c." and shall vouche the doc- "tryne now tawght in the Churche of Englande towchynge mariage of "Priestes to be godlye and according to Godes worde.

"JOHN YOUNGE, *Vice-Chancellor.* "JOHN WHITGYFTE.
"ANDREW PERNE. "R. LONGWORTHE.
"EDWARD HAWFORD. "WILLIAM CHADERTON."

As I find no account of any further proceedings, I imagine Mr. Pyckering complied with the order of the heads, and recanted his obnoxious tenets.

1554. JACKLING, ——— ....

1555. KETTLESTON, JOHN, M. A. .....

He refused to subscribe the Popish Articles in 1555.

1557. BUNGEY, JOHN, LL. D. .....

He was admitted of this College about 1550, and had testimonials for going into orders when fellow elect, 11th February, 1557. He was presented by the Society to the vicarage of Grantchester, in 1561, which he vacated upon his collation to the rectory of Lackingdon cum Capella de Lawling, in 1565; as he did this latter likewise in favour of Mr. Norgate the Master, in 1573. Archbishop Parker, whose niece he married, gave him this, and also preferred him to a prebendal stall in the church of Canterbury in 1567, and procured him the vicarage of Lewisham, in Kent, the following year. He was appointed by the Archbishop one of the supervisors of his Will. He held the prebend, if not Lewisham, till his death, which happened in 1595.

1557. Porie, John, D. D. ..... XVI[th] Master.

1558. DEAN, ANDREW, B. D. .....

There was a Prebendary of Ely of this name in 1564, who was likewise Rector of Downham, near Ely, where he was buried.

1558. HICKS, ROBERT, M. A. .....

1558. LAWES, THOMAS, LL.D. Norwich.

He was ordained priest the year after his election, being then B. A. by bishop Grindal, who was looking out for men of learning, honesty, and sound religion, to supply the vacancies in the church; which he did chiefly out of such as had left the universities and studied abroad during the late reign, there being few others at that time qualified and disposed to conform. Mr. Lawes however was one of those few; and after taking his degree of M. A. and continuing some years in his fellowship, was collated to a prebend in the church of Canterbury 1568, but had probably some other preferment before this time. The Archbishop likewise conferred upon him the mastership of the hospital of Eastbridge in that city, where he is taxed with making some concealment of lands belonging thereto, and of leasing them out at low rents. He was commissary-general to Archbishop Whitgift. He died 9th August, 1595.

[See Strype's Life of Grindal, Book I. Chap. IV. where by mistake he is called *Thomas Lance:* see also, Life of Whitgift, Book IV. Chap. XX. and Ap. XXXI. A.B.C. where there is an account of Eastbridge Hospital.]

1560. BYSHOPPE, ROBERT, LL.D. .....

He was one of the Commissioners for examining suspected Papists, in Norfolk, in 1572; and Commissary of the Archdeacon of Norfolk in 1577. He died in 1589, and was buried in St. Martin's at the Plain, Norwich.

1560. OXFORD, THOMAS, M.A. .....

1561. FAMME, EDMUND, B.D. .....

He signed Archbishop Parker's deed respecting the Norwich Fellows in 1569. He died a Fellow.

1563. CLIFFORD, HENRY, M.A. .....

Mr. Clifford succeeded to the Rectory of Landbeach, upon the resignation of Mr. Porie the Master, in 1569. During his incumbency there was a dispute respecting a *toft* opposite to the church, which he claimed as glebe belonging to the rectory. In the terriar-book it was termed "*Gardinum Rectoris,*" and accordingly he claimed it and detained it from the College Farmer, Mr. Smith, who thereupon commenced a suit against him, which was heard at the Castle of Cambridge, March 1583, when the jury gave in their verdict, that it belonged to the College, notwithstanding the parsons had for a long time occupied it.

The same year as he was presented to Landbeach, Mr. Clifford married Elizabeth Raye, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. Henry his eldest son was a prebendary of Lincoln during his father's life. At the beginning of the second register-book of the parish, (the former commencing with the year 1538), is the following entry:

"Registrum Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Landbeche renovatum fuit 29 Apr. 40 Eliz. "A.D. 1598, curâ et diligentiâ venerabilis Magistri Henrici Clifford Cler. Rectoris "ibidem, et anno residentiæ suæ XXIX." And upon a small brass plate in the wall of the chancel is this inscription to his memory:

"Henry Clifford, A.M. Preacher and Parson of this Church, after residence of full "47 years, ending this life, departed in the faith of Christ and was buried 28 Dec. "A°. 1616. Ætat. 77. *Unto me yesterday, to thee to day.* Eccl. xxxviii. 22.

He gave to the College Library, Holinshed's Chronicle, and a Manuscript Bible; in the latter he wrote: "Donum Henrici Clifford Patris de Landbeach, Æt. suæ 76, 1615." He was a contributor, when Fellow, of 40 shillings towards the building of the new Chapel.

1563. Drury, Henry, M.A. .....

1563. Willon, Robert, B.D. .....

Mr. Willon was presented by the Society to the Rectory of Wilbraham in 1570, immediately after their purchase of that advowson. He married soon afterwards, and two of his sons were members of this College. He was a favourer of Cartwright's opinions, as appears by his joining with Mr. Aldrich the master, and others in signing his letters testimonial to Secretary Cecil. He gave to the College Library the Latin Vulgate Bible, which had belonged to Bilney the martyr, in which he wrote:

"Mr. Willon quondam socius hujus Collegii dedit hunc librum Collegio Corporis "Christi in interiori Bibliothecâ servandum 1588. Fuit aliquando liber Bilnæi mar- "tyris et ab illo scriptæ sunt quæ in eo habentur notæ."

The notes are numerous to the Old Testament, chiefly references in the margin to the contents of the text. As far as I can make out, this book was given by Bilney to Thomas Garneys, from whom it passed to Nicolas Smyth, and to William Stanner, of whom Mr. Willon purchased it for six shillings. He died November 15, 1612, and was buried at Wilbraham.

1567. Edwards, Nicholas, B.A. .....

He resigned his Fellowship, October 3, 1569.

1567. Stallar, Thomas, D.D. .....

He became member of this College about 1562. He was incorporated at Oxford in 1572, and took his degree of D.D. in 1585. Mr. Stallar soon after his election took an active part in a resistance to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who summoned the Society to appear before them at Lambeth, which summons Mr. Stallar refused to obey. (Vid. page 120.) Archbishop Parker took him into his family in the capacity of one of his domestic chaplains, notwithstanding the opposition, which he had shewn

to his measures as above related; and he quitted his fellowship before 1570. He was instituted to the rectory of All-Hallows in Lombard Street in 1573, and to that of St. Mary-Hill, the following year. In the same year he was promoted to a prebend in the church of Hereford, but resigned it soon afterwards. He was proctor in convocation for the clergy of the diocese of London in 1586; and was installed archdeacon of Rochester in 1593. He died at the end of 1605, or the beginning of the following year, and was buried at All-Hallows, according to the direction of his will.

1567. TAYLOR, THOMAS, B. A. .....

"Thomas Taylor, Artium Bacchalaureus reliquit sodalitium suum 22 Aprilis, 1570." At this period the Order Books commence, (see page 123), and we now proceed with more certainty as to the dates of the election of fellows.

The Order Books of the College are perfect from this period down to the present time, with the exception of six years of Dr. Butts' mastership, and the three latter years of his predecessor's (1623 to 1632). The book containing the transactions of the Society, during this period, has long since been lost. (See page 168).

1569. ROBARDES, THOMAS, M. A. ..... [ex fund. M^ri Johannis Botwright.]

He was elected Fellow from Queen's College. He was bursar in 1572 and 1573.

1569. STONE, WILLIAM, M. A. ..... [ex fund. D^nae Eliz. Ducissæ Norf.]

He vacated his fellowship before the end of the year.

1569. WILLOUGHBYE, RICHARD, M. A. Norfolk.

Mr. Willoughbye was the first Fellow elected into the IX^th Fellowship on the new foundation. He was taxor of the University in 1574, and proctor in 1578, and quitted his fellowship the following year. In 1575 upon an appeal to the Vice-chancellor and two Senior Doctors, (see page 294), it was determined in the case of Mr. Willoughbye, that the IX^th and X^th, and two Norwich Fellows, are not bound by the Statutes to take orders within three years of their election. This decision was set aside by another interpretation upon an appeal in 1607; (see page 298). An attempt was made to recind this latter in 1778; (see page 254.)

In an information given to the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council of papists and recusants in Norfolk, is the following statement:

"Richard Willoughbye, A. M. and sometime Fellow of Bene't College in Cam-"bridge, then, as it seemed, a favourer of true religion, but by travelinge to Paris "in Fraunce is become a verie Papist, and supposed now to be a Seminarie Priest, "ffor whereas his Father would repayre to Churche, now he utterly refuseth soe to "do, goinge many times into Darbishiere wheare he lyeth sometimes half a yeare "together."

1569. FLETCHER, RICHARD, D.D. Kent.

Richard Fletcher is stated by Fuller to have been a native of Kent, upon the authority of a near relation. He was put by Archbishop Parker into one of the fellowships on his new foundation, upon which he removed to this College from Trinity. He entered immediately upon the business of pupils, and the other offices of the College. In 1572 he went to Oxford with Mr. Staller, where they were incorporated Masters of Arts, and in the same year he was instituted to the Prebend of Islington, in the Church of St. Paul's, London, upon the presentation of Matthew Parker, gentleman, son to the Archbishop, who probably had this turn made over to him by Bishop Grindal, in order to effect his Father's scheme of annexing Prebends to the Fellowships he had founded; and accordingly Mr. Fletcher held this stall with his Fellowship. He quitted his Fellowship in 1573; and upon the recommendation of Archbishop Whitgift became Chaplain to the Queen, and in 1583 her Majesty promoted him to the Deanry of Peterborough. The Prebend of Litton Longa in the Church of Lincoln was given him in 1585. He was likewise Parson of Alderkirke in Lincolnshire, and Rector of Barnack, Northamptonshire. In 1587, he was appointed to attend upon the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringhay Castle; he presented himself at the foot of the scaffold, where he made "verbosam orationem, a wordy speech of her past, present, and future "condition;" exhibiting, according to the words of a modern historian, "more zeal "than humanity." Elizabeth, with whom he was in high favour, soon afterwards promoted him to the See of Bristol, which had then been vacant thirty-two years; whence he was removed to Worcester in 1592; and about two years after, upon the death of Aylmer, translated to London. In his primary visitation he gave out twenty-seven articles of enquiry to the churchwardens, concerning their preachers; whereby (as Neal informs us) the prisons which had been lately cleared, were replenished; for, by an account sent to the Queen from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, towards the close of this year there were eighty-nine prisoners for religion. But he was soon interrupted in these proceedings; for by marrying a second wife, the widow of Sir John Baker, a handsome woman and of a popish family, he brought himself into great disgrace with the Queen. Her wonted favour was turned into displeasure, insomuch that she banished him the court, and ordered him to be suspended from the exercise of his episcopal functions. This suspension was taken off in about six months, through the influence of Archbishop Whitgift[c], but she would never admit him to her presence again. The anxiety arising from his disgrace is

[c] See Letter in Strype's Life of Grindall. [Book IV. No. 20. Ap.]

supposed to have shortened his life. Fuller says, he was sadly sensible of her Majesty's displeasure, and "seeking to lose his sorrows in a *mist of smoak*, died "of the immoderate taking thereof, June 15, 1596."

Bishop Fletcher was of such comely person and elegant manners that he was termed "Presul splendidus;" and Fuller hints, that his "graceful countenance" and "stature" recommended him to the favour of the Queen.

The remains of the Bishop were deposited in his own Cathedral, by the side of those of his predecessor in the See. He must have died in a state of insolvency, as appears from the statement made after his death to the Queen, "to move "her Majesty in some commisseration towards the orphans of the late Bishop of "London: viz.

I. "That the Bishop was translated from the See of Worcester to that of London, "within two years, and so entered into new first fruits before he had paid the "old; having paid within three years into the exchequer for his first fruits, "tenths, and subsidies, the sum of £1458.

II. "That he had bestowed in allowances and gratifications to divers attendants "about her Majesty, since his preferment to the See of London, the sum of "£3100, which money was given by him, for the most part of it, by her "Majesty's direction and special appointment.

III. "That he had expended great sums of money in reparations upon the episco- "pal houses at *Wickham*, *Hadham*, *London*, *Fulham*, *&c.*

IV. "That he employed himself and his whole revenue in hospitality and all other "duties of his vocation, &c.

V. "That he satisfied the error of his late marriage with his untimely and un- "looked for death, which proceeded especially from a sense of her Majesty's "displeasure and indignation conceived against him, bearing a most reverend "affection towards her Majesty, as ever subject did towards his prince, which "might move her Majesty's royal heart to some compassion towards his poor "and fatherless children, of whom he left eight behind him, divers of them "very young. His debts due to her Majesty and other creditors, were about "£1400, and his whole estate but one house, in which his widow claimed her "thirds: his plate was valued at £400, and his other stuff at £500."

It is not known whether the Queen attended to his petition.

Fletcher, John, the poet, was the son of the Bishop, by his first wife, and was a member of this College, being admitted here in 1591, at the age of fifteen; he was one of the bible clerks in 1593, but it is uncertain how long he continued in College, and whether he proceeded to his degree.

1569. Housego, Robert, M. A. Norfolk.

Mr. Housego was the first Fellow elected into the xth fellowship, on the new foundation. He resigned his fellowship before the end of the year of his election.

1569. ALDRICH, HENRY, M.A. Norwich.

He was younger brother to Thomas Aldrich, the Master. He resigned his fellowship after holding it for ten years; and in 1593, out of great regard to the College, left them forty pounds by Will, to provide charcoal for the support of the Hall fire, from Candlemas to thirty days after, (the Archbishop only having provided up to that time,) with which two houses on the Pease Hill were purchased, and an annuity of forty shillings reserved out of their rent for that purpose.

1569. SAYER, ROBERT, B.D. Norfolk. [ex fund. D^nae Eliz. Duc. Norf.]

He was a contributor of forty shillings towards the building of the Chapel.

1569. GOOCHE, THOMAS, M.A. Suffolk.

He was admitted a Fellow from Caius College on Archbishop Parker's foundation. He was bursar of the College in 1573; and resigned his fellowship in 1575.

1569. **Aldrich, Thomas**, M.A. Norwich. XVII^th Master.

1569. CAVALERIUS, EMMANUEL, M.A. Cambridge. [ex veteri fundatione.]

He was son of Antonius Rodolphus, Hebrew Professor in Cambridge. Strype states that the professor, who died in Guernsey about 1572, had two daughters and one only son, Samuel. This name may easily have been written by mistake for Emmanuel. He was appointed Hebrew reader in the College in 1570: and had before studied at the University of Heidelburgh, as appears from the following grace: "1570 Conceditur 20 Jan. Immanueli Chevalerio in Academia Hilderbergensi "in Artibus Bacchalaurio ut sit iisdem gradu, ordine, et anno hic apud nos qui- "bus fuit in Academia Hilderbergensi." [Reg. Univ.]

1571. BIRD, JOSIAS, M.A. ..... [ex veteri fundatione.]

1571. SCOT, JOHN, M.A. .....

1571. SWETT, ROBERT, M.A. Cambridgeshire. Succeeded Mr. Housego.

He was bursar of the College in 1572.

1571. LEWIS, HENRY, M.A. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Taylor?

1571. LONGWORTH, ADAM, M.A. ..... Succeeded Mr. Willon?

1573. **Norgate, Robert**, D.D. ..... XVIII^th Master.

1573. KETT, FRANCIS, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Fletcher.

Mr. Kett held his fellowship till 1580, when he resigned it and left the University, but for what preferment is not known. It is most probable however from the agreement of name, degree and county, that it was in Norfolk, and that he was the person convened before Bishop Scambler, at Norwich, in 1588, for holding

"divers detestable opinions against Christ our Saviour," for which the Bishop condemned him as a stubborn heretic. [Stow.] This he advertized the Lord Treasurer of, in a letter from Norwich, dated October 7, telling him "that he had "lately condemned for heresy, Francis Kett, M. A. whose blasphemous opinions he "had thought good to acquaint his honour with; and referring to his wisdom the "speedy execution of, he being so dangerous a person." [Strype.] And he was accordingly burnt in the Castle Ditches, at Norwich. He was a native of Wymondham, and of the same family as Kett, the rebel.

1573. YEAMES, HENRY, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Longworth?

1573. BIRD, SAMUEL, M. A. Essex. [ex veteri fundatione.]

Mr. Bird was probably the person (Wood's Fasti Oxon.) incorporated A. M. at Oxford, May 8, 1605, who had been entered a student in the Bodleian Library, the year before. He was a minister at Ipswich, and the author of several pieces, among which are the following:

"*A Friendly Dialogue between* PAUL *and* DEMAS, *wherein is disputed how we* "*are to use the Pleasures of this Life.*"

"*Lectures upon* XI^th^ *Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews.*"

"*Lectures upon* VIII^th^ *Chapter of* II *Corinthians.*"

"*Lectures upon the* XXXVIII^th^ *Psalm,*" which he dedicated to EDWARD BACON, Esq. of Shrubland Hall, the third son of the Lord Keeper.

N. B. Kett, Yeames, and Bird, were elected November 1573. Bird was admitted on the 30^th^ of the following April. Kett on the 8^th^ of May. Yeames' admission does not appear in the Order Book.

1574. CHESTER, DANIEL, M. A. London. [ex fund. Joh. et Tho. Cantabrig.]

He resigned his fellowship in 1577.

1576. THAXTER, JOHN, B. D. Norfolk. [ex incremento veteri reddit. Coll.]

He was Rector of Brigham, St. Mary, and of Santon near Thetford, Norfolk, at the former of which he was buried in 1601. In 1575, upon Mr. Gooche's resignation, Thaxter was elected into his fellowship on Archbishop Parker's foundation.

N. B. Here the Registers commence, and have been kept without any interruption to the present time.

1576. CHEVER, ROBERT, M. A. ..... [ex increm. vet. redd. Coll.]

He gave £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. towards the making of the screen to the Hall.

1576. FOWLER, MOSES, B. D. ..... Succeeded Mr. Samuel Bird.

Mr. Fowler was married to Catharine Raye, of Landbeach, October 6, 1586, upon which he vacated his fellowship.

1576. NICHOLS, PHILIP, M. A. Lincolnshire. Succeeded Mr. Scott.

Mr. Nichols exhibited articles of complaint before the vice-chancellor, against the Master, Dr. Norgate, in 1579, "*for having run the College in debt by building "the Chapel*, &c." Of which affair see an account, page 134. He vacated his fellowship by marriage, April 26th 1583.

1577. SMITH, SOPHONIUS, M. A. ..... Succeeded Mr. Chester.

He was proctor of the University in 1585.

1577. NORGATE, WILLIAM, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Sayer.

Was probably taxor in 1582, although the printed catalogues have Robert Norgate, who was then Master of the College and a Doctor of Divinity.

1579. HARRYS, THOMAS, M. A. ..... Succeeded Mr. Willoughbye.

1579. ABBYS, CHRISTOPHER, B. D. ..... Succeeded Mr. H. Aldrich.

1579. BOUNDE, THOMAS, B. D. ..... Succeeded Mr. Lewes.

1579. BATE, NICHOLAS, M. A. ..... Succeeded Mr. Swett.

Mr. Bate became prebendary of Norwich in 1587, and vicar of Swaffham.

"Nicolaus Bate Artium Mr. resignavit Sodalitium suum in conclavi Magi. "coram Mago. et sociis 25o Junii, anno. 1588, quia jam per annos octo rexisset in "Artibus." [Coll. Ord. Bk.]

1580. READE, WILLIAM, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Kett.

Mr. Reade was a contributor of ten pounds to the building of the chapel. Mr. Reade succeeded to a Prebend at Salisbury in 1583, upon the resignation of Mr. Bennet: this was one of the stalls which the archbishop intended to annex to the fellowships on this foundation; but at the expiration of the leases the right of presentation ceased to be with the College.

1580. DIX, JOHN, D. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Thaxter.

The following is an extract from the Order Book:

"Md. quod vicessimo die mensis Januarii Ao. Dni. 1586. Magister et "socii hujus Collii. in magno Cubiculo Magistri ejusdem capitulariter congregati "licentiam concesserint Johanni Dixe in Artibus Magistro et hujus Collegii socio "se absentandi a Collegio in partibus transmarinis a die prædicto usque ad vicessimum "sextum diem Martii qui futurus est Ao. Dni 1588. Ita testor Robertus Norgate "Magister Collegii, et etiam omnes socii presentes in Villa, viz. (*nomina sociorum "sequuntur*) qui omnes etiam concesserunt eidem Mro Dix ut omnia stipendia et "emolumenta quæ præsens in Collegio recepturus erat a Collegio de bonis ejusdem, "aut aliquâ aliâ ratione in hac suâ absentiâ per atturnatum suum recepiat."

Mr. Dix resigned his fellowship in 1591, having been disappointed of the mastership the preceding year by the interference of Lord Burleigh, when he became rector of St. Bartholemew, behind the Exchange. In 1597, he became rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, and prebendary of St. Paul's, he had also a stall at Bristol. He died in 1613.

1581. THEXTON, ROBERT, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Yeames.

He was probably the son of the Rev. Launcelot Thexton, vicar of Aylsham, whom Strype terms "*a known, learned and pious man.*" [Life of Parker, Book IV. 35.] He resigned his fellowship, February 26, 1584.

1583. HYCKMAN, ANTONY, LL.D. Essex. Succeeded Mr. Nichols. [ex Mandato D^nae^ Reginæ.]

Mr. Hyckman was elected from Peterhouse. See under the mastership of Dr. Copcot, a full account of his expulsion from the College and reinstatement in his fellowship, &c. He was the fourth son of Antony Hyckman, esq. of Woodford Hall in Essex, a zealous protestant and ancestor of the Earl of Plymouth. He took his degree about the time of his being elected fellow, and became moderator of the University two years after. He died December 13, 1597; and was buried in St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, London.

1583. REWSE, HENRY, B.D. ..... Succeeded Mr. Norgate.

He was Rector of East Harling, in Norfolk, in 1595, as also of Great Fakenham, in Suffolk. He was also a licenced preacher by the University, and died 1631.

1583. BROME, JOHN, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Chever.

Mr. Brome continued fellow till 1591.

1584. PARKER, ROBERT, M.A. ..... Succeeded Mr. Thexton.

Mr. Parker continued here till 1589, when he left the University, but to what preferment is not known. He is probably the noted puritan minister who was sometime of Wilton, in Wiltshire, and author of "*A Scholastic Discourse against "symbolizing with Anti-Christ in Ceremonies, especially in the sign of the Cross.*" This was published in folio without a name, 1607.

"Mr. Parker, a puritan minister, published this year a very learned treatise '*Of "the Cross in Baptism.*' But the Bishops instead of answering it persuaded the "King to issue a proclamation, with an offer of a reward for apprehending him, "which obliged him to abscond. A treacherous servant of the family having informed "the Officers where he had retired, they came and searched the house, but by special "providence of God he was preserved, the only room they neglected to search being "that in which he was concealed, from whence he heard them quarrelling and swearing

"at one another; one saying they had not searched that room, and another confidently "asserting the contrary, and refusing to suffer it to be searched over again. Had he "been taken he must have been cast into prison, where without doubt he must have died. "When he got into Holland, he would have been chosen minister of the English Church "at Amsterdam, but the magistrates being afraid of disobliging King James, he went to "Doesburgh, and became minister of that garrison, where he departed this life." (Neal.)

He probably died before 1616, as in the preface to his treatise "*De Politeiâ "Ecclesiasticâ Christi et Hierarchicâ oppositâ*," published in 1616, he is represented as an eminent servant of Christ, called home to rest from his labours in the midst of his course. He left a widow and a son Thomas, the reverend author of a posthumous work, "*Methodus Gratiæ Divinæ in Traductione Hominis Peccatoris ad Vitam.*" Lond. 1657, published by H. S. He left likewise one daughter.

1586. DAWSON, RODOLPHUS, D.D. London. Succeeded Mr. Fowler.

Mr. Dawson was presented by the Society to the Rectory of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Lawrence Pountney, London, in 1597. He died in 1611.

1586. SETHELL, MATTHEW, LL.D. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Reade.

Mr. Sethell was elected into one of the fellowships on Archbishop Parker's foundation. Mr. Sethell conceived that these fellows were not bound by the statute, to take the degree of B.D. within eight years after that of M.A. "*sub pœnâ "amissionis sodalitii sui ipso facto;*" and accordingly refused to take it, upon which the president, and seven fellows (in the Master's absence,) declared his fellowship void. See further account under the mastership of Dr. Copcot[d]. Mr. Sethell seems to have been reinstated in his fellowship without proceeding to the degree of B.D.. This contention took place in 1589, and he died a fellow in 1597, and was succeeded by Mr. Butts, a Norfolk man, and afterwards Master of the College.

1586. TUCKE, CHRISTOPHER, M.A. ..... Succeeded Mr. Bounde.

"Ego Christophorus Tucke reliqui sodalitium meum et resignavi in manus magistri et Sociorum hujus Coll. 8^vo Aug. 1588." (Ord. Bk.)

1586. ELWYN, EDWARD, M.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Harrys.

Mr. Elwyn was Taxor of the University in 1591, and took his degree of M.D. in 1595. He was in the IX^th fellowship and probably not in orders, although he held his fellowship till 1598.

[d] Page 140. Where it is stated that Sethell was in one of the fellowships called the IX^th or X^th. In that passage, for "IX and X Fellows," read "Norwich Fellows."

1586. TYLMAN, ABRAHAM, M.A. ..... Succeeded Mr. Smith.

1587. **Copcot, John,** D.D. Calais. XIX^th^ Master.

Elected from Trinity, being at the time Fellow of that College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

1588. MIHELL, HENRY, B.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Hyckman.

Mr. Mihell was elected upon Mr. Hyckman's ejectment from his fellowship, but was removed upon Mr. Hyckman's reinstatement, after a deprivation of about three years. Mr. Mihell was then elected into a fellowship vacant by the resignation of Mr. Dixe. He was presented by the Society, in 1600, to the vicarage of East Chinnock. Vid. Mastership of John Jegon.

1588. COLDWELL, THOMAS, M.A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Bate.

"Thomas Coldwell, artium Magister abdicavit se sodalitio suo coram Mag°. et "sociis in conclavi Magistri capitulariter convocatis xv die mensi Junii, 1593." (Ord. Bk.)

1588. CAUSTON, JOHN, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Tucke.

He was bursar of the College in 1595, and must have vacated his fellowship about 1597. He became rector of Ottley, and afterwards of Clopton, in Suffolk, where he was buried with the following monumental Inscription on the North Wall of the Chancel:

JOH. CAVSTON
De Schola NORTHWALSHAM:
Norfol. C. C. C. Cant. Alumn'
Soci' Præses, S.T.B. olim Eccli^ae.
De OTTLY Rector, De CLOP-
TON Rector et Patron', jam
neuter An°. 1631: Æt. 64.
Fest. S^ti^ Andr. obijt. et hic exo-
ptat Resurrectionem.

1589. HOLLIMAN, LIONEL, D.D. London. Succeeded Mr. Robert Parker.

He was elected from Trinity College. He was an University preacher in 1597.

1589. CARRIER, BENJAMIN, D.D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Tylman.

Dr. Carrier as he informs us himself, in his Missive to King James, "was born "in Kent in the year 1566, being son of Antony Carrier, a learned and devout "man: who although he were a Protestant and a preacher, yet did so season his "son with principles of piety and devotion, as determined him to be ever after very "zealous in matters of religion:" concerning which he states that he had considerable doubts, even at school. He was admitted of this College in February 1582,

and thus continues his history: "I studied the arts and other humane learning, "until being Master of Arts and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, "I was at last by the statutes of that House, called to the study of divinity, and "bound to take upon me the order of priesthood; then I thought it my duty for "the better satisfaction of mine owne soule and the saving of other men's, to look "as farre into the matter as possible I could, that I might find out the truth, "and having the opportunity of a very good librarie in that College: I resolved "with myselfe to studie hard, and setting aside all respect of men then alive, or "of writers that had moved or maintained controversies, (further than to under-"stand the question which was betwixt them) I fell to my prayers, and betook "myself wholly to the reading of the Church Historie, and of the ancient Fathers, "which had no interest on either side, and specially I made choice of St. Augustine, "because I hoped to find most comfort in him for confirming of our religion, and "the confuting the Church of Rome." He goes on to state that "he found the "doctrine of the Church of Rome to be every where confirmed, and by most pro-"found demonstrations out of Holy Scripture, made most agreeable to the truth "of Christ's Gospel."

He proceeded however to the degree of B. D. in 1597, was made one of the University Preachers, and incorporated at Oxford the same year. In 1602 he was presented by Archbishop Whitgift, whose domestic chaplain he was, to the valuable sinecure rectory of West Terring, in Sussex. In the same year he commenced D. D. and his fellowship was declared vacant, "per acceptionem et fruitionem beneficio-"rum Ecclesiasticorum contra Stat. 19." At this time Dr. Carrier seems to have been considerably mortified by his failure of obtaining the mastership; and even after Dr. Jegon's election, he entertained hopes through his interest with the Archbishop and Chancellor Cecil, of displacing his competitor.

(See the Mastership of Dr. Thomas Jegon, p. 153.)

He was soon afterwards recommended to the King, and appointed one of his chaplains in ordinary, which situation gave him an opportunity of preaching often before His Majesty; whereby he so ingratiated himself, that in 1609 he obtained a prebendal stall at Canterbury, and about the same time a fellowship in Chelsea College.

At this period it seems to have been the notion of Dr. Carrier, that the Protestant Church of England might easily be reconciled with the Church of Rome, as he goes on to state in his letter to the King: "considering with myself that "your right to the Crowne came only by Catholicks and was ancienter than the "Schisme, which would very faine have utterly extinguished it, and that both your "disposition by nature, your amitie with Catholicke Princes, your speeches, and

"your proclamations did at the beginning, all tend to peace and unitie, I hoped "that this endeavour of mine to enforce Catholicke Religion, at the least as farre "as the Common Prayer Booke and Catechisme would give leave, should be well "accepted of your Majesty, and be as an introduction unto further peace and "unitie with the Church of Rome." But when he perceived that his hopes on this head were all frustrated, as he states; "partly by the furious practice of some "desperate Catholickes, and partly by the fiery suggestions of all violent Puritans," he determined to go abroad, taking advantage of a recommendation from his Physicians to go to Spa for the benefit of his health, "hoping," as he states, "to find "some greater offence in the service of the Church of Rome than he had done in "her books, that so he might return better contented, and persecute and abhorre "the Catholickes at home after he should find them so wicked and idolatrous abroad, "as they were in every pulpit in England affirmed to be."

However "the matter fell out clean contrary," for "his reading and experience "convinced him that the trueth of Christian Religion taught and practised at this "day in the Churche of Rome, is the very same in substance which was pre-"figured and prophesied from the beginning of the world, perfected by Christ "himself, delivered to the Apostles, and by them and their successors perpetually "and universally practised until this day;" and after a correspondence with his friend Isaac Casaubon, who was one of the Prebendaries of Canterbury, respecting a reconciliation of the Church, which he wished to be shewn to his Majesty, he resolved himself to be reconciled to the Church of Rome, "although in this world "he should in all likelihood be utterly undone, and which grieved him more, bee "rejected of his Majesty, his most redoubted Lord and Master, and despised by "all his deare friends and lovers in England." Upon this he sent his Treatise to the King in two parts. "1. *The Means of my Conversion unto Catholic Religion.*" "2. *The hopes I have to doe your Majesty no ill service therein.*" He concludes with the following sentence:

"I have sent you my soul in this treatise, and if it may find "entertainment and passage, my body shall quickly follow after, and if not, I pray "God I send my soul to Heaven and my body to the Grave as soon as may be: In "the mean time I will rejoice in nothing but onely in the Cross of Christ which is "the glory of your Crowne and therefore I will triumph therein, not as being gone "from you to your adversary but as being gone before you to your Mother where "I desire and hope for ever to continue.

"Your Majesties

"True Servant and Beadsman,

"Benjamin Carrier."

This treatise was answered by Dr. George Hakewill, chaplain to Prince Henry, but not before Dr. Carrier's death, which took place soon after his reconciliation to the Church of Rome, about Midsummer 1614, in one of the Colleges of the Jesuits in Paris.

The Roman Catholic writers speak of Dr. Carrier as one of the most learned English Divines of his time, whose great abilities and proficiency in literature endeared him above others to his Prince, and qualified him for the highest spiritual dignities and promotions in the kingdom. They consider him a splendid example of an individual sacrificing all his worldly prospects for the sake of the truth[e]. On the other hand, Dr. Hakewill accuses him of hypocrisy, ambition, and covetousness: states that he was ever a blower up of the coals of sedition both in the court and in the country; in the College where he was a Fellow, and in the Church where he was a Canon; that he carried over stores of money with him; that he obtained pensions from the Pope, the Queen-Mother of France, and Cardinal Perron: but of these statements the Doctor gives no proofs, and it must be confessed that his answer is written in a style of banter and abuse, neither suitable to so grave a subject, nor creditable to its author. In the warmth of controversy he is probably too severe in his censures, whilst the admirers of Dr. Carrier on the other side, in their zeal for their new convert, are equally lavish of their commendations, so that from neither can a true judgement be formed of his character as a Christian Divine, or a Scholar.

1589. SAIER, THOMAS, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Rewse.

Mr. Saier continued fellow till 1596, when he became vicar of Hoxne in Suffolk, where he continued for forty-eight years till he was of the age of eighty. In 1644, he was sequestered: "for having preached but little of late years, viz. only twice "in a quarter, for employing Ministers, who were superstitious, exceedingly scan- "dalous and ill affected; for presenting, excommunicating persons for going to "other parish churches, for playing at cards with his family and servants, and "sometimes with others; for recommending bishop Wren's Articles, and saying in "his Sermons he thought there was no superstition in the Bishop's orders and "injunctions; for obliging divers of his parishioners, according to the Canon, to "receive the Sacrament when they married; for suffering sports on the Lord's day, "and accusing Mr. Deye, one of the churchwardens of not setting a rail about the "Communion table: for refusing the Sacrament to one who would not come up to

[e] See Pelitier, "*Discours de la Mort du Sieur Carrier:*" and Fitz-Simon, "*Britannor. "Minist. Lib. 3.*" See also Strype's Life of Whitgift, Book IV. chap. 32.

"receive it, and afterwards putting him into the court; for encouraging one John "Goslyng to fight against the Scots, and giving leave to his parishioners to work in "the afternoon of the fast days appointed by the parliament. He had then a wife, "and four children all of them married, with an estate of fifty pounds a year; but "whether that was sequestered or not I cannot say." [Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.] He died soon after, and was succeeded in his vicarage by Oliver Hall, April 14, 1645, who had likewise been a member of this College.

1589. MORLEY, HENRY, D.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Abbys.

He was probably vicar of Stansted Abbots, Hertfordshire, in 1597, and rector of St. Alphage, London, in 1602, where he died in 1619.

1590. **Jegon, John,** D.D. Essex. xxth Master. Elected from Queen's College.

1593. WILLAN, ROBERT, D.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Coldwell.

He was Taxor of the University 1598, and was instituted to the rectory of Herringwell, in Suffolk, the year following. He took his degree of D.D. 1615, and soon afterwards became Chaplain to King Charles I. He was rector of Gestingthorpe, and of Stanway-Magna, and vicar of Cold-Norton in Essex at the time of his death, November 5, 1630. A sermon preached by him at the funeral of Lord Viscount Bayning, of Sudbury, was published after the author's death, Lond. 1630.

1594. MARTIN, NICHOLAS, M.A. Rutland. Succeeded Mr. Hickman.

He died the year after his election.

1594. WATSON, ANTONY, B.D. Lincolnshire. Succeeded Mr. Thomas Jegon.

He continued fellow till 1606.

1597. GEINT, EDWARD, M.A. Essex. Succeeded Dr. Dawson.

He was Proctor of the University 1605, and vacated his fellowship the following year.

1598. ROBINSON, JOHN, M.A. Nottinghamshire. Succeeded Mr. Morley.

He resigned his fellowship 1604.

1598. BOURNE, ZOROBABEL, M.A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Martin.

Mr. Bourne, at a meeting of the Society, April 1, 1602, at which were present the Master, Walsall, Butts, Geint, Chapman, Hall, Higden, and Starkey, was suspended from his fellowship for various violations of the statutes, viz.: "not having "taken deacon's orders within the term prescribed; having absented himself from "College without leave; being notoriously negligent of his studies; wandering about "and running into debt, to the disgrace and prejudice of the College." He was

suspended until the first of May following, and fifteen days were then allowed him to appear and clear himself of these charges; not appearing within the stated time, "Magistro et sociis capitulariter convocatis et congregatis declaratus est et pronun-"ciatis non Socius ex consensu omnium, viz. 8° tum præsentium sociorum."

1598. CHAPMAN, ALEXANDER, D.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Elwyn.

He vacated his fellowship about 1602, for the rectory of Witnesham in Suffolk. He was installed Archdeacon of Stow 1610, and prebendary of Lowth the same year, both in the Church of Lincoln; as also prebendary in that of Canterbury, 1618. He became chaplain to the Princess Elizabeth, consort to Frederick V. the Elector Palatine, upon their marriage in 1612; and upon the visit of the Prince Palatine and Prince Charles to Cambridge, the same year, he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He accompanied his royal mistress to her palace at Heidelberg 1633, where he witnessed that domestic happiness, which seldom falls to the lot of individuals in so exalted a rank; until in a fatal moment, the Elector, encouraged by his too ambitious partner, rashly accepted the proffered crown of Bohemia. The Sunday preceding their departure, (the last day in which the unfortunate Elizabeth was ever to behold those scenes which nature and art had so lavishly adorned for her enjoyment, and which were endeared to her by so many happy recollections, and those people, by whom she saw herself idolized) Dr. Chapman preached before her Majesty and her English household in the private chapel of the palace, and took for his text the following not only appropriate, but in a manner prophetic passage: "Go to now, ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go to such a city, "and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain; whereas ye know not "what shall be in the morrow; for what is your life? it is even but as a breath, "that appeareth for a time and then vanisheth away: for that ye ought to say, "If the Lord will, we shall live and do this."

Dr. Chapman continued with his royal mistress during her short abode in the magnificent palace of Prague; and in his society and that of one or two other English companions she found relief from those melancholy forebodings, which in defiance of her high and noble resolution would occasionally intrude upon her, especially during the absence of her beloved husband. After the disastrous battle of Prague, 1620, Dr. Chapman attended the unfortunate fugitives until they settled at the Hague, when he returned to this country.

He was rector of Deal, and vicar of Herne, in Kent, the last nine years of his life, and was buried in the north cross aisle of the cathedral of Canterbury, where an elegant monument of blue and white marble with a bust of him upon it

was erected to his memory; an engraving of it is given in Dart's History of that Church, with the following inscription:

ALEXANDRO CHAPMANO
NORFOLCIENSI
IN ACADEMIA CANTABRIG.
Serenissimæ Elizabethæ Frederici Electoris Palatini Consorti a Sacellis Dōiæ suæ clementissimæ, Archdiacono de Stow in Comitatu Lincolniensi et Metropoliticæ hujus Eccl̄iæ Præbendario; Viro multiplici Linguarum ut et Literarum Scientiâ instructissimo, Concionatori mire flexanimo, dumque per vires licuit et valetudinem non sedulo minus quam solido; Pietate erga Deum, Charitate erga Proximum, et morum suavitate erga omnes, eximio;
Carissº. Fratri suo,
Optimoque de se merito (hanc qualem qualem) grati erga defunctum animi
Memoriolam Posuit.
H. C.
Sabbatho Mortalitatis in Æternitatis mutato
Spūm Deo reddidit 6 Sep. Anno { Saluti 1629. / Ætatis 52.

His arms as there engraven are; Party per Chevron *Argent* and *Gules* a crescent countercharged with a canton of the *second*.

1598. PARKER, RICHARD, M.A. London or Kent[f]. Succeeded Mr. Holliman.

He was probably the grandson of archbishop Parker, but of this I am not at all certain. His Grace's eldest son, Sir John, married Johanna, daughter of Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, and his youngest son was named after his maternal grandfather. Richard was born, May 20, 1577, Strype states (I do not know upon what authority) at Cambridge. Mr. Parker was appointed Prælector Topicus in September 1600, and Mr. Denne succeeded to his fellowship April 9, 1601; his fellowship must therefore have become vacant between those periods, probably from his not taking orders. I am inclined to think he is the individual, who was incorporated at Oxford about this time.

[f] In the Order Book he is styled "Londinas," in the Register "Cantianus."

"Richard Parker, another master of arts of that University (Cambridge), was also "then incorporated, [July 16, 1601,] whether he be the same R. Parker, who was bred "in, and became fellow of Caius College and author of "Scelctos Cantabrigiensis M.S.," "I cannot justly say, or the same Richard Parker who was second son of John Parker, "first son of Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury (which Richard was born at "Cambridge, May 20, 1577) I cannot also tell. Quære." [Wood's Fast. Oxon.]

"Our Richard," says Strype, "seems to have been a spendthrift. And there is "a tradition in Bene't College, which I was once told by Dr. Spencer, sometime "a worthy master of that College, that one of the archbishop's posterity was main- "tained by the College, and at last buried at their charge. And it seems so by "a passage in his father's memorial, which was, *that he lent his son Richard* the "Acts and Monuments *in colours, but he pawned it to Mr. Ingram for* £4." The following College Order appears, February 9, 1611:

"Per unanimem consensum magistri et 10 sociorum in capitulo præsentium, "Richardus Parker (filius Johannis Parker militis) ob egestatem sibi imperantem "et gratam memoriam reverendi illius Matthæi Cantuariensis olim Archiepiscopi et "benefactoris nostri prudentis et providi, mutuas accepit e thesauro Collegii decem "minas bonæ et legalis monetæ Angliæ resolvend. magistro et sociis dictis, Feb. 18. "1613. Ut patet per obligat. dict. Richardi Parker factam, Feb. 9, 1611, sub hac "tamen conditione ut si non resolverit modo et formâ prædictis tunc dicta summa "decem librarum restituatur in dictum Collegii thesaurum per providentiam magistri "et sociorum[g].

But the individual, to whom Strype alludes in the preceding passage, was Sir John Parker himself. The facts mentioned do not merely rest upon tradition, as will appear from the two following entries in the College Order Book:

"1618, Aug. 27. Præsentibus Magistro et octo sociis visum est, ex speciali caritate "D^no^ Johanni Parker militi Matthæi Archiepiscopi Cantuar. filio, inopiâ jam tam "gravi laboranti decem minas elargiri, ex tenemento quodam Stephano Biam "per indenturam dimittendo.

"1619, Jan. 29. Visum est Magistro et majori parti Sociorum D^um^ Joh. Parker "militem Reverendissimi Matthæi filium Primogenitum esse sumptibus Colleg. "sepeliendum."

By St. Mary's register it appears Sir John was buried January 29, 1619.

[g] Mr. Masters at the conclusion of his account of archbishop Parker, (page 101.) makes a very curious mistake, probably from an oversight in reading the above order. After stating that the College had given Sir John £10., he proceeds: "They had in like manner lent his son Richard the same sum on the same "account some years before out of great regard to his grandfather, on condition that if he should never be "able to repay it, *he should restore ten of the lost Books*, which clears up an imperfect tradition of Strype's."

We can hardly at this time imagine the eldest son of an Archbishop of Canterbury marrying a daughter of the Bishop of Ely, and dying in *extreme poverty*. I know not how to reconcile these facts with the statements given by Strype respecting Sir John Parker's great wealth, and "the plentiful and creditable estate in which "the Archbishop's son and heir lived many years after his father's death."

1599. HALL, GEORGE, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Willan.

He vacated his fellowship in 1606.

1601. DENNE, CHRISTOPHER, M. A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Richard Parker.

He was a prebendary of Lincoln and rector of Upminster Essex. He died 1638.

1601. HIGDEN, MERLIN, B. D. Middlesex. Succeeded Mr. Causton.

He was vicar of Grantchester 1613. Died June 10, 1616, and was buried in St. Benedict's Church.

1601. STARKEY, WILLIAM, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Mihell.

He vacated his fellowship, April 1605, and was rector of Antingham, Norfolk, in 1610.

1601. GURNEY, EDMUND, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Bourne.

He was admitted of Queen's College, 1594, where he took his degree of B. A. and whence he was elected a fellow of this Society.

In 1607 Geint's and Gurney's fellowships were both declared vacant "*per defec-* "*tum Diaconatus sui.*" Upon an appeal to the Vice-chancellor the latter was reinstated; and Osborne who in the meantime had been chosen in his room, yielded up his place to him at the request of the Chancellor and Society. This affair occasioned considerable ill will in Mr. Gurney towards the master, which manifested itself in an attempt to deprive him of his garden and of his double allowance, but in this Mr. Gurney failed, as the rest of the fellows supported the master; this appears from the following order, July 15, 1609. "Ad reprimendam Mag^{i}. Gurney discor- "diam conclusum est per consensum unanimem 10 sociorum et magistri in cubiculo "magistri, magistrum nunc existentem imposterum gavisurum quietâ et pacificâ "possessione suâ prius ab antiquo usitatâ omnium hortorum et gardinorum nunc "in tenurâ dicti magistri una cum stipendio solito ad duplum pro ratâ portione "Sociorum modo et formâ consuetis."

Mr. Gurney continued in College until 1614, when he was presented to the rectory of Edgefield, in Norfolk, which he held till 1620: when he became rector of Harpley in the same county. He died in 1648. He is one of Fuller's worthies of the county of Norfolk, who thus speaks of him:

"Edmond Gournay born in this county, was bred in Queen's and Bennet "Colledge in Cambridge, where he commenced Bachelour of Divinity, and after- "wards was beneficed in this shire. An excellent scholar, who could be *humerous* "and would be *serious*, as he was himself disposed; his *humors* were never pro- "phane towards *God* or injurious towards his *neighbours*, which premised, none "have cause to be *displeased* if in his fancies he *pleased* himself.

"Coming to me in Cambridge when I was studying, he demanded of me, the "subject whereon I studied, I told him I was collecting the witnesses for the truth "of the Protestant Religion through all ages, even in the depth of Popery; con- "ceiving it feasible, though difficult to evidence them.

"*It is a needless pains* (said he) *for I know that I am descended from* Adam, "*though I cannot prove my pedigree from him.* And yet reader, be pleased to "take notice he was born of as good a family as any in Norfolk. His book "against transubstantiation, and another on the second commandement, are learnedly "and judiciously written; he died in the beginning of our civil wars."

1602. WACE, ROBERT, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Chapman.
He vacated his fellowship, June 1605.

1602. Jegon, Thomas, D.D. Essex. XXI[st] Master.
He succeeded Mr. Brome in his fellowship, in 1591.

1603. GREAVES, WILLIAM, B.D. Nottinghamshire. Succeeded Dr. Carrier.
Mr. Greaves vacated his fellowship, 1613.

1604. KNOLLES, THOMAS, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Robinson.
Mr. Knolles resigned his fellowship in 1608.

1604. KEABLE, WILLIAM, B.D. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Denne.
Mr. Keable became rector of Ringshall, Suffolk, in 1613. From which he was ejected July 30, 1644, for "observing the ceremonies of the church; saying of the "*party*, they *railed at the Pope, and yet are Popes themselves, doing what they* "*list*; and further, that *if a Cobler or a Tinker get into the Pulpit, and preach* "*four or five hours for the Parliament, these are the men now-a-days*; for re- "fusing his assistance to the Rebellion; saying Strafford died unjustly; and that "it was a sin to rebel; for wishing the King double the forces he had; refusing "the Covenant, having pamphlets in his house against the Parliament, but none "for it, and for reading his sermons. He was also twice plundered, at least of "his horses." (Walker's Suffer. of Clergy.)

1605. BATE, ELIAS, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Starkey.

Mr. Bate was presented to the vicarage of Corpusty, in Norfolk, in 1615, by Edward Colfer, Esq. Patron; and afterwards to the rectory of Colkirke, in the same county.

1605. STONE, BENJAMIN, D. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Wace.

Mr. Stone vacated his fellowship in 1613, upon his institution to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Lawrence Pountney. He was collated to the rectory of St. Clement, Eastcheap in 1637, by Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London, to whom he was Chaplain, and the year following to a prebend in the church of St. Paul. "As to his sufferings, I find they began very early; being "soon after the beginning of Parliament, 'Resolved unfit to hold any Ecclesiastical "Benefice or Promotion.' The reasons (then assigned) for this Vote against Mr. "Stone, were his being Popishly affected, and (to put it into plain words) his "asserting, as I conjecture, the just power of Convocation in matters of Religion. "Not long after his troubles were again renewed; and accordingly March 22, 1642, "he was sequestered from the Living of St. Clement's, (by the House of Commons) "and shamefully abused and imprisoned. The same year also, the House deprived "him of his other Living, and appointed one Rawlinson to succeed him in it. As "for the other part of his sufferings, I shall give it the reader in the words of "his own daughter, and only surviving child, now or lately living in Westminster. "'He was sent prisoner to Crosby-House, with Sir Hugh Windham and one "'Mr. Trevillian, a dyer, where they were kept prisoners a considerable time, and "'then moved for a tryal; but were sent down to Plymouth, where they suffered "'great damages in their passage, and lost most of what they had to maintain "'them: and when they came there might have starved, had it not been for the "'charity of a good lady who relieved them. And when they had taken him so "'far from his wife, they seized his house and goods, and turned his wife and "'two children out of doors; and they were exposed to walk the streets all night: "'and after that they seized on all his effects wherever they could be found; and "'forbid payments of money: and in this hard two years (or thereabout) impri-"'sonment, Mr. Trevillian died, and Mr. Stone could get no release, till he had "'compounded with them to pay sixty pounds for a twentieth part of his estate, "'when they had got all they could from him before.' He survived those and all "his other troubles, was restored with his Majesty, in 1660; the year following "resigned his Living of St. Mary-Abchurch, and died about the beginning of 1665."

1606. BURGIS, THOMAS, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Butts.

Mr. Burgis held his fellowship three years, resigning it in 1609.

1606. ANGUISH, RICHARD, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Hall.

Mr. Anguish served the office of Proctor in 1613. He died a fellow in 1616; and was buried in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, where a brass was thus inscribed to his memory:

Here RICHARD ANGUISH sleeps, for whom alyve
NORWICH and CAMBRIDGE latlie seem'd to strive,
Both called him Son, as seemed well they might,
Both challenged in his Lyfe an equall right,
NORWICH gave Birth and taught him well to speake
The Mother Englishe, Latine Phrase, and Greeke,
CAMBRIDGE with Arts adorned his ripening age,
Degrees, and Judgement in the Sacred page,
Yet NORWICH gains the 'vantage of the strife,
Whiles there he ended, where begann his life.
Sept. xxiii. A°, Dni. 1616.

1607. JENKIN, WILLIAM, M. A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Watson.

Mr. Jenkin was elected fellow from Caius College; he vacated his fellowship about two years after his election.

1607. PERNHAM, RICHARD, B. D. Leicestershire. Succeeded Mr. Geint.

Mr. Pernham's fellowship became vacant between September 1617, and March 1618.

The following document is amongst the College papers:

"I am well contented and allwaies readye to yeld unto Mr. Pearnham all "senioritye whensoever he shall hereafter be admitted into a fellowship of our College.

"By me, WILLIAM JENKIN."

"I am well contented that Mr. Jenkin my frend shall be admitted unto "Mr. Watson his fellowship whereunto he was pre-elected with my consent.

"By mee, RICH. PERNAM."

May 27, 1607.

1608. OSBORNE, THOMAS, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Knowles.

In 1619 Mr. Osborne was removed from this fellowship into a Norwich one, succeeding Spendlove. Mr. Osborne, upon the admission of John Jegon, the master's son into a fellowship in 1616, appealed to the Vice-chancellor and his assessors upon the ground that Sir Jegon was not completely a Bachelor of Arts at the time of his pre-election. They gave the following determination. April 23, 1616, "The election and

"admission of Sir Jegon to his fellowship in Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, "[being examined the day and year abovewritten] were both founde to be agreeable "to the College and University Statutes, which we thought fit to testify under our "hands.

"Owen Gwyn, *Procan.*
"John Duport.
"John Richardson.
"Val. Carey."

It seems that Mr. Osborne was not content to let the matter rest upon this decision of the Vice-chancellor and his assessors, as he and Rawley soon after were suspended from the profits of their fellowships for refusing to admit Sir Jegon to their table, and treating the Master uncivilly, and were threatened expulsion if they did not submit. Osborne was actually expelled soon after *ob illaudabilem et intolerabilem ejus conversationem,* but restored the year following in hopes that he would conform to the xxth Statute, and become *obediens, pacificus, humilis et modestus,* for the future. He was vicar of Grantchester in 1621, and continued a fellow until 1623; when he vacated his fellowship, probably by marriage. About 1638, he was chosen by the parishioners of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, the assistant minister of that parish, where he died and was buried, November 2, 1642. He left by Will, £6. 10*s.* to the poor scholars of this house. [See Coll. Ord. Jan. 13, 1643.]

1609. Rawley, William, D.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Burgis.

Dr. Rawley, "Lord Bacon's learned chaplain," (by which appellation he was commonly distinguished,) was admitted a bible-clerk of this College in 1600. He was elected fellow after taking his degree of M.A. *per Magistrum et quatuor Socios contra quinque socios magistrum Proctor eligentes.* In 1612, he was instituted to the rectory of Bowthorpe in Norfolk, by the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge. This preferment he held with his fellowship for several years; the church at that time was so out of repair, that no duty could be performed in it, and it was deemed a sinecure. [Blomf. Hist. of Norf.] In 1617, he vacated his fellowship, having been instituted the preceding year to the rectory of Landbeach. Sir Francis Bacon upon becoming Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, appointed him his Domestic Chaplain. He rendered great service to his patron by copying, compiling, digesting and publishing his works; to many of them he wrote prefaces and dedications; and also translated several of them into Latin. After Lord Bacon's death he published several pieces, which had been committed to his care: and in 1657, several other of his Lordship's Tracts, to which he prefixed an account of his life. He was afterwards one of the chaplains to King Charles II.

as he had also been to his unfortunate father. After the death of his patron, he came and resided at Landbeach, and married Barbara, daughter of Mr. John Wicksted, Alderman of Cambridge, by whom he had a daughter, who died in her infancy, and a son afterwards fellow of this College. The loss of his son, his wife, and his servants, who were all carried off by the plague in 1666, affected him greatly, and brought his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. He died the following year, and was buried in the chancel of his church, of which he had been rector fifty years, throughout all the troubles. He presented Lord Bacon's Works to the College Library, as he printed them; and bequeathed to it *Camden's Britannia. Ciceronis Opera, in 2 Tom.* and *Platonis Opera, in 3 Tom. Fol.*

On a black marble slab to the north of the Communion table, is the following inscription to his memory:

Hic jacet GULIELMUS RAWLEY, S. T. P.
Vir Gratiis et Musis ex æquo charus:
Serenissimis Regibus CAROLO I. et II. a Sacris:
Domino FRANCISCO VERULAMIO Sacellanus primus et ultimus:
cujus Opera summâ cum Fidelitate ei debent Literæ.
Uxorem habuit BARBARAM, ad latus Mariti positam,
JOHANNIS WICKSTED Aldermanni nuper CANTABRIGIÆ Filiam:
ex eâ Filium suscepit unicum GULIELMUM,
in cujus Cineribus Salis haud parum latet.
Ecclesiam hanc per annos 50 prudens administravit,
tandem placide, ut vixit, in Domino obdormivit
Jun. 18. 1667. Ætat. 79.

1612. COLBYE, THOMAS, D. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Jenkin.

Mr. Colbye was Senior Regent in 1613, when he appealed to delegates against the validity of a Grace for allowing the Orator 1*s.* from every Questionist and Inceptor in Arts, having before put in his *non-placet* in the Caput. In which appeal he says, the Vice-chancellor "me subdolè semoto et violenter detento" called another Caput and passed it. (Arch. Acad. Box x. No. 3, et Acta Curiæ.) He became vicar of Grantchester in 1616, but resigned this living in 1621. He is probably the individual of whom Walker makes mention; "Coleby——D. D. ejected from the "Rectory of *Lauston*, [Causton?] worth £100. per annum, and the Rectory of "*Elden* worth £150. per annum. He had a wife and five children; and, if I mis- "take not, his temporal estate also of £200. a year, was put under sequestration."

1613. TAYLOR, JOHN, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Bate.

Mr. Taylor was elected from Trinity Hall, he is termed "in artibus bachalau- "reus et alumnus collegii Norwicensis." He was Taxor in 1617, and vacated his

fellowship the following year. He afterwards became Minister of Cringleford, and rector of Heylesdon, Norfolk. At the former place he was buried in 1662.

1613. WILBYE, JONAS, M. A. Lincolnshire. Succeeded Dr. Walsall.

Mr. Wilbye's fellowship became vacant, October, 1617.

1613. PALMER, RICHARD, B. D. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Greaves.

Mr. Palmer became vicar of Grantchester in 1622, which preferment he resigned the same year, being appointed chanter of York. He gave some MSS. to the College Library: and died in 1631.

1613. BROWNE, NICOLAS, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Stone.

Mr. Browne's fellowship became vacant in 1616.

1613. LOVELACE, ROBERT, M. A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Keable.

Mr. Lovelace was elected Fellow from St. John's College; he vacated his fellowship in 1617. He was afterwards rector of Wormley, Hertfordshire, and died 1673.

1614. MUNDAY, JOHN, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Gurney.

Mr. Munday was not admitted of this College till he became fellow. He was elected Master in 1626, but the election was declared void by the Chancellor. (See p. 165.) After being displaced from the mastership, which he had enjoyed about a month, the Society presented him to the rectory of Little Wilbraham, where he continued to reside until the Rebellion. The following, amongst other articles, were exhibited against him before the Commissioners, for scandalous ministers: March 25, 1644.

"Imprimis. At the meeting at Bottisham, concerning proposition-money to be given "to the Parliament, he gave none himself, but said it was treason to give or "lend money to the Parliament against the King, and Sir Dudley North being "informed of his words did send for him, but he slipped away and went home; "so that he could not at that time examine him concerning them.

"Item; He hath been an actual observer of the new innovations crept into the "Church, &c.

"Item; He hath neither associated nor covenanted, nor did he read the national "covenant, by reason whereof the parishioners cannot take and receive benefit "from the same, neither hath he given or lent any thing to the Parliament, "but what he is forced to do."

And again upon further information, April 3, it appeared:

"On Sunday, March 30, after he had taken the covenant, he did pray for "Archbishops, Bishops, &c. before he prayed for the Parliament, and after sermon "he came down and read the second service in his desk, and that he doth still use

"the Bidding Canonical Prayer before his sermons—that his temporal estate was "about £40., per annum; and that he had no wife, but three children." He died rector of Wilbraham in 1653, and was buried in the Chancel by his own directions near unto Margaret his late wife: he left one son. Walker states that he was ejected from this living, but this is probably a mistake. The vicarage was then valued at £120. per annum.

1616. JEGON, JOHN, M. A. Essex. Succeeded Mr. Browne.

Mr. Jegon was son to the Master. He was pre-elected into a fellowship before he was completely Bachelor of Arts, and on this ground part of the Society appealed to the Vice-chancellor against his admission. (See page 341.) He became rector of Sible-Hedingham, Essex, in 1618, presented to it by his mother Barbara, the widow of the Master, upon the resignation of Mr. Yate, who held it from the Master's death till the son was of age to take it.

1616. FLICK, NATHANAEL, B. D. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Higden.

Mr. Flick served the office of Proctor in 1622. The following year he became rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, and of Creeting, Suffolk. "He was turned out "by the Earl of Manchester in 1644; for observing the orders of the Church; railing "against the Parliament; saying, they were going to root out *Popery*, and bring "in the *Devil*, but he had rather have the former than the latter; for being a con- "tentious person also, as likewise for having been imprisoned for words against the "Earl of Essex, and for seeming to have been distempered with drink." [Walker.]

1616. MARGERY, SAMUEL, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Anguish.

Mr. Margery was elected fellow from St. John's College, and resigned his fellowship 1625.

1617. DOMELAW, JOHN, D. D. London. Succeeded Mr. Wilbye.

Mr. Domelaw was elected a fellow from Christ's College. He resigned his fellowship in 1625.

1618. HEMBLING, JOHN, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Dr. Rawley.

Mr. Hembling was elected a fellow from Catharine Hall. In 1624, he became vicar of Hickling and Palling, Norfolk, from which he was sequestered in the time of the Rebellion. "He had a wife and two children. Quære, if he did not also lose "a temporal estate of twenty pounds a year?" [Walker.]

1618. BROOKE, THOMAS, M.A. Cambridge. Succeeded Mr. Pernham, [or Lovelace.]

"Prelectus in Socium Mr. Thomas Brooke Trinitatis ad requisitionem Regis." [Coll. Ord. Book.] Mr. Brooke died a fellow, July 1621.

1618. ROWE, THOMAS, B.D. Berkshire. Succeeded Mr. Lovelace, [or Pernham.]

Mr. Rowe was presented by the Society to the vicarage of Grantchester in 1623, upon which his fellowship became vacant. He held this living till 1634, when he resigned it for the rectory of Howell, Lincolnshire. From this he was ejected during the Rebellion. "His temporal estate was also put under sequestration, which he "at length compounded for at £165. 18s." [Walker.]

1618. Walsall, Samuel, D.D. Kent. XXII[nd] Master.

He succeeded Mr. Sayer in his fellowship in 1596.

1618. SPENDLOVE, CHRISTOPHER, M.A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Spendlove vacated his fellowship the year after his election. He was rector of Eccles-juxta-marc, and Hemstead, Norfolk, in 1661, and died vicar of Beddingham in 1666.

1619. HAWES, JOHN, M.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne, who had been a Norwich Scholar but was in an open fellowship, was removed into a Norwich one (Spendlove's) to make room for Mr. Hawes, (p. 162). Dr. Hawes was a native of Wymondham; he vacated his fellowship in 1622, determining to study Physic. After proceeding to the degree of Doctor in that faculty, he married and settled at Wymondham, where he practised for many years. He died December 15, 1679. (See his Epitaph, with his Son's, Blom. Norf. Vol. I. p. 740.)

1619. EASTON, JOHN, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Colbye.

Mr. Easton's fellowship became vacant about Christmas, 1638.

1620. TUNSTALL, ROBERT, B.D. Nottinghamshire. Succeeded Mr. Jegon.

In 1622 Mr. Tunstall was removed into Mr. Hawes' fellowship.

He was Taxor of the University in 1626; and was ejected from his fellowship by the Earl of Manchester, April 8, 1644; but replaced by the same individual at the Restoration. The two following are the warrants sent to the College upon these occasions.

"To the MASTER and FELLOWES resident in Corpus Christi Colledge, in Cambr. "and to every of them.

"Whereas by ordinance of Parliament, entituled an ordinance for regulating the "Universitie of Cambridge, &c. power is given to me to eject such Fellowes of "Colledges as are scandalous in their lives or doctrines or such as have forsaken y^r "ordinary places of residence within the said Universitie, or that doe or have op- "posed the proceedinges of Parliament. By virtue of the authoritie hereby given "unto me, I doe eject Mr. TUNSTALL and Mr. PALGRAVE from being Fellowes of "Corp. Chr. Coll. within the said Universitie of Cambr. for not being resident in "the said Colledge, and not returning to the place of their usual residence there "upon due summons given to that purpose, and for severall other misdemeanors "committed by them: which parties are hereby required upon y^r return to Cam- "bridge whensoever, not to continew in the said Universitie above the space of "three dayes, upon payne of imprisonment and sequestracon of y^r goods. And I "doe hereby require you to sequester and collect all and singuler such profits as "belong to y^r several fellowships or other places, to be disposed of to such persons "as I shall appoint in y^r roomes. And further to cutt y^r names out theire But- "terie, and to certify me within one daye after the receipt hereof what you have "done therein. Given under my hand and seale the eighth day of Aprill, 1644.

"E. MANCHESTER."

"To the MASTER and FELLOWES of Corpus Christi Colledge, in Cambridge.

"Whereas ROBERT TUNSTALL, Baccalaure in Divinity and Senior Fellow of Corpus "Christi Colledge Cambridge, hath been put out of his Fellowshipp: These are by "virtue of an authority given unto me by the Lords assembled in Parliament, to "require you upon sight hereof, to restore him to his s^d Fellowshipp and Seni- "ority therein, by the removall of the same person who was immediately putt in "his place, if he yet remaines one of the Fellowes of the s^d Colledge: but if not, "then of the Junior Fellow. From thenceforth to enjoy all profits, rights, prive- "ledges and advantages thereunto belonging; unless you shall shew me just cause "to the contrary within tenn dayes next after your receipt hereof. Given under "my hand this 17^th day of August, 1660, in the twelfe yeare of the Reigne of our "Soveraigne Lord the King. "E. MANCHESTER."

Mr. Tunstall was presented by the University to the rectory of Hougham, Lincolnshire, in 1640, but was probably never in possession of it. He died in 1679, having been Fellow from his first election nearly sixty years.

1621. BADEN, GILES, D. D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Brooke.

Mr. Baden resigned his fellowship 1627.

1622. PALGRAVE, EDWARD, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Tunstall. [Upon his removal into Hawes' Fellowship.]

Mr. Palgrave was minister of St. Benedict, from 1633 to 1642; he was ejected from his fellowship, together with Mr. Tunstall, by the Earl of Manchester.

"The Earl repaired in person to Cambridge with his two Chaplains, Mr. Ashe "and Mr. Good, and by his warrant required the Heads of the several Colleges "and Halls to send him their statutes, with the names of their members, and to "certify who were present and who absent, with the express time of their discon- "tinuance. Two days after, the Officers of each College and Hall were ordered to "give speedy advertisement to the Master, Fellows, Scholars, &c. to repair to Cam- "bridge by the 10th of March, in order to answer such enquiries as should be made "by himself or his Commissioners. But the Earl being informed this notice was too "short, the time was prolonged to the 3d of April, when the Earl summoned "Mr. TUNSTALL and Mr. PALGRAVE, Fellows of Corpus Christi College, to appear "before the Commissioners at the Bear Inn, in Cambridge, on penalty of ejectment. "Warrants of the same nature were sent to several of the Fellows of Caius, St. John's, "Queen's, Peterhouse, Sidney, Trinity, Christ's, Magdalene, and Jesus Colleges; and "to Pembroke and Clare Hall; who not appearing according to the summons, were "by a warrant ejected, to the number of sixty-five. The reasons assigned for their "expulsion were, non-residence and not returning upon due summons, and several "other political misdemeanors. If the parties ejected returned after this, they were "required not to continue in the University above three days, on pain of imprison- "ment, and confiscation of their goods; their names were put out of the Butteries, "and the profits of their places reserved for their successors. Not one Fellow or "Student in Trinity Hall or Catharine Hall was turned out, but all Queen's "College was evacuated." [Neal.]

As Mr. Palgrave was not replaced in his fellowship at the Restoration, he probably was married at that time, or he might not survive the Commonwealth.

1623. STERNE, RICHARD, D. D. Nottinghamshire. Succeeded Mr. Rowe.

Dr. Sterne, born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, was descended from a family in Suffolk. He was admitted of Trinity College in 1611; and in 1620, two years after taking his degree of M. A., removed to this College and became a fellow in 1623, from which time he engaged in the instruction of pupils with credit both to himself and

to the College. Upon the translation of Dr. Beales from the mastership of Jesus to that of St. John's, Dr. Sterne was put in his room, March 7, 1633, in the manner related in a private letter: [Garrard's Lett. Vol. I. p. 208.] "One Stearne, a solid scholar "who first summed up the 3600 faults that were in our printed bibles of London, is, "by his Majesty's direction to the bishop of Ely, who elects there, made Master of "Jesus."

As soon as Dr. Sterne became master, he formed a scheme for enlarging the College; and with the contribution of friends, and a portion of their dividends, which the fellows liberally contributed, he was soon enabled to lay the foundation of the north side of the outer Court, and also to complete it in about five years from the commencement of the work, "æternum scilicet Musarum Domicilium juxta et nominis sui monumentum," as Sherman describes it in his manuscript history of Jesus College[h]. He had scarcely accomplished this laudable undertaking when the civil war broke out. Dr. Sterne was a zealous Royalist, and rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the republican party by his activity in sending the Cambridge plate to his Majesty. He was seized by Cromwell, and carried off a prisoner to London: a full account of his sufferings both on land and on shipboard may be seen in Walker. During his imprisonment he was ejected from his mastership by warrant from the Earl of Manchester, and also turned out of his livings of Yeovilton and Harlton; and it was some time before his wife could obtain an allotment of one-fifth from the *latter only*, for the support of herself and family.

When Archbishop Laud, to whom Dr. Sterne had been chaplain, suffered on Tower-Hill, he was permitted at the particular request of that unfortunate prelate to attend him on the scaffold, where he performed the last offices of piety for his friend and patron.

He was soon afterwards set at liberty, and supported himself until the Restoration by keeping a private school at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and upon an annuity of £20., allowed him by Lord Scudamore, as having been chaplain to his Lordship's friend the Archbishop. At the Restoration he was replaced in his mastership, but resigned it the same year upon his appointment to the See of Carlisle. In 1663, he was translated to the Archiepiscopal See of York, which he enjoyed for twenty years, dying at the advanced age of 87. He founded two scholarships in this College[i], and four in Jesus. The character of archbishop Sterne has been variously represented by writers of

[h] May we not indulge the hope that some member of this College will continue and publish this work? No one can be better qualified for the undertaking than my worthy friend W. HUSTLER, Esq. the present Registrary of the University, and Fellow of that Society, who has already shewn his attachment to his College by a liberal gift of stained glass for the east window of the chapel.

[i] See page 195.

different parties and persuasions: Vid. *Kennet, Baxter, Neal, Burnet, Higgon.* Sherman says of him: "Magnum Collegii et Almæ Matris Academiæ Decus et "ornamentum in sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ Lumen et Columen indaruit."

His remains were deposited in the chapel of St. Stephen in his own Cathedral, and a monument hath been erected to his memory by his great grandson Richard Sterne, esq. of Elvington, with the following inscription:

Hic spe futuræ Gloriæ situs est
RICHARDUS STERNE MANSFELDIÆ honestis Parentibus ortus:
Tria apud Cantabrigienses Collegia certatim
Ipsum cum Superbiâ arripiunt, et jactant suum,
Sanctæ et individuæ TRINITATIS Scholarem,
CORPORIS CHRISTI Socium, JESU tandem Præfectum meritissimum:
GULIELMO CANTUARIENSI Martyri a Sacris in fatali pegmate astitit,
Ausus et ipse inter pessimos esse bonus, et vel cum illo commori.
Postea honesto Consilio Nobili formandæ Juventuti operam dedit,
Ne deessent qui Deo et Regi cum licuerit rite servirent:
Quo tandem Reduce (etiam cum Apologia et Prece) rogatur
Ut Carliolensis esse Epus' non dedignaretur.
At non illi, magis quam Soli, diu latere licuit;
In humili illâ Provinciâ satis constitit se summam meruisse,
Ad primatum igitur Eboracensem, ut plena splenderet Gloriâ, evectus est:
In utroque ita se gessit, ut Deo prius, quam sibi prospiceret:
Ecclesias spoliatas olim de suo vel dotavit vel dilavit amplius,
Non antiquis Ecclesiæ Patribus impar fuisset si coævus.
Omnis in illo enituit quæ Antistitem deceat et ornet Virtus,
Gravitas, Sanctitas, Charitas, rerum omnium Scientia,
In utrâque Fortunâ par Animi Firmitas et Constantia,
Æquissimus ubique Vitæ Tenor, Regiminis Justitia et Moderatio.

In sexto supra octogesimum Anno Corpus erectum,
Oris dignitas, Oculorum Vigor Auriumque, Animi Præsentia,
Nec ulla in Senectute fæx, sed adhuc flos Prudentiæ
Satis probarunt quid Mensa possit et Vita Sobria.

Obiit Jan. 18. Anno { Salut. 1683. / Ætat. suæ 87.

1623. GANNING, NICHOLAS, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Ganning was rector of Birnham Broom and Bixton in Norfolk, about 1645, and died 1687.

1624. BOOTY, SAMUEL, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Hembling.

Mr. Booty resigned his fellowship in 1628. He was afterwards minister of St. Stephen's, Norwich.

1624. TYRRELL, EDMUND, M.A. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Flick.

Mr. Tyrrell died in 1626, and was buried in St. Benedict's Church.

1625. BRIGGS, THOMAS, B.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Margery.

Mr. Briggs being Bursar in 1629, run greatly into debt both with the College and the persons they traded with; whereupon in 1632 they called on his father, one of his bondsmen, to make up the deficiency. This his father complained of as a heavy burthen, having but a small income and no less than twelve children to maintain. However he only desired the Society to have patience with him, and give him time for the payment[k]. Some of the tradesmen were not paid off till four years after. In 1644, Mr. Briggs was ejected from his fellowship by the following warrant from the Earl of Manchester:

"To the M^rs. and FELLOWES of Corpus Christi College.

"Whereas by ordinance of Parliament, entituled an ordinance for regulating the "University of Cambridge, &c. power is given unto mee to eject such Fellowes of "Colledges as are scandalous in their lives or doctrines, or such as have forsaken "y^r ordinary places of residence within the said University, or that doe or have "opposed the proceedinges of Parl^t: I doe therefore by virtue of thauthority to "mee given by the said ordinance, eject Mr. BRIGGS from being Fellow of Corp. "Chr. Coll. within the said University of Cambr. being very scandalous in his life "and conversation, for swearinge and drunkenes, proved upon the oathes of severall "persons: which partie is hereby required not to continue in the said University "above the space of three daies, upon paine of imprisonment and sequestracon of "his goods. And I doe hereby require you to sequester and collect all and sin-"gular, such profits as belong to the said Fellowshippe or other places to be "disposed of to such a person as I shall appoint in his roome, and further to "cutt his name out of the Butterie, and to certifie mee within one day after the "receipt, what you have done therein. Given under my hand and seale the second "day of January, 1644. "E. MANCHESTER."

1626. ROBERTS, WILLIAM, B.D. Wales. Succeeded Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Roberts served the office of Proctor in 1629. He resigned his fellowship, February 22, 1635.

1626. **Butts Henry**, D.D. Norfolk. XXIII^rd Master.

He succeeded Mr. Sethell in his fellowship, 1597.

[k] See the Letter which he wrote to the Master upon this occasion. Baker xxx. 289.

1627. WALSALL, FRANCIS, D.D. Middlesex. Succeeded Mr. Tyrell.

Mr. Walsall was Taxor of the University in 1635, and quitted his fellowship the following year. He had the rectory of Sandy in the county of Bedford, in 1639, and also some other preferment before the troubles. "Being forced away from his "benefices by the severity of the Presbyterians, he joined the King at Oxford, where "he was incorporated and took the degree of D.D.; he afterwards *participated of* "*afflictions with other royalists,* but outlived the usurpation, was restored to his "rectory of Sandy, and made one of the prebendaries of Westminster. The time of "his death is not known." [Walker.]

1627. BOOTH, JOHN, B.D. Nottinghamshire. Succeeded Mr. Baden.

Mr. Booth vacated his fellowship in 1640, upon being instituted to the rectory of Bartlow in this county, and died February 7, 1642. He left an annuity of three pounds to the College arising out of lands in the parish of Laneham, Nottinghamshire. [For further account of Mr. Booth, see page 175.]

1627. DEICKE, SAMUEL, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Munday.

Mr. Deicke resigned his fellowship the year after his election.

1628. DOBSON, ISAAC, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Booty.

Mr. Dobson was presented by the Society to the vicarage of Grantchester in 1644, upon the ejection of Thomas Whatton, but by reason of the troubles of the times was not instituted until after the Restoration. He was presented by the Society to the living of Wilbraham, Dec. 1653, but before his institution changed his mind and sent his resignation as follows:

"May 22, 1654. Know all men by the præsents that I, ISAAC DOBSON Fellow of Corp. "Christ. Colledge in Camb. doe thankfully acknowledge the great love and favour "of the M^r^ and Fellows of the said Coll. in freely conferring the præsentation "and donation of the Parsonage of Wilbram Parva in the County of Camb. uppon "mee, and for that am bound for ever honourably to think of them, yet for "some reasons well known unto myselfe, I doe freely resighn the same with all "its rights and dues and profitts into theire hands that gave it mee, leaving "them to dispose of it together with the cure discharging mee as it shall seeme "good to them: in witnesse whereto I have sett my hand and seal the day and "month above written. "Is. DOBSON."

He had a dispute with the lessee of the College about the tythes of 1000 acres of land in the parish of Grantchester, converted into pasture by being laid down with clover or hay-seeds. The determination of the point, whether this tythe be-

longed to the Rector or Vicar, seems to have been referred to the College. Mr. Dobson was public Librarian to the University in 1661, which office he resigned in 1667, upon their engaging to pay him £40. He died in 1678, and left a legacy of £10. to the College, for the increase of Commons. He was buried in the Chancel of St. Benedict, next the seat on the north side.

1629. FAIRFAX, THOMAS, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Deicke.

Mr. Fairfax resigned his fellowship in 1632.

1631. BOYSE, EDWARD, B. D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Domelaw.

Mr. Boyse was nephew to Dr. Boyse, Dean of Canterbury, who was also a member of this College, and the manuscript of whose Postils was given to the College Library by his nephew. He was appointed one of the University preachers in 1634: and in 1640 was presented to the rectory of Mautby, Norfolk; he died about 1672. A volume of his Sermons was published after his death, by his friend Roger Flynt, who had likewise been of this College, and was pre-elected into a fellowship in 1639, but never admitted. In the preface he says, speaking of his late friend—"When a man's genius is fitted for government; when his person is "guarded with authority, and his deportment with gravity; when his courage "is tempered with moderation, and his knowledge with discretion; when a priest "and a gentleman meet in one person, the church must needs suffer a great "loss that such an one should expire in a country village consisting only of four "farmers." The volume is dedicated to the Honourable Sir Robert Paston, of Oxhead, Bart. M. P., whose father had presented Mr. Boyse to the rectory of Mautby.

1632. Love, Richard, D. D. XXIV^th Master. Elected from Clare Hall.

1632. COLFER, FRANCIS, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Thomas Fairfax.

Mr. Colfer was ejected from his fellowship, August 29, 1650, for not subscribing the Engagement; he said he would, but could not satisfy his conscience. He was restored in 1654. He died 1670, and was buried in the Chancel of St. Benedict's Church, on the north side, under the stone by the second seat.

1633. TYNDALL, JOHN, B. D. Kent. Succeeded Dr. Sterne.

Mr. Tyndall procured a Royal dispensation in 1636, to defer taking his degree of B.D. for five years, under the pretence of being Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Howard of Escrick, and Tutor to his sons, and so not at leisure to perform the exercises required; he could however find time to attend upon the proc-

torship, to which he was nominated the year following, although Mr. Colfer protested against his election, thinking it unfair that he should enjoy a benefit, from which he would have been excluded, had he regularly taken his degree according to the statutes. The following is the account of this affair from the Order Book:

"March 24, 1636, in Sacello.

"The Master being put in minde by the President that the Proctorship coming "next year to this College, it was fit the party were chosen, especially in regard "that the Master was now to take a long journey, and his returne uncertaine. "Mr. Colfer did intreat the Master that he would defer that business; wherefore the "Master did propound it to the company to know their opinions, the greater part "of whom did think it fit to proceed now. Uppon this the Master did propound "first unto the president to name and chuse, whom hee for his part thought fitt "for that office, whoe named Mr. Tyndall, and in like manner did Mr. Palgrave "elect Mr. Tyndall. Then Mr. Colfer did protest against the election and soe went "out of the chappell, having sayd that Mr. Tyndall was not eligible. But to that "the president did replie, that without all question hee was eligible, being noe "Bacchelour in divinity. Then all the rest of the fellows present, viz. Mr. Ganning, "Mr. Booth, Mr. Boyse, Mr. Crofts and Sr. Wilkinson, did chuse the sayd Mr. "Tyndall, as the president, and Mr. Palgrave had formerly done, to which the Master "did add his assent, and pronounce the sayd Mr. Tyndall chosen Proctor."

Mr. Tyndall vacated his fellowship in 1647, probably upon some preferment, as I find the following entry:

"June 19, 1647.

"Mr. Tyndall's fellowship pronounced voyde uppon his owne desire, his time "being now fully expired."

"The Master presented unto the company, Mr. Tyndall's guift unto the Col- "lege Library, viz. Gregorius de Valentia tribus voluminibus, &c."

1635. CROFTS, RICHARD, B.D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Crofts continued a Fellow throughout the troubles, and died 1655. Fuller in his History of Cambridge, after his account of Bene't College, adds;

"So much for this College; the ancient history, out of the archives whereof, "my good friend Mr. Crofts (Fellow of the same, lately gone to God,) communi- "cated unto me, with the courteous consent of Dr. Richard Love, the worthy "Master of this College. Yea I must thankfully confess myself once a member "*at large* of this house when they were pleased above twenty years since freely,

"(without my thoughts thereof) to choose me Minister of St. Benedict's Church, "the parish adjoining, and in their patronage."

1636. WILKINSON, WILLIAM, B. D. London. Succeeded Mr. Walsall.

Mr. Wilkinson was Taxor of the University in 1642. He continued a Fellow throughout all the troubles, and died 1663.

"Jun. 10, 1647.

"The Master in the presence of all the sayd Fellowes did call Mr. Wilkinson "to an account for his carriage in the Colledge Chappell the Munday night fore-"goeing: and thereuppon Mr. Wilkinson did entreat that hee might make relation "how the case was with him; uppon the hearing of which and the proof of divers "particulars thereof by some of the Fellowes present: The Master did desire the "company to expresse themselves what they thought fitt to be done: It was una-"nimously agreed by all the company, that in regard that the sayd Mr. Wilkinson "was in a manner surprised by drinking hott waters in regard of his want of "health, no censure should pass upon him, but that hee should be advised by the "Master to bee most carefull and circumspect in his future carriage. To this the "Master allso did assent, and thereuppon did accordingly advise the sayd Mr. Wil-"kinson at the meeting." (Coll. Ord.)

1639. PECKOVER, JOHN, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Easton.

Mr. Peckover continued Fellow throughout the whole time of the troubles. He died February 20, 1679, when he left a Legacy of sixty pounds to the College; and was buried on the south side of St. Benedict's Chancel, next to the Communion-Table. He had the character of a pious, virtuous and learned man. (See an account of his pre-election, &c. page 172.)

1641. HEATH, GEORGE, M. A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Booth.

Mr. Heath was son of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and brother to Sir Edward Heath. Within a year from his election, he became rector of West Grinsted, Sussex. He was sequestered from this living shortly after. "There "is one circumstance particularly observable in his sufferings; namely, that Mr. G. "Venter, the Chairman of the Committee by which he was sequestered, confessed "he had dispatched him out of malice: for in discourse with John Gratwicke, Esq. "one of Her Majesty's Justices of Peace for this county, now living, he said, *He "never turned out any Clergyman out of spleen, but Mr. Heath.* The person sub-"stituted in his room, was one Mr. John Tredcroft. He enjoyed the living until "the Restoration, and then gave it up again to Mr. Heath; who repossessed it "at that time, to the joy and comfort of his parishioners." [Walker.]

1641. BOYSE, ROBERT, B. D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Edward Boyse.

Mr. Boyse resigned his fellowship by a written document, in 1664.

1642. GARDINER, SAMUEL, D. D. London. Succeeded Mr. Heath.

Mr. Gardiner was Proctor of the University in 1649; and the following year resigned his fellowship in favour of John Gardiner, about which time he was presented to the rectory of Ekington in Derbyshire. In 1662 he became a prebendary of Litchfield, and when the choir was fitted up anew he was at the expence of his own stall, on which his name is inscribed. He died at his parish of Ekington, in 1686, and was succeeded in his rectory by his son Samuel, who was likewise a Fellow of this College. He published an assize sermon.

1644. JOHNSON, DANIEL, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Palgrave.

Mr. Johnson (a Presbyterian) was put into a fellowship upon the ejectment of Mr. Palgrave, by a warrant from the Earl of Manchester; but was himself turned out in 1650, when the Independants got the head. The following, signed by Johnson, Kennet and Fairfax, is preserved among the College documents:

"I, DANIEL JOHNSON, being appoynted and constituted by the Right Hono^ble^ "the Earle of Manchester, who is authorized thereunto by an ordinance of Par- "liam^t^. to bee a Fellowe of Bennett College in the University of Cambridge, with "the approbation of the Assembly of Divines now sittinge at Westminster, doe "solemnely and seriously promise in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher "of all heartes, that duringe the tyme of my continuance in that charge I shall "faithfully labor to promote piety and learninge in my selfe, schollers and stu- "dentes that doe or shall belong to the said Colledge, agreable to the late solemne "nationall League and Covenant by mee sworne and subscribed with respect to all "the good and wholesome statutes of the said College and of the University cor- "respondent to the said Covenant. And shall yield unto Mr. Richard Love, Doctor in "Divinity, Master of the Colledge, all such respectes and obedience as the statutes "of the said house and laudable customes of the University doe require to be given "to the Master, and endeavour to procure the good welfare and perfect reformation "both of the College and the University, soe farr as to mee apperteyneth:

DANIEL JOHNSON.
RICHARD KENNET.
JOHN FAIRFAXE.

1644. KENNET, RICHARD, B. D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Tunstall.

Mr. Kennet (a Presbyterian) had been recommended to the Society by Archbishop Laud in 1640, for a Canterbury Scholarship, having been of the school there, and being

according to his Grace's letter "a studious towardly young man." It appears from the following documents, that upon the ejection of Tunstall and Palgrave, the Earl of Manchester applied to the College to recommend some fit persons to supply the vacancies, upon which they nominated Johnson and Kennet.

"To the M^R^. and FELLOWES of Corp. Chr. Coll. in Cambr., &c.

"Whereas by vertue of an ordinance of Parl., entitled 'An ordinance for regulat-
"ing the University of Cambr., &c.' I have ejected Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Palgrave
"Fellowes of your Colledge. These are to give you notice, that my purpose is forth-
"with to supply these vacant fellowships, and if there be any in your Colledge, whoe
"in regard of degree, learning, and pietie shall be found fitt for such preferment,
"they shall be preferred before any other. Therefore I desire you upon sight
"hereof to send me the names of such Schollers in your Colledge, whom you judge
"most capeable of fellowships, that they may be examyned and made Fellowes, if
"upon examination, they shall be aproved. Given under my hand at Cambridge the
"tenth day of Apr. 1644.

"E. MANCHESTER."

"To the MASTER and FELLOWES of Bennett Colledge in Cambridge.

"Whereas in pursuite of an ordinance of Parl. for regulating the University of
"Cambridge, I have ejected Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Palgrave late Fellowes of Bennett
"Colledge. And whereas Mr. DANIEL JOHNSON and Mr. RICHARD KENNETT have
"been examined and approved by the assembly of Divines now sitting at Westm^r^.
"according to the said ordinance as fitt to be Fellowes. These are therefore to re-
"quire you and every of you to receive the s^d^. Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. KENNETT as
"Fellowes of your Colledge, in roome of Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Palgrave formerly
"ejected, and to give them place according to their seniority in the University in
"reference to all those that are or shall hereafter bee putt in by mee according to
"the ordinance aforesaid. Given under my hand and seal the twelfth day of
"July 1644.

"E. MANCHESTER."

Mr. Kennet was Taxor of the University and one of their preachers in 1648. He was turned out by the Visitors in 1650. He stated to them "that he had always
"been faithful to the Parliament, and was preferred by them, and is now of the
"same principles he was of, but cannot satisfy himself respecting the Engagement."
He was restored to his fellowship in 1654. But soon after was instituted to the vicarage of East Hatley, Cambridgeshire, from which he was ejected by the Bartho-

lemew Act in 1663. He supported himself and family the remainder of his life by keeping a private school at Sutton, Bedfordshire, having provided a conformist teacher and being assisted by his friend Mr. Stillingfleet, rector of the parish and afterwards bishop of Gloucester, and also by Dr. Spencer the master of this College, who had been his pupil in College; who visited him frequently as long as he lived, and was afterwards kind to his widow. He was excellently fitted for this employment, and his death, which happened, January 23, 1670, was accordingly lamented. He was buried in the chancel of Sutton church, and Mr. Stephens the minister thereof preached his funeral sermon; in which he gave him the character of a moderate man both in principles and practice, who was generous in his temper, free and communicative in his conversation, and although he did not choose to conform in all things, yet was a constant attendant upon the public service of the church. He bare his last sickness, which was a fever, with great patience and submission to the Divine will, and as his life had been upright, so his end was peace.

1644. FAIRFAX, JOHN, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Briggs.

Mr. Fairfax (a Presbyterian) was put into a fellowship upon the ejectment of Mr. Briggs, by the following warrant from the Earl of Manchester.

"To the M^R^. and FELLOWS of Corp. Chr. Coll. in Cambr. and to every of them.

"Whereas in pursuit of an ordinance of Parl^t^. for regulating and reforming the "University of Cambridge, I have ejected Mr. Thomas Briggs, late Fellow of Corpus "Chr. Coll. And whereas JOHN FAIREFAXE, Bachelour in Arts of the same College "hath been examyned and approved by the Assembly now sitting att Westminster, "according to the same ordinance: Theis are therefore to require you and every of "you to receyve the said JOHN FAIREFAXE, Bachelour in Arts as Fellowe of your "College in roome of Mr. Thomas Brigges late Fellow of your College and formerly "ejected, and to give him place accordinge to his seniority in the University, in "reference to all those that are or shall hereafter be putt in by mee, according to "the ordinance aforesaid. Given under my hand and seale the tenth day of "January 1644.

"E. MANCHESTER."

Mr. Fairfax was himself ejected in 1650, upon his refusing to subscribe the Engagement[1]. He afterwards became vicar of Barking in Essex; he was however

[1] The Engagement was: "I do promise to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth as it is now established without a King or House of Lords."

ejected from this preferment by the Bartholomew Act for non-conformity, on which account he suffered various persecutions and imprisonments, nevertheless he preached whenever he had an opportunity. He was for some time established (as pastor of a church of Christ) at Ipswich. He died at his house at Barking, August 11, 1700, in the 77th year of his age, and was probably buried there. [See a full account of his sufferings and labours in Bury's Sermons upon his death preached at Barking and Ipswich, published 1702.]

He was, according to this author, a person of a clear head with strong reason and judgment; to great natural acuteness were added a lively fancy and retentive memory, which enabled him to become an eminent scholar, disputant, and orator: His gift in prayer was very extraordinary, his manner of preaching most captivating, and his course of life so unexceptionable, that he was much esteemed by all men of moderation and candour; and notwithstanding his dissent from the Church of England in matters of discipline, he heartily subscribed and constantly adhered to all its doctrinal articles.

1647. LAMPLUGH, JOSIAH, B.D. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Tyndall.

Mr. Lamplugh was ejected from his fellowship in 1650; he said "that he did not "take the Engagement in terms, but did subscribe a paper with his answer. He "cannot now subscribe, because not satisfied." He was restored to his fellowship in 1654; which he finally vacated in 1659.

1650. GARDINER, JOHN, D.D. Hertfordshire. Succeeded Dr. Samuel Gardiner.

Mr. Gardiner was Proctor of the University at the Restoration, and printed a copy of Latin verses among the congratulations on that occasion. He succeeded to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Pountney, upon the cession of Dr. Stone. He afterwards became rector of Cottered in Hertfordshire, where he died in 1687.

1650. KITCHEN, JOHN, M.A. Derbyshire. Succeeded Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Kitchen (an Independant) was put into a fellowship by the Parliamentary Visitors in the place of Mr. Johnson ejected. In 1655, he became possessed of the living of Abchurch, which he held until the Restoration. It is not known what became of him after this period.

1650. PEPYS, JOHN, M.A. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Lamplugh.

Mr. Pepys (an Independant) was put into a fellowship by the Parliamentary Visitors in the room of Mr. Lamplugh ejected. He resigned his fellowship in 1652.

"Oct. 28, 1652.

"It is unanimously agreed that in regard the charge of publick taxes laying "uppon the Colledge is and for divers years hath been very great, and that the "Colledge otherwise is in a low condition soe that the Fellowes for divers years "have been inforced to pay for their commons, and for sundry other reasons press-"ing the Colledge: that the place now left by Mr. John Pepys, bee not supplied "for the present but respited untill such time as the Master and Fellowes shall see "cause to proceed." [Coll. Ord.]

Mr. Lamplugh was afterwards restored to this fellowship.

1650. SMITH, WILLIAM, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Ganning.

Mr. Smith (an Independant) was put into a fellowship by the Parliamentary Visitors in the room of Mr. Ganning ejected. He became Taxor of the University in 1654; died in 1662, and was buried in St. Benedict's church.

1650. POTTER, THOMAS, M. A. Lancastershire. Succeeded Mr. Colfer.

Mr. Potter (an Independant) was put into a fellowship by the Parliamentary Visitors in the room of Mr. Colfer ejected. Mr. Potter sent a resignation of his fellowship to the master under his hand and seal, May 1654; and Mr. Colfer was immediately restored. Mr. Potter became prebendary of Lincoln in 1660, and died 1667.

1650. WHITEHAND, THOMAS, M. A. Huntingdonshire. Succeeded Mr. John Fairfax.

Mr. Whitehand (an Independant) was put into a fellowship by the Parliamentary Visitors, in the room of Mr. Fairfax, ejected. He was a Huntingdonshire man, and the Visitors reserved the liberty to the Norfolk men of reclaiming their privileges, "reservatâ libertate Norfolciensibus privilegia sua vindicandi." He became rector of Little Wilbraham in 1654, and the following year married Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Bletso, Gent. by whom he had several children. He transcribed the parish register from the beginning, and continued it down in a fair hand to the time of his death. WILLIAM BAGLEY, B. D. appears to have been instituted to this living on the presentation of Archbishop Sheldon, to whom it came by lapse, Jan. 15, 1663. Whitehand however succeeded in keeping possession of it, but not without some trouble, as appears from the following document:

"April. 23^{tio} 1664.

"Quodie coram venerabili viro Roberto King, Legum Doctor Reverendi in "Christo Patris ac D^{ni} D^{ni} Matthæi permissione Divina Elien. Episcopi vicar. in

"spiritualibus, general. et official. principal. sufficienter et legitime constitut. com-
"paravit Thom. Whitehande Magister in Artibus et allegavit quod ipse Thomas
"Whitehande fuit et est verus et indubitatus Rector Eccliæ' de Wilbraham parva
"in Comit. Cantabr. et Dioces. Eliens. prædict. et quod fuit in pacifica possessione
"dictæ Rectoriæ 25^to^ die Decembris Anno D^ni^ 1659 juxta actum Parliamenti duo-
"decimo D^ni^. nri. Regis Caroli secundi promulgat. et vocat. '*An Act for the con-
"*firming and restoring of Ministers.*' Et in partem probationis exhibuit dictum
"Actum Parliamenti et petit admitti, et quoad probationem pacificæ possessionis
"dictæ Thom. Whitehande die et anno prædict. produxit in testem Gulielmum
"Foorth Th. Doct. Et allegavit insuper quod ipse Thomas Whitehande dictus
"Rector unâ cum incolis dictæ Parochiæ in solenni conventu more consueto con-
"vocat. secundum cannones unanimi consensu eligebant Gulielmum Chalice et
"Johannem Clarke Guardianos dictæ Ecclesiæ pro hoc anno sequenti et petit eos
"admitti et juramento onerari, &c. et jus, &c.

"Eodem die et loco insuper allegavit quod Gulielmus Bagley nullum habet jus
"ad Ecclesiam Parochialem de Wilbraham prædict. ad eligendum Guardianum
"ecclesiæ prædict. quare petit dictus Thomas Whitehande electionem et nomina-
"tionem Stephani Miller per dictum Gulielmum Bagley nullum et invalidum esse
"et contra prædict. Actum Parliamenti, quare petit dictus Thomas Whitehande
"prædict. electionem irrit. et null. pronunciari, et Guardianos prædict. per dict.
"Thom. Whitehande et incol. ut supradict. elect. admitti et juramento onerari, &c.
"et jus, &c."

Mr. Whitehand died February 1, 1679.

1651. STRODE, NICHOLAS, M. A. London. Succeeded Mr. Kennet.

Mr. Strode (an Independant) was put into a fellowship by the Parliamentary Visitors in the room of Mr. Kennet, ejected. Kennet was replaced in his fellowship, and Mr. Strode ejected June 14, 1654.

1655. CHAPMAN, SAMUEL, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Whitehand.

Mr. Chapman continued Fellow until August 1662, when he was ejected for non-conformity. Upon further consideration he conformed, and became rector of Drayton in Norfolk, in 1669, and of Thorpe by Norwich, the following year. His first wife was Margery, daughter of Dr. Edmund Stubbe of Huntingfield, Suffolk, and sister to Dr. Wolfram Stubbe, Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Hebrew. She died in 1680, and about two years after he married Mary, the third daughter of John Man, Esq. who had been both Mayor of Norwich and High Sheriff for the county of Norfolk. He left no children by either.

He died June 29, 1700, and was buried in the chancel of his church at Thorpe, with this inscription on a black marble slab over him:

SAMUEL CHAPMAN an humble Admirer of the Grace and Wisdom of God in a crucified JESUS, fell asleep in that JESUS, the Hope of Glory, the Resurrection and the Life.

He left to the College £150. to found three Hebrew Scholarships. (Vid. page 210.) He also gave to two Hospitals in Norwich, £200 each; and £520 towards the augmentation of the Church of Metfield, Suffolk, a donative in the hands of the parishioners. Mary, his widow, built Bethel, in Norwich, agreeably to the desire and advice of her husband before his death, (who had a charity of that nature much in his thoughts) for the convenient reception and habitation of poor lunatics: which she supported out of her income during her life, and at her death endowed with all her estates, both in that city and in Norfolk; "a monument of her thank-"fulness to God (as she expresses it,) for that invaluable blessing of her reason "and understanding which she had hitherto enjoyed; and which some of her nearest "relations had unfortunately been deprived of." She died the eighth of January, 1724, in the 77th year of her age.

"This that this woman hath done shall be told for a memorial of her."

[Vid. Blomefield's Norfolk.]

1657. ROBARTS, JOHN, M.A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Kitchen.

Mr. Robarts died a Fellow in 1665. He left a legacy of ten pounds to the Library, and was buried in the Chancel of St. Benedict's Church, of which he was minister at the time of his death.

1659. BALDWIN, WILLIAM, B.A. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Lamplugh.

Mr. Baldwin died a Fellow in 1663, and was buried in St. Benedict's Church, "under the stone which lieth part in the Church and part in the Chancel."

1660. **Gunning, Peter,** D.D. Kent. XXVth Master. Elected from Clare Hall by Royal Mandate.

No election of Fellows took place during this Mastership.

1661. **Wilford, Francis,** D.D. Kent. XXVIth Master. Elected from Trinity College by Royal Mandate.

1662. TENISON, THOMAS, D.D. Cambridgeshire. Succeeded Mr. Smith.

Dr. Thomas Tenison was born at Cottenham, of which place his father was curate, afterwards rector of Mundesley and of Topcroft, Norfolk. He was educated at the free-school Norwich, and became a scholar here upon Archbishop Parker's

foundation, in 1653, at the age of 17. He proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1656, and from the discouragement of the times determined to apply himself to the study of Physic, but soon found reason to alter his resolution, and was privately ordained by Bishop Duppa in 1659; and in three years after became a Fellow.

The Dean and Chapter of Ely presented him to the cure of St. Andrew the Great, in Cambridge, some time before the breaking out of the plague in 1665; he resolutely remained at his post, and conscientiously discharged his ministerial duties during the whole time of its continuance, as above related. (Page 191.) The inhabitants of the parish manifested the grateful sense, which they entertained of his services, by presenting him with a handsome piece of plate. In 1667 he was preferred to the living of Holywell, Huntingdonshire, by the Earl of Manchester, to whose son Thomas he was tutor. The parishioners of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, chose him their minister in 1674, with a salary of £100. a year. In 1680 he was presented by King Charles, being then one of his Majesty's chaplains, to the vicarage of St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster. In this situation "he carried on and advanced all those good methods, which his predecessor Dr. Lloyd Bishop of Asaph "had begun, in the management of that great cure, by endowing schools, setting up "a public library, and keeping many curates to assist him in his indefatigable labours "among them. And being a very learned man he took much pains to state the notions "and practices of heathenish idolatry, and so to fasten that charge upon the Church "of Rome. And Whitehall lying in his parish, he stood as in front of the battle "all the reign of King James, which dangerous post he maintained as well as managed, "with great courage and much judgment; and was held in very high esteem for his "whole deportment, which was ever grave and moderate." [Burnet.]

King William, the year after his coming over, promoted him to the archdeaconry of London. In that situation he took a very active part in the endeavours to bring about an accommodation with the Dissenters, being one of the twenty commissioners appointed for that purpose. Although he was not so fortunate as to succeed in this business according to his wishes, yet his exemplary piety and moderation towards Dissenters so far recommended him to the favour and esteem of their Majesties, that they promoted him to the Bishopric of Lincoln in 1691; and upon the death of Dr. Tillotson, in 1694, translated him to Canterbury.

Dr. Tenison continued in great favour at court during the life of William, and employed the influence which he possessed in promoting the best interests of the Church and State. He had the honour of crowning Queen Anne, but it could not be expected that he should retain the same degree of favour with the new sovereign. During this reign he exerted himself in opposing the bill against *occasional conformity*,

which was brought forward in three successive Parliaments. In 1706 he heartily concurred with the majority of the Lords in their resolution against those who insinuated *that the Church was in danger*. A danger, which, whenever it was real, in deed, not in clamour, no Primate was ever more vigilant and active to prevent or avert. Notwithstanding the frequent attacks of the gout and the other necessary attendants of old age, he continued to distinguish himself in Parliament till the great change of public affairs in 1710, which together with his growing infirmities, induced him to live in a more retired manner at Lambeth. The Archbishop had the satisfaction of crowning George I, and, after recommending Dr. Wake, Bishop of Lincoln for his successor, retired to his palace, where he died December 14, 1715, in his eightieth year.

He married Anne, one of the daughters of Dr. Love, Master of this College, who died the year before the Archbishop, leaving no family. His benefactions to the College were £1000. in money, and the Advowsons of STALBRIDGE, DORSETSHIRE, and of DUXFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, which he had purchased some time before his death. He likewise obtained for the College at his own expence, (£72. 13*s*. 5*d*.) a licence for holding, in mortmain, lands to the value of £500. per annum with ten advowsons of benefits.

The following character of the Archbishop is given by a modern writer: "His "place (Tillotson's) was filled by Dr. Tenison, Bishop of Lincoln, a man of "similar temper and principles, remarkable for gravity, and more studious of the "honour of the church than of his own private interest. It was thought by some "that he would be less difficult to manage than Tillotson; but those who thus "calculated were mistaken: '*he was not of that compliant temper of mind which* "*courtiers are apt to wish for in Bishops.*' Tenison lived through the whole of "this and the next reign, a period of great party strife; but he governed the "church with firmness and moderation, maligned only by bigots, and reverenced "for those virtues which confer a greater distinction upon his name than the ad-"ventitious honours of his station. His respect for the rights of conscience, and "his noble stand for liberty at a subsequent period, fully justified the wisdom of "William's choice." [Wilson's Memoirs of Daniel De Foe. Vol. I. p. 240.] His Grace left by Will several large sums to charitable institutions. He was buried in the Chancel of the Church at Lambeth, with only this inscription over him, according to the direction of his Will.

Here lyeth the Body of THOMAS TENISON
late Archbishop of CANTERBURY, who departed this life in peace
on the XIVth day of December MDCCXV.

1662. LANE, ERASMUS, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Lane, after being president of the College and University preacher, was presented to the rectory of Wilbraham in 1679, where he continued to reside until his death, October 30, 1715. His remains were deposited in the chancel of his church. As a testimony of his regard for the College, of which he had so long been fellow, he left ten pounds for the Library; and better to countenance and support the public worship of God, which he had so many years zealously recommended to his parishioners, he left twenty pounds, which he requested the master and fellows to receive, and to pay yearly into the hands of the rector the sum of twenty shillings at the feast of Whitsunday, to be by him distributed on the Sunday following equally among ten of the poorer inhabitants, who most constantly attend their parish church. This has been accepted by the Society, and the payment is regularly made. He left the Parsonage House at Wilbraham, "in a very ruinous condition, requiring a great "summe of money to make it fit for a Clergyman to dwell in."

[See Coll. Ord. Book. April 19, 1716.]

1663. RAWLEY, WILLIAM, M. A. Cambridgeshire. Succeeded Dr. Gardiner.

Mr. Rawley was son to Dr. Rawley the former fellow and rector of Landbeach. He died of the plague in 1666, and was buried at Landbeach. [Vid. Dr. Rawley, page 342.]

1663. BELLAMIE, OLIVER, B. A. Nottinghamshire. Succeeded Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Bellamie died the year of his election, and was buried in St. Benedict's Church "under the broad stone right against the belfry."

1663. LANGHORNE, DANIEL, B. D. London. Succeeded Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Langhorne was admitted of Trinity College, October 23, 1649, where he became a scholar in 1652, and two years afterwards took the degree of B. A. and that of M. A. in 1657. He continued there until the time of his election to a fellowship in this College. He was appointed one of the University preachers, and resided until his institution to the vicarage of Layston, Hertfordshire, with the curacy of Buntingford annexed; and vacated his fellowship the following year, 1671.

He was a learned antiquary and historian, author of "*Elenchus Antiquitatum Albionensium*," and of "*Chronicon Regum Anglorum;*" the former contains an excellent account of those times in which Britain was a part of the Roman Empire; in the latter, he hath reduced into one body all the ancient Saxon Historians, and represented them truly in their own phrases. He died 1681.

1663. SHELDRAKE, RICHARD, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Dobson.

"November 18, 1663.

"Mr. Richardus Sheldrake electus est Socius juxta tenorem Regis mandati in "locum Nordovicensem Mri Dobson.

"Eligentibus "virtute Regii "Mandati { "Mro. Collii. Colfer. Boys. Spencer. Lane. Langhore. | "Recusantibus { "Mro. Peckover. Roberts. Tenison. Rawley. Hall." [Coll. Ord. Book.]

Mr. Sheldrake died in 1720, having been a fellow fifty-seven years.

1663. HALL, THOMAS, B. D. Leicester. Succeeded Mr. Bellamie.

"Feb. 12, 1669.

"Mr. Hall then gave in to the Master and Fellows a resignation of his fellowship. "Agreed then that Sir Howlett's admission to Mr. Hall's vacant fellowship shall be "as soon as the Master shall think fit." [Coll. Ord. Book.]

Sir Howlett died within a day or two, and was never admitted to the fellowship; he was buried the 18th of the same month, in St. Benedict's Church, at the east-end going into the Chancel.

1664. BECK, THOMAS. B. D. Lincolnshire. Succeeded Mr. Boyse.

Mr. Beck was Proctor of the University in 1669. He died in College in 1707, and was buried in the Antechapel. Æt. 66.

1667. GOSTLING, HENRY, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Robarts.

"June 15, 1667.

"Mr. Gostling of St. John's, Inceptor in Arts and a Norfolk-man chosen Fellow "in Mr. Robarts' Norfolk fellowship, and admitted and subscribed at the same "time."

"The company did declare in the major part of them, that is, all but Lane and "Hall, that *able* in the indenture was to be understood of all abilities fit for "a Fellow to qualifie him."

Mr. Gostling served the office of Taxor in 1670; and dying in 1674, left his Library to the College, and was buried in St. Benedict's Chancel, with the following inscription on his gravestone:

Memoriæ Sacrum
HENRICI GOSTLING, S. T. P. et
Coll. Corp. Christi nuper Socii,
Viri egregriæ indolis, et tam ad Scholas
quam ad Rostra Sacra mirè compositi;

Qui anno Ætatis suæ 28°
(cum Corpus impar Animo magnas ejusdem
Vires ægre admodum et trepide sustinuisset)
tandem Januar. 9° 1675.
non sine ingenti hujus Academiæ luctu
Occubuit.

1667. OMBLER, JOHN, D. D. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Rawley.
Dr. Ombler vacated his fellowship about 1680.

1667. **Spencer, John,** D. D. Kent. XXVII[th] Master. Succeeded Mr. Crofts in his fellowship 1655.

1667. SCARGILL, DANIEL, B. A. Cambridgeshire. Succeeded Dr. Spencer.
Mr. Scargill was expelled the University, March 12, 1668, *for having asserted several impious and atheistical tenets;* in July of the following year, he publickly recanted in St. Mary's church, and was absolved from his suspension and restored to the University soon after. He was presented in 1672, by Sir Edwin Rich, to the rectory of Mulbarton, Norfolk; and in 1690, by Dudley Scargill, gent. to the vicarage of Swerdeston, which he held by union with Mulbarton. He married Sarah the daughter of Thomas le Neve, of Aslacton, gent., a woman, as he tells us in her Epitaph, remarkable for her piety and devotion.

1668. BRIGGS, WILLIAM, M. D. Norwich. Succeeded Dr. Tenison.
Dr. Briggs, the famous Oculist, was the son of Augustine Briggs, Esq, four times member of Parliament for the city of Norwich: at thirteen years of age he was admitted of this College: his tutor was Mr. Tenison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, whom he succeeded in his fellowship. Mr. Briggs continued fellow fourteen years without taking orders (for this he probably obtained a Royal dispensation), and then resigned in favour of his brother. In 1676 he published his "*Opthalmographia, sive Oculi ejusque partium Descriptio Anatomica.*" To this treatise he afterwards added his, "*Nova visionis Theoria.*" Sir Isaac Newton who was well acquainted with the author, wrote a prefatory letter to these treatises, in which he speaks of them in the highest terms of approbation. Dr. Briggs settled in London, after travelling on the Continent for some years, and became Physician

to St. Thomas's Hospital, and afterwards to King William. He died in 1704, in the 62nd year of his age, and was buried at Town Malling in Kent. He married Hannah, the heiress of Edmund Hobart, Esq. of Holt, by whom he left two daughters and a son, the latter was member of this College, and rector of Holt in 1722. During his life, in order to render the College Kitchen more cleanly and wholesome, he caused it to be paved with square stones at his private expence; and moreover gave twenty pounds for the augmentation of the stock for Commons, and several books to the library.

A print of him in his doctor's robes was executed by Faber.

1670. WHINCOP, THOMAS, D.D. Hertfordshire. Succeeded Mr. Hall.

Mr. Whincop was Proctor in 1677, and for some time one of the University Preachers. He was presented by the Society to the rectory of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Lawrence Pountney, in 1681; but a contest arising respecting the title, he was continued in his fellowship until the suit was ended, although another member, (Mr. Sagg) had for some time before been pre-elected to it. As a testimony of his grateful sense of this and other favours from the College, he added £20. to the stock for Commons. Dr. Whincop died in 1713. He published three single Sermons, (1) *Preached before the Sons of the Clergy*, 1695. (2) *A Spital Sermon*, 1701. (3) *Preached before the House of Commons, Nov.* 5, 1702.

The following is the character given of him by the ingenious but eccentric John Dunton:

"We have a pious example to follow in this learned divine; for he is a great "master of his temper, and no man is better skilled than Dr. Whincop, in the "mystery of winning upon the hearts of men. He is well read in Casuistic Divi- "nity, which does abundantly furnish him for treating with persons either shaken "with opinions or troubled in mind; and he is a divine of such great sincerity, "that any may safely discover their cases to him without any fear of upbraiding "or treachery."

1670. RICHER, JOHN, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Colfer.

Mr. Richer vacated his fellowship in 1677.

1671. MONTAGUE, THOMAS, M.A. Huntingdonshire. Succeeded Mr. Langhorne.

Mr. Montague was fifth son of Edward Earl of Manchester, who, as Chancellor of the University, was the instrument of turning out those members of the University, who were displaced during the Rebellion; and, by his helping forward the Restoration of Charles II, was equally concerned in reinstating them at that time.

Mr. Montague, after taking his degree of M. A. in right of his family, was elected a Fellow. He died in College, and was buried under the Communion table in St. Benedict's Church, March 28, 1674. His three elder brothers EDWARD, HENRY, and CHARLES, were likewise members of this College. They were benefactors to the library, and one of them gave a large piece of plate with the arms of the Earl upon it, to the College.

1674. BARBER, GABRIEL, M. A. Bedfordshire. Succeeded Mr. Montague.

Mr. Barber was admitted March 27, 1674, and his fellowship was vacant April the 3d, 1675.

1675. CORY, JOHN, B.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Gostling.

Mr. Cory was Taxor of the University in 1678. In the reign of James II, when by reason of the Master's being in the decline of life, it was feared lest the College manuscripts might fall into the hands of the Papists, Mr. Cory being well skilled in old writing, was employed at the instance of Dr. Tenison (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) carefully to copy some of those relating to the establishment of the Protestant religion. This copy has since been presented to the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and is now in their possession. A transcript of it was made by Mr. Baker, and is deposited in the University Library.

Mr. Cory was presented by the Society to the rectory of Landbeach in 1688. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. —— Gunter, rector of Wood Norton and Melton Constable, in Norfolk. He died in 1727, and was buried in his own Chancel, with this inscription over him:

Hic requiescit JOHANNES CORY, S.T.B. vir pietate insignis, et omni literarum genere præclarus; assiduus Concionator, et hujus Ecclesiæ per annos 39 Rector indefessus. Adhæret lateri Uxor amantissima, præ dolore obruta, eheu quam subito sequuta est semel, simul, et semper. Hic animam placide Deo reddidit Sept. 17, An. Ætat. 76. Salut. 1727. Illa Nov. 23. Ætat. 57.

He left several children. His eldest son JOHN was of this College, A. B. 1713, afterwards conduct of King's, and vicar of Waterbeach and Impington in this county.

1675. GARDINER, SAMUEL, M. A. Derbyshire. Succeeded Mr. Barber.

Mr. Gardiner was son of Dr. Gardiner, late Fellow. He vacated his fellowship in 1680, upon his succeeding to his father's living of Ekington, Derbyshire. He became prebendary of Litchfield in 1701, died 1721 and was buried in his own parish.

1677. GERRARD, NATHANIEL, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Richer.

Mr. Gerrard vacated his fellowship in 1685; perhaps by marriage with Dr. Spencer's sister; as may be inferred form the following order:

"Feb. 25, 1717.

"Agreed, that the widow Steele, daughter of Mr. Gerard, formerly Fellow of this "College, and niece of Dr. Spencer, formerly Master; being in a very weak and "indigent condition, have five pounds given her out of Dr. Spencer's chest."

[Coll. Ord. Book.]

1679. MARSHALL, WILLIAM, M.A. Northamptonshire. Succeeded Mr. Tonstall.

Mr. Marshall died in College two years after his election, and was buried in St. Benedict's Church, "on the south in the Chancel, under the long seat."

1680. CULLYER, JOSEPH, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Peckover.

Mr. Cullyer died the year after his election, and was buried in the Church of Wymondham, Norfolk, in the north aisle towards the west end, where there is a tablet to his memory:

On a shield *argent*, a club erected in pale *sable*.

Quicquid JOSEPHI CULLYER sibi vindicare potuit, Terra lubens hic amplectitur, Juvenis, spe eximia, ad excolendas Virtutes, quasi de Industria Naturæ compositi: quem tamen alta ratio, perpetuumque judicium, non Corporis Temperies, esse bonum dedere; Cui ut in pedestram, se recepit, ad Philosophiam, deinde et Theologiam affectanti viam, idque ingenio summas calcanti Difficultates, mire proventum est in hisce Studiis, Interea vix dum annum vicessimum quintum emensus, de repente hinc è medio excessit, Junii die 27°. Anno 1681, post quam Cantabrigiæ Gradum Magisterii in Artibus, nec immerito, et Coll. Corp. Christi ejusdem Academiæ sodalitium consequutus fuisset, vel in ipso almæ matris sinu moriens primæ natali suæ reddi humo expetivit.

1680. SCOTT, CLEMENT, M.A. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Gardiner.

Mr. Scott was Proctor of the University, in 1686. He was minister of St. Benedict in the reign of James II, and turned Papist. At the Revolution the mob broke into his rooms and would probably have seriously injured him had he not escaped from their rage by secreting himself in the cupola. They vented it however upon his books and papers, and there is every reason to imagine that several belonging to the College (he being then bursar) were destroyed. It is traditionally reported that upon finding "*Boyle's Experiments on Blood*" some of them cried out, "*See what "a bloody-minded dog he is, his books are full of nothing but blood.*" He was obliged to retire into the country for further safety, and soon afterwards resigned his fellowship.

1680. SPENCER, WILLIAM, M.A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Ombler.

Mr. Spencer was nephew to the Master, who in 1683 resigned the living of Landbeach in his favour. He died in 1688, five years before the Master, so that

this transaction, as it turned out, was advantageous to the Society. He was succeeded in the living by Mr. Cory, who was his senior by eight years.

1681. MARKHAM, HENRY, M. A. Lincolnshire. Succeeded Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Markham vacated his fellowship the year following his election.

1682. HAWES, JOHN, M. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Lane.

Mr. Hawes was probably a grandson of Dr. Hawes, formerly Fellow. Being disposed to study physic, his fellowship became vacant at the end of three years.

"February 12, 1685.

"Agreed that Mr. Hawys haveing been put to severall expences upon account "of his fellowship, and haveing been otherwise a person of good behaviour duering "the time of his being Fellow of the College, shall be allowed all the certain pro- "fits of his said fellowship dureing the Q^r^. ended at Midsummer last, though he "continued Fellow but two or three weeks therein. Provided that this kindness to "Him bee not drawn into example for the future." [Coll. Ord. Bk.]

Dr. Hawes lived many years at Wymondham where he practised as a Physician, and was considered a man of skill in his profession.

1682. BRIGGS, ~~WILLIAM~~ Robert, LL. D. Norwich. Succeeded Dr. Briggs.

Mr. Briggs was brother to the aforementioned Dr. Briggs. He was admitted of this College in 1677, at the age of sixteen, and was elected Fellow soon after taking his degree of B. A. in the room of his brother, who resigned in his favour. His fellowship became vacant at the end of three years, by his not taking orders. Upon this he quitted the University, and was soon after elected Professor of Law to Gresham College, where he resided for some years. But finding London not to agree with his health, he retired to the country, and usually lived at Lowestoff, in Suffolk, where he died December 22, 1718, in the fiftieth year of his age, and was buried under the Communion-table of the neighbouring Church of Corton, in which parish he had an estate.

1682. SAGG, WILLIAM, M. A. Yorkshire. Succeeded Dr. Stanley.

Mr. Sagg died in 1689.

"Nov. 11, 1689.

"Agreed that that part of the fines then consented to, which should have been "paid to Mr. Sagg had he been alive, be paid to the Dead College, and not to "him who shall succeed in the said vacant fellowship." [Coll. Ord. Bk.]

1682. JOLLAND, JOHN, M. A. London. Succeeded Mr. Markham.

Mr. Jolland vacated his fellowship in 1690; and it was upon this occasion that the following Order passed, which has since been acted upon:

"Feb. 14, 1689.

"For the avoiding of all differences and disputes about the meaning of that "Statute, 'Si quis beneficium Ecclesiasticum consequutus fuerit,' &c. It is unani- "mously consented and agreed that the yeare mentioned in the said Statute shall "and is to be computed and accounted from the date of the institution of a person "to any liveing, and not from the date of his indenture."

Mr. Jolland was afterwards a prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Denton, Lincolnshire.

1682. DARRELL, CHARLES, B.D. London. Succeeded Mr. Whincop.

Mr. Darrell died Fellow in 1700.

1684. JAGGARD, JOHN, B.D. Essex. Succeeded Mr. William Spencer.

Mr. Jaggard was Taxor of the University in 1687. He vacated his fellowship in 1698. He was sometime rector of St. Andrew's, Cambridge. He died November 11, 1702, curate of St. Nicholas Chapel, Lynn.

1685. KIDMAN, CHARLES, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Hawys.

Mr. Kidman was admitted to a scholarship on Sir Roger Manners' foundation, after taking his degree of B.A. Feb. 1683, and two years after became a Fellow. He was a celebrated tutor, and one of the earliest, if not the first who introduced the reading LOCKE's "*Essay on the Human Understanding*" into the University, instead of the old Logic formerly in use.

When Dr. Tenison became bishop of Lincoln, in 1691, he took Mr. Kidman for his chaplain, but did not carry him to Lambeth upon his promotion to the archbishoprick of Canterbury; for which among others one reason assigned was, that the clamour raised against him as a person of Latitudinarian principles, from a Sermon preached before the University, on "Private Judgment in Matters of Religion," prevented it. His Grace however preferred him to the rectory of Stystead in Essex, in 1706, which preferment (being President) he held with his fellowship till 1710. He afterwards became by exchange, rector of Banham in Norfolk, and of Thwait in Suffolk, the former of which he resigned in favour of his nephew in 1735, but held the latter to the time of his death in 1740.

The following testimony to Mr. Kidman's character appeared in the General Evening Post of September 20, 1740.

"Lately died at Diss in Norfolk, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. "CHARLES KIDMAN, B.D. a man of great judgment, candour, and virtue; a steady "friend to liberty in all times; a remarkable instance of which was his being the "person who introduced the reading of Mr. Locke, in the University of Cambridge: "to him it was principally owing that the College, of which he was member, was

"so firmly attached to the Revolution, and the succession in the House of Han-
"over, when principles of a quite different tendency were inculcated.—Many
"persons brought up under his care, have arrived to the highest dignities in the
"Church, and been eminent in the commonwealth of learning.—He was promoted
"by Archbishop Tenison, to the rectory of Stystead in Essex, which he exchanged
"for a benefice of much smaller value in the county of Norfolk, near to his
"native place; where he spent the latter part of his days in great peace of mind,
"and received a growing pleasure from the advancement of his friends, though
"by a too early and strenuous assertion of the cause of liberty in matters civil
"and religious, he had put a stop to his own."

He was buried in the church-yard of Diss, under an altar-monument with the following inscription thereon:

H. S. S.
Exuviæ CAROLI KIDMAN, S. T. B.
cui Judicium acre, Animi Candor,
Dignitas Oris, ΒΙΟΣ ΑΚΗΛΙΔΩΤΟΣ.
Regnante JACOBO, WILHELMO, ANNA
Coll. Corp. Christi apud Cantab. Socius,
Libertatis Strenuus extitit semper Assertor,
nunquam cedens Tempori.
GEORGIIS rerum potientibus evecti,
qui eum audiverant, ad summos in Ecclesia Honores,
quem adiverant venerabantur:
nullos ipse ambivit, contentus meruisse.
Placidam hac in Vicinia degit Senectutem,
placide Vitam cum Morte commutavit
IV. Sept. anno Salutis 1740. Ætat. 77.

SAM. KERRICH, S. T. P. CAR. RAY, A. M.
CAR. KERRICH. CAR. SIMPSON.
ex Sororibus Nepotes,
quos Amore plusquam paterno prosecutus est,
MM. PP.

1685. KEMP, ROBERT, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Briggs.

Mr. Kemp was dean of the College in 1690, and vacated his fellowship the following year.

1686. MOSS, ROBERT, D. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Gerrard.

Mr. Moss was admitted of this College at the age of sixteen, in 1682. He was appointed chapel clerk, and soon after taking his degree of B. A. was elected a

Fellow. He acquired considerable celebrity during his residence in College as a preacher. He was a candidate for the orator's place in 1698, and missed of it only by a few votes. In the same year he was chosen to the preachership of Gray's Inn, by that honourable Society, which he retained to his death. The following year he was elected assistant-preacher at St. James's, Westminster, with a salary annexed by Act of Parliament of £100. per annum. He was appointed chaplain in ordinary to King William, and attended Queen Anne in that capacity when she visited the University in 1705. In 1708 the parishioners of St. Lawrence Jewry offered him their Tuesday Lectureship, which he accepted. At this period it seems to have been the general opinion of the Society that these preferments vacated his fellowship by the statute, and the opinion of two eminent lawyers who were consulted by the Society, (Raymond and Weld), favoured the same side of the question. He however refused to resign and the Master declined taking any strong measures, so he held his fellowship until 1714, two years after his promotion to the Deanry of Ely. Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, soon after collated him to the rectory of Gliston, or Gedlestone in Hertfordshire. He died a martyr to the gout, March 26, 1729; and was buried in the presbytery of his own cathedral with this inscription:

ROBERTUS MOSS, S. T. P. Decanus Eliensis
ob. 26 Martii 1729. Ætat. 63.

He married Mrs. Hinton of Cambridge, who survived him.

Eight volumes of his Sermons were published in 1736, with a preface from the pen of Dr. Zachary Grey, who says of him: "He was so open and generous a disposi-"tion, and such a stranger to all artificial disguise, that he affirmed, and you believed "him; he promised, and you trusted him; you knew him, and you loved him."

1689. LUNN, WILLIAM, D. D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Scott.

He was son of the Rev. W. Lunn, formerly a member of this College; he was educated in the King's School, Canterbury, and was elected Fellow here about three years after taking his degree of A. B. In 1692 he was one of the University preachers, and about two years after was presented to the rectory of Elsworth, in Cambridgeshire, and vacated his fellowship the following year. King George I., honoured him with the degree of D. D. when he visited Cambridge in October 1717. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon in 1725, and to a prebend in the Church of Lincoln in 1732. He married Miss Constance Mason, of Great Gransden, soon after leaving College, by whom he had several children. He died March 17, 1746, in the 82nd year of his age, and was buried in the Chancel of his Church at Elsworth.

1689. WILLIAMS, HENRY, B. D. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Sagg.

"Nov. 11, 1689.

"Mr. Williams was then chosen and pronounced Fellow, by the Master, Mr. "Beck, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Kidman, the rest (being five) suspended and gave no "vote." [Coll. Ord. Bk.]

"April 4, 1708.

"Agreed then by all the Fellows present, that every Fellow that is summoned "to a meeting by the Master ought to be there. Agreed that Mr. Williams' reasons "for not appearing at the meeting called on Saturday last are not sufficient to ex- "cuse his absence.

"Then the Master of the College admonished Mr. Williams to take care for the "future not to be absent from a meeting when summoned thereto."

Mr. Williams some time after being senior follow, the College Order Book was entrusted to him during the master's absence, when he obliterated this latter entry. Mr. Williams died in College, November 1715, and was buried in the ante-chapel.

1690. HASLEWOOD, THOMAS, D. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Cory.

Mr. Haslewood resigned his fellowship in 1698.

1690. TOOKE, THOMAS, D. D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Jolland.

Dr. Tooke, descended through a long line of illustrious ancestors, from Le Sieur de Touque, who attended William the Conqueror in his expedition to this country, and fought at the battle of Hastings, was son of Dr. Tooke, vicar of St. Olaves Jewry, London, who suffered for his loyalty to the family of the Stuarts, and had the honour of presenting a Bible and Prayer book to Charles II. upon his landing at Dover. About three years after his election to a fellowship, he was appointed master of the Grammar school at Bishop's Stortford, at a time when its reputation was quite in ruins, but he raised it to a great degree of fame, as the members sent by him to this and other Colleges attested. The gentlemen of Hertfordshire and Essex, having at his earnest request and intreaty rebuilt the school, he took great pains to procure the sums necessary for completing it from those who had been educated in that town; the New School stood in High street, with its west front to the church-yard, it consisted of three rooms (with the staircase forming a square building.) One of them was the Grammar school, and occupied the whole front to the street, the other two were a Library and Writing school. During his continuance as master of the school, the Library was well furnished by his diligence and liberality. In 1699, upon his marriage with Anne, one of the daughters of

Richard Lydal, M. D. Warden of Merton College, Oxford, he vacated his fellowship; and having by honest application and industry, raised the school to great repute, and acquired a large fortune, he purchased in 1701, the manor of Bumpstead Hall, Essex. In 1707, Dr. Tooke was presented to the rectory of Lambourne in Essex, by John Sandford, esq. In 1712, he bought the advowson of that living, and in the same year purchased Munden Hall in the same county. In 1713, he sold Bumpstead Hall, and bought the manor of Priors in the parish of Lambourne.

He gave during his life £20. to this Society for the library, and by his Will the perpetual advowson of the rectory of GREAT BRAXTED, which he purchased some time before, of the Duke of Norfolk, and the reversion of that of LAMBOURNE, which the Society were not to enjoy until fifty years after his death.

It was thought by his friends that he would have been a more considerable benefactor to the Society, had they elected him their master, or gratified him by the choice of his friend Dean Moss.

Dr. Tooke died at Bishop's Stortford, May 24, 1721, aged 54, after more than forty years intent and successful labours in that place, he was buried in Lambourne church, where the following inscription, written by his friend Dean Moss, was placed on his monument.

Qui pedem huc infers Æternitatis Contemplator
Imprudens ne calces eruditos Cineres.
Astas ad Tumulum THOMÆ TOOKE, S. T. P.
Vir is Linguarum, Artium, Rerum peritissimus,
Sed præter cætera egregiè natus, atque aptus fuit
Ad puerilem ætatem flectandam et formandam,
Frænis, Calcaribusque Indoli cujusque accommodatis:
Ingeniorum sagacissimus Inspector et Judex,
Idemque lenissimus Dux et Moderator:
In docendo tam patiens, adeo non iracundus,
Ut Personam Irati pro re natâ induerit,
Ne Disciplinæ habenas nimis laxas haberet:
Morum tamen tum vigilantissimus Custos,
Tum rigidus ubi opus esset Castigator et Corrector:
Hoc quippe Magistro præcipue cavendum duxit,
Ne discipuli sui è Scholâ ac Tyrocinio egressi,
Bonas Literas Vitiis turpiter inquinatas
Quasi pestem Ecclesiæ et Reipublicæ importarent.
Quod ad privatas laudes, priscâ fuit pietate ac fide,
Pectoris omnino aperti, candidi, Honesto incocti,
Humanitate conditi, referti Benevolentiâ,
Eâque in Amicos amicissimâ, officiosissimâ.

1691. OLIVER, EDWARD, D. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Oliver served the office of Proctor of the University in 1697. He was chaplain to George Earl of Northampton, and acquired some notoriety in 1698, (when Sir Humphrey Edwin, Lord Mayor of London, had given great offence to the high church party, by carrying the *Regalia* of his office to Pinner's Hall Meeting-house) by a sermon which he preached before the same Lord Mayor in St. Paul's, and afterwards published, on John iv. 24. "*God is a Spirit: and they that worship "him must worship him in spirit and in truth.*" In it he inveighed against Dissenters for rejecting forms of prayer and ceremonies in the Divine worship, as well as against the Papists for having too much of them: to this an answer was published the following year. Wilson in his Memoirs of the Life and Writings of De Foe, gives the following account:

"Whatever impropriety there was in this proceeding of the Lord Mayor, as "creating a needless jealousy at a time when the passions of men were strongly "fermented by bigotry; yet, the conduct of his clerical reprovers was equally in "bad taste. One of them, a young Clergyman from Cambridge, but exalted to "the dignity of the scarf, as domestic chaplain to a nobleman, had the honour to "preach before the same Lord Mayor at St. Paul's; when he seized the oppor-"tunity to display his ill-timed zeal against the worship of the Non-conformists. "For his want of judgement in offering this public affront to a Presbyterian chief "magistrate, he met with a proper reproof, in a clever pamphlet which came "speedily to a second edition[1], and is entitled: 'A ROWLAND for an OLIVER; or "'a SHARP REBUKE to a SAUCY LEVITE. In answer to a Sermon preached by "'EDWARD OLIVER, M. A. before SIR HUMPHREY EDWIN, late Lord Mayor of "'London, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday, October 22, 1698. By a Lover of "'Unity.'"

He was presented by this Society to the rectory of St. Mary Abchurch in 1713; and after a long contest at law with the parishioners respecting the right of presentation, continued in quiet possession of it until the time of his decease in 1732. He was subalmoner to Queen Anne, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's.

1693. **Stanley, William,** D. D. Leicester. XXVIII[th] Master. Succeeded Mr. Scargil in his fellowship 1669.

1695. WALLER, JOHN, B. D. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Lunn.

He was appointed by Grace of the Senate Professor of Chemistry in 1713, which situation he resigned in 1717, having been presented by the Society in the

[1] Mr. Oliver's Sermon likewise went through two editions.

preceding year to the rectory of Wilbraham and the vicarage of Grantchester, which preferment he enjoyed but a short time, dying the following year.

1696. SYDALL, ELIAS, D.D. Norwich. Succeeded Dr. Greene.

Mr. Sydall vacated his fellowship in 1703, upon his promotion to the rectories of Great Mongham and Ivy Church, Kent, being presented to them by archbishop Tenison, whose domestic chaplain he was. The same patron likewise advanced him to a Prebend in the Church of Canterbury. In 1716, he was nominated one of the chaplains in ordinary to the King, and, after succeeding Dr. Stanhope in the deanery of Canterbury, which he held for three years, was consecrated bishop of St. David's in 1731, and in the same year translated to the See of Gloucester. He married the only daughter of Dr. Deeds of Canterbury, but died without issue, December 1733. Whiston in his Memoirs of his own Life and Writings, speaks of Dr. Sydall as one of the best scholars he ever examined for Holy Orders, whilst chaplain to bishop More. He published several Sermons preached upon publick occasions.

1698. **Greene, Thomas,** D.D. Norwich. XXIX[th] Master. Succeeded Mr. Cullyer in his fellowship 1681.

1698. SCOTT, JOHN, D.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Hazlewood.

He vacated his fellowship about 1706; and in 1710, proceeded to the degree of D.D.

1698. FAGE, GEORGE, M.A. London. Succeeded Mr. Jaggard.

Mr. Fage vacated his fellowship in 1702. He was rector of Hunton in Kent, Prebendary of Terwin in the Church of Litchfield, and one of the executors to archbishop Tenison's Will.

1699. BULL, MICHAEL, M.A. London. Succeeded Dr. Tooke.

He was rector of Brasted, Kent, presented to it in 1702, by archbishop Tenison. He was also one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral. He died, August 17, 1763, and was buried at Braxted.

1700. FAWCETT, THOMAS, B.D. London. Succeeded Mr. Darrell.

He was presented to the rectory of Monk Eleigh, Suffolk, by archbishop Tenison, but died before he left College, and was buried in the Chapel 1717.

1702. BACON, NICHOLAS, B.D. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Fage.

He was third son of Sir Henry Bacon, bart. of Herringfleet, Suffolk. He died in College in 1715, and was buried in the Chapel. He left a legacy to the Society of £120.

1703. HALES, STEPHEN, D.D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Bull.

The celebrated Dr. Hales, was grandson of Sir Robert Hales, bart. of Bekesbourne, Kent, where he was born, September 1677. He was admitted of this College at the age of nineteen, and obtained a fellowship soon after taking his degree of B. A. During his residence in College as a fellow, he formed an intimacy with Stukely, the famous Antiquary and Physician, who came to reside in this College in 1704. Together they pursued their studies of Natural History and Anatomy. About the year 1710, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Teddington, Middlesex, where he continued chiefly to reside until his death. He soon became celebrated for the assiduity and success with which he applied himself to Natural and Experimental Philosophy. In 1718, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and about the same time vacated his fellowship by the acceptance of the rectory of Porbock, Somersetshire, which he exchanged shortly afterwards for that of Farrington in Hampshire. About this period he married Mary the daughter of Dr. H. Neuce, who died within two years of her marriage, leaving no issue. In 1733, the University of Oxford, as a mark of the high estimation in which they held him, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. In the diploma they thus speak of him. ..... "Cum nobis compertum sit "Reverendum virum STEPHANUM HALES sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureum Ingenio "atque Scriptis de materiâ reconditâ paritèr ac curiosâ inter hujusce sæculi "Philosophos merito inclaruisse, iisque porro quæ hominis Clerici famam commen- "dant Virtutibus inter primos eximium extitisse, æquum judicavimus," &c. ..... He was honoured with the esteem and friendship of his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, who frequently visited him at Teddington from his neighbouring palace at Kew. Upon this Prince's death, he was without any solicitation, or even knowledge on his part, appointed Clerk of the Closet or Almoner, to Augusta the Princess Dowager, as well as to the Prince her son, afterwards George III., in whose education he took a part. So far was he from seeking any higher preferment in the Church than that which he enjoyed, that upon being nominated by the King to a Canonry of Windsor, he engaged the Princess to request his Majesty to recal his nomination, which accordingly was done. After a long life spent in acts of benevolence and piety "having been an ornament to his profession as a Clergy- "man, and to his country as a Philosopher," he died at his house at Teddington, in his eighty-fourth year. The constant cheerfulness of his mind, the temperance and regularity of his life concurred with a good constitution in preserving him in health and vigour to this advanced age. He was buried pursuant to his own

request under the tower of his parish Church, which he had built at his own expence not long before his death. The Princess Dowager of Wales erected a mural monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with this inscription, above the tablet bearing his effigies:

STEPHANO HALES,
S. T. P.
Augusta Georgii Tertii
Regis optimi Mater P.
Quæ viventem
Ut sibi in sacris ministraret, elegit;
Mortuum prid. non. Jan. M.DCC.LXI.
Octogesimum quartum agentem annum
Hoc Marmore ornavit.

Below the tablet are the following lines:

HALESI ad tumulum, nitido quem surgere saxo
Augusta, et meritum jussit habere Decus,
Et Pietas, et cana fides, et maxima virtus
Perpetuas fundunt, sacra Cohors, Lachrymas.
At supra extinctum sapientia dia Prophetam
Prædicat. Ille hominum doctus adesse malis,
Ille Opera indagare Dei: nec sera Vetustas
Laudem, Halese, tuam, nec titulos minuet:
Anglia te primis insertum jactat alumnis,
Anglia, Newtono terra superba suo.

An account of his various scientific inventions, too numerous to be here inserted, and of the works which he published, may by seen in the Annual Register of 1764.

1703. Dannye, Robert, D. D. Norwich. Succeeded Dr. Sydall.

He was Proctor in 1708; chaplain to the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University, who presented him to the rectory of Spoffoth, Yorkshire. He was afterwards prebendary in the Church of York, and died 1729.

1706. Ibbot, Benjamin, D. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Scott.

He resigned his fellowship the following year, when he became librarian to Archbishop Tenison, who afterwards made him his chaplain, treasurer of the Church of Wells, and rector of the united parishes of St. Vedast and St. Michael Querne. The King appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary in 1716. He afterwards became rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell, and was installed a prebendary in the collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, in 1724. He died the following year at

the age of forty-five, and was buried in the Abbey Church. He was a celebrated preacher and edited several sermons during his life time. After his death sixteen sermons on 1 Thess. v. 21. together with thirty on practical subjects were published by subscription, for the benefit of his widow.

1707. NORGATE, THOMAS, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Dr. Ibbot.

He was usher of the Freeschool, Norwich, where he died in 1709.

1709. DEANE, JOHN, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Norgate.

Mr. Deane resigned his fellowship April 21, 1716, having then been in possession of a living nearly a twelvemonth. He was vicar of St. Peter's in the Isle of Thanet.

1710. GANNING, SAMUEL, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Kidman.

Mr. Ganning was descended from Nicholas, a former fellow. He was vicar of Swardeston, and rector of Earsham, Norfolk; minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, and rector of the sinecure of Gedney, Lincolnshire.

1713. SHELDRAKE, CHARLES, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Dannye.

He was presented by the Society to the rectory of Wilbraham and the vicarage of Grantchester, in 1718. He died in 1751 in his sixtieth year, and was buried in the chancel of Newton in the Isle of Ely.

1714. MICKLEBURGH, JOHN, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Dr. Moss.

Mr. Mickleburgh was elected a fellow of this Society, from Caius College. He succeeded Mr. Waller in his professorship of Chemistry, and was Proctor of the University in 1720, rector of St. Andrew's Cambridge, in 1722; and presented by the Society to the rectory of Landbeach in 1727, and to the vicarage of Impington, by the Dean and Chapter of Ely, the same year.

Mr. Mickleburgh married soon after but lost his wife in 1749, having enjoyed uninterrupted domestic happiness for the space of twenty years; and wrote the following epitaph or epigram upon the occasion;

"Quadrigami, trigami, cleri sunt; atque vocantur
"Hædi, quadrupedes, et sine mente feræ.
"Non ego; prima mihi conjux fuit ultima; quippe
"Quam bona prima fuit, tam bona nulla datur."

He died in 1756, and left £100. for the augmentation of the rectory of St. Andrew's the Great, in Cambridge. He was buried in the chancel of his Church at Landbeach, by the side of his wife, with the following inscription:

Pro suo ipsius jussu deponitur infra
Quod reliquum est JOHANNIS MICKLEBOURGH,
Apud Cantabrigienses Chemici Professoris Caput mortuum.
Et (ut loqui amant Chemici) Die Secundo Maii M.DCC.LVI.
Exhausto Spiritu, terra itidem damnata,
Ad vitam beatam, quod faxit Deus,
Resurrectura.

De me res acta est; Sed non sine crimine vixi;
O Jesu Judex! Tu miserere mei.
Ad me quæ spectant, Lector, vis noscere plura;
Ultima mostrabit, cum venit illa Dies.
Hæc suprema Dies, et ineluctabile Fatum
Te manet, Una Salus, Vita fidesque pia.

Vale, in æternum Vale.

1716. FAWCETT, CHRISTOPHER, B. D. London. Succeeded Mr. Bacon.

He was presented by the Society to the united rectories of St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Lawrence Pountney, in 1733. He died in 1747 appointing the master and fellows by his Will his residuary legatees. Upon examining into the state of his affairs, his property was so small that they declined accepting the trust, and suffered his widow to administer, and in consideration of a present of £50. gave her a full discharge.

1716. DENNE, JOHN, D. D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Williams.

He was joint tutor in College with Mr. Herring, (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) until 1721, when he was instituted to the rectory of Norton Davy, Northamptonshire, which he soon afterwards exchanged for the vicarage of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, London. In 1725 he was appointed preacher of Mr. Boyle's Lectures. His next promotion was to the archdeaconry of Rochester with the prebend annexed, being collated thereunto in 1728, by Bishop Bradford, to whom he had been domestic chaplain for many years, and whose daughter Susannah he had married in 1724. He was soon afterwards presented to the vicarage of St. Margaret's, Rochester, but this he resigned for the rectory of Lambeth, in 1731. He died in 1767, and was buried in the nave of Rochester Cathedral. He published several sermons preached upon public occasions. Dr. Denne was frequently useful by his researches as an antiquary, and by the valuable assistance he lent to many eminent antiquaries in the publication of their works. While fellow he transmitted to Mr. Lewis, from manuscripts in the libraries of the University, many useful materials for his "Life of Wicliff;" and when Mr. Lewis was afterwards engaged in

drawing up his "History of the Isle of Thanet," he applied to Mr. Denne for such information as could be collected from Archbishop Parker's Manuscripts. It was the intention of Dr. Denne to have written a history of the Church of Rochester, and his reading and inquiries were directed to that object, which however he delayed until his health would not permit the necessary labour of transcription and arrangement—a warning to every one in the language of scripture;

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no "work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave, whither thou goest." (Eccles. IX. 10).

These materials were after his death collected and arranged by his son Samuel, and published by T. Fisher, 1772. (Nich. 3. 529).

1716. HERRING, THOMAS, D.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Deane.

Son of John Herring[m], rector of Walsoken, in Norfolk, born 1693, was admitted at Jesus College in 1710[n], where he took the degree of A.B., but having no prospect of obtaining a fellowship, removed hither in 1714, and two years afterwards was elected fellow. During his residence in College as tutor, he became successively minister of the several parishes of Great Shelford, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity in Cambridge. During his ministry at the latter church, having acquired the character of a celebrated preacher, Bishop Fleetwood took him for his domestic chaplain, and presented him to the rectory of Ratingdon, Essex; and also to that of Barley, in Hertfordshire. In 1726 he was chosen by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, for their preacher. Soon after he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to His Majesty, who nominated him to the deanery of Rochester in 1732; whence he was preferred to the bishoprick of Bangor 1737, and promoted to the See of York upon the death of Archbishop Blackbourne, in 1743.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1745, the government received its earliest support from the archbishop. He was indefatigable in offering every excitement for defending His Majesty's person and government; and when the Rebellion

[m] On a mural monument in Walsoken Church:

"Near this place lye interred the Bodies of JOHN HERRING, M.A. thirty-six years Rector "of this parish, aged seventy-five, buried June 2, 1717; and MARTHA his wife, daughter of Thomas "Potts of St. Gregory's, London, aged forty-four, buried January 3, 1704. This monument is erected "in grateful memory of his excellent Parents, by their only Son, Thomas, Lord Archbishop of "Canterbury, 1750."

[n] It is a remarkable coincidence, that MATTHEW HUTTON was admitted under the same Tutor, Mr. Richard Warren, the following day; HUTTON removed to Christ's College where he was elected fellow, and succeeded HERRING in the three Sees of BANGOR, YORK and CANTERBURY.

was most alarming, the King's troops having been defeated at Preston Panns, he gave the alarm and awakened the nation from its lethargy. His example was followed by the bishops and clergy in general. The neighbouring nobility and gentry met at the Castle of York, September 24, 1745, when His Grace delivered a speech*, which made such an impression upon his audience that £40,000. was immediately subscribed.

His active zeal and patriotic exertions upon this occasion, were duly appreciated by all friends of the Church and State. In October 1747, upon the death of Dr. Potter, he was advanced to the metropolitan See of Canterbury, to the general satisfaction of the nation, himself alone excepted. He would altogether have declined this exalted situation, but was overcome by the earnest solicitations of his friend, the great Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

In answer to a congratulatory letter from Dr. Pyle of Lynn, upon his promotion, the Archbishop thus writes:

Kensington, Dec. 27, 1747.

"Dear Sir,

"Your good wishes for me give me spirit and make my "heart glad, for in good faith I have been teazed and terrified with this exaltation; "and thus much I venture to say for myself, it shan't make me proud, it shan't "make me covetous, it shan't make me ungrateful or unmindful of my friends: but "it frights me, and I fear has robbed me of the most precious thing in life, which "is Liberty: but I will assert as much of it as I can, and not be for ever bound "to the trammels of a long tail and ceremony which my soul abhors. I saw Sam "Chandler the other day, I really affect and honour the man and wish with all "my soul that the Church of England had him, for his spirit and learning are "certainly of the first class, and I regard him the more because he resembles you "in your manner. You talk of age and all that, but if I may judge from your "letter your eyes are good, your hand is steady, and I am sure your heart is warm "for your friends, and those good things you mention, Truth, and Virtue, and Li-"berty; but that sort of warmth will certainly go to the grave with you, and "beyond it.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your affec^ate friend,

"Tho. Cantuar."

* This animated speech of the Archbishop is given in Watson's History of Wisbech. It was printed and circulated at the time, with a print of the Archbishop in his robes, engraved by Baron, from a painting by the celebrated Hogarth. This hand-bill is now rarely to be met with, and is a great curiosity.

In the summer of 1753 the Archbishop was seized with a pleuretic fever at Lambeth House, which brought him to the brink of the grave, and by the great quantity of blood which he lost, his strength and spirits were so impaired that though on his retiring to Croyden he did in some measure recover, yet from that time he might rather be said to languish than to live, avoiding as far as possible all public business, and seeing little company but his relations and particular friends.

In July 1753, he thus cheerfully addresses his worthy friend Mr. Duncombe:

"Blessed be God for it, I have mended in my health since my first arrival here, "and continue to mend gradually. In so acute a disorder as mine was, it was not "to be expected that I could jump into health (jumping is too much for me); but "I ought to be contented and thankful too, if I can walk leisurely into it. I have "for some time regained my natural rest, eat as well as a man can do, palled and "fatigued with medicine, have no degree of fever and little or no cough, but yet "my lungs have not their proper tone, and mounting upstairs puts me a little to "it. I am sorry you have been so ill, and hope when next you favour me with "another letter to hear a better account of you." From this period His Grace's health gradually declined. June 22, 1756, he thus writes to Mr. Duncombe: "I continue extremely out of order, I think in a confirmed dropsy, and though "I am sure Dr. Wilmot has done all that art and friendship can do for me, I "rather lose ground. I have now been near half a year in this dismal way, worse "than the acutest pain because of its duration, and every thing I take feeds the "distemper, at the same time it prolongs life, for

"Ready oft the Port t'obtain
"I'm shipwrecked into life again."

"I know who sent me hither, and how much it is my duty to attend his summons "for a removal: but life is over with me, and I sometimes in my airings repeat "two pretty lines of Parnell,

"But what are fields, or flowers, or air to me?
"Ah tasteless all, if not enjoyed with thee,
"O HEALTH!"

The Archbishop died at his palace in Croyden, after having enjoyed his high situation about ten years. On a plain black marble in the Church of that parish, is the following short inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of
The Most Reverend Dr. THOMAS HERRING,
ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY,
who died March XIII.
A.D. M.DCC.LVII.
Aged LXIV.

His Grace bequeathed to the College the sum of one thousand pounds, Old South Sea Annuities, "as his acknowledgement of the favours conferred upon his relations, "and as his contribution towards rebuilding the College." His coat of arms is in the upper window on the north side of the new hall; and there is a painting of him in the combination room.

The following is a sketch of Archbishop Herring's character from the pen of that profound scholar and elegant writer, Jortin. After citing an honourable testimony of Erasmus to Archbishop Warham, he thus proceeds: "It is with a melancholy "kind of pleasure that I transcribe these passages, and shall in other parts of this "work insert other testimonies to the honor of the Archbishop, whilst in the charac- "ter of this amiable prelate, I contemplate that of my late patron THOMAS HERRING, "Archbishop of Canterbury, who, besides the good qualities in which he resembled "Warham, had piety without superstition, and moderation without meanness, an "open and liberal way of thinking, and a constant attachment to the cause of sober "and rational liberty both civil and religious. Thus he lived and died, and few "men ever passed through this malevolent world more beloved, less censured than "he. He told me once with an obliging condescension, which I can never forget, "that he would be to me what Warham was to Erasmus, and what he promised "he performed; only less fortunate in the choice of his humble friend who could not "be to him what Erasmus was to Warham. But if these pages should live pro- "tected by the subject which they treat, and the materials of which they are com- "posed, they may perhaps assist in doing justice to his memory."

"His mihi dilectum nomen, manesque verendos
"His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar amico
"Munere! non totus, raptus licet, optime Præsul
"Eriperis: redit os placidum moresque benigni
"Et venit ante oculos et pectore vivit imago."

1716. **Bradford, Samuel,** D.D. Middlesex. xxx[th] Master.

1717. STANLEY, FRANCIS, M.A. Hertfordshire. Succeeded Mr. Waller.

He was son of Dean Stanley, former master of the College. He was vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, for a short time, till in 1723 his father resigned to him the rectory of Much-Hadham, Hertfordshire. He was afterwards a prebendary of St. Paul's.

1717. BRADFORD, WILLIAM, M.A. London. Succeeded Mr. Thomas Fawcet.

He was son of the master. In 1722, he was presented by his father, at that time bishop of Carlisle, to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. He became Archdeacon and prebendary of Rochester in 1728, died the same year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

1718. AYLMER, THOMAS, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Oliver.

He was vicar of Lavington, Wiltshire, 1730, where he died.

1719. CLARKE, ALURED, D. D. Huntingdonshire. Succeeded Dr. Hales.

He was presented to the rectory of Chilbolton, Hampshire, and installed prebendary of Winchester in 1723. He was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to George I. and continued so to George II. who promoted him to a prebend in the Church of Westminster, and advanced him to the deanery of Exeter in 1740. Being always of a very weak and infirm constitution, he only enjoyed this preferment two years, quitting this life for a better in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was interred in Westminster Abbey. His benevolent and generous disposition rendered him truly worthy of these and greater preferments. While prebendary of Winchester, he spared neither labour nor expence in procuring a county hospital for sick and lame persons to be erected at that place, being the first of the kind that had been established out of London. Afterwards upon his removal to Exeter, he commenced the same benevolent object, but did not live to see his laudable design fully executed. He held in utter contempt the practice (too common) of heaping up wealth from church preferments to raise a family, and determined to spend the whole surplus of his annual income in works of charity or hospitality, and never to have in reserve, how great soever his revenue might be, more than a sum sufficient to defray the expences of his funeral.

CHARLES, his younger brother, was admitted of this College in 1719: afterwards became one of the barons of the Exchequer; and married Anne, daughter of Bishop Greene. There is a painting of him in his Judge's robes, in the Lodge.

1719. KERRICH, SAMUEL, D. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Ganning.

He was presented to the vicarage of Dersingham, Norfolk, in 1729, by James Hoste, Esq. and to the rectory of Wolferton in 1731, by the same patron. He published a sermon preached before the University, when he took the degree of D. D. and another upon the suppression of the rebellion in 1745. He married a daughter of Matthew Postlewayt, rector of Denton and archdeacon of Norwich. He had been engaged in the former part of his life to a young person at Cambridge, of the name of Newton, who, dying in 1724, left him her fortune and estate, and for whom he composed an epitaph, and erected a monument in St. Benedict's churchyard. He died in 1784, and was succeeded in his living of Dersingham by his son THOMAS, late principal librarian of the University, and one of the most celebrated Antiquaries of his time. [See Ann. Biog. for 1829, p. 278.]

1719. RAND, BROCK, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Charles Sheldrake.

He was son of Samuel Rand, rector of Hardwicke and Shelton, in Norfolk, was born at the latter place, and educated in the school of Norwich. He was some time chaplain to Thomas Greene, Bishop of Ely, who presented him to the rectory of Feversham, and to that of Hadstock in Essex, in 1725, upon which he vacated his fellowship. These livings he resigned the same year for that of Leverington. This rectory, together with that of Newton near Wisbeach, to which he was presented in 1731, he held until his death. The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Cole to Mr. Gough, in 1784.

"BROCK RAND was a very industrious antiquary, and collected a list of the incumbents in each parish of the diocese of Ely, and of the diocese of Norwich, but in the county of Cambridge, with memoranda of the parishes such as were to be met with in the registers of the bishops of Norwich and Ely, for his patron bishop Greene having presided in both dioceses it was very convenient to consult them. I had the use of this thick quarto manuscript containing the said lists, &c. but it was a mutilated volume, and the letters A. B. and part of C. with part of E. and all Wisbeach was cut out of the volume I had. If there is a fair copy of the whole I could never come at it, though I often asked after it of the present bishop of St. David's, (Dr. Smallwell.) The inquisitions taken in the time of Bishop Hugo de Northwold, who lived temp. Hen. III. are very curious in pointing out old customs and tenures, and I have been particularly nice and scrupulous in transcribing them. If there is another copy I hope it is more accurate: there are some extraordinary blunders, which shewed he was not so well versed in old writing as one would have supposed he must have been from reading over so many old registers. He rarely makes a stroke across the letter *t*; by which means that letter is almost always confounded with *l*; thus *li*l*es*, in*l*er, for *li*t*es*, in*t*er: and hardly ever makes use of capital letters, with other peculiarities and singularities, which often makes it difficult to decypher his writing, which is also the most minute I ever met with; so much so, that one would almost think that he wrote with the point of a pin. The book is in green covers and extremely thick, being made up of loose detached papers of different sizes in quarto, and all put together in their respective parishes[p]."

[p] This most valuable MS. is, I fear, lost beyond recovery. It has been generally understood, and is stated in Watson's History of Wisbeach, upon the authority of a letter of Dr. Warren's, that it was deposited in the Library of this College: but this in all probability was not the case, although such was certainly the intention of the compiler, and likewise of the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, into whose hands it ultimately passed. The following is all that is known about it:

Upon

Mr. Rand married Jane, daughter of Timothy Betton, of Stepney, Middlesex, Esq. who died in 1747 leaving him a son, afterwards fellow of this College, and a daughter, who married —— Sparrow, Esq. of Worlingham, Suffolk, being his second wife. He died in 1753, in his fifty-seventh year, and was buried at Leverington, where a monument is erected to his memory.

1722. LOWE, WILLIAM, B. D. London. Succeeded Mr. Francis Stanley.

Mr. Lowe was Proctor of the University in 1727. He was the first incumbent presented to the rectory of Stalbridge in 1737. He died 1750.

Upon the death of BROCK RAND, it fell into the hands of his son, upon whose death it passed into the possession of the Rev. J. Dickinson; who intended to transfer it to the Library of this College as appears by the following extract of a letter written by him to Mr. Masters, and dated Wisbeach, August 4, 1781.

..... "I am glad you have had some conversation with the Master of Bene't, concerning Mr. "Rand's MSS. which I always intended to leave to that College ever since his son died; and am of his "opinion, that it will be best for me to leave them upon the same condition, that Archbishop Parker "left his; never to be lent out of the College, but to be consulted at any Fellow's Chamber by such "as want to make use of them, if this be the substance of the Clause in the Archbishop's Will, as "I suppose it is."....

Mr. DICKINSON died in December 1790. His personal representative was Mr. Yeomans of Sheffield, cutler: another person put in his claim as his heir at law; these two agreed to divide the property. Mr. Dickinson's books were taken on his death to the house of the late John Mayer, Esq. of Wisbeach, where a catalogue was made of them by Hugh Jackson, Esq. who states "*there were among them no Manuscripts.*" The catalogue was made in the Spring of 1791, and the books were sent to Mr. Yeoman's.

Hence we might be induced to conclude that during the period between Mr. Dickinson's letter to Mr. Masters and his death, the Manuscript had been deposited in the Library of this College: but this was not the case, as appears from the following letter written to Mr. Mayer by Dr. WARREN, late BISHOP OF BANGOR [who, having himself been chaplain to the bishop of Ely, and rector of Leverington and Elm, and vicar of Wisbeach, took particular interest in the fate of this book] dated July 3, 1791.

..... "I am in some pain for the book which old Mr. RAND selected from the registers of the "bishop of Ely, and hope Mr. DICKINSON's heirs will be prevailed on to give it to the Library of "Bene't College, where Mr. DICKINSON did I know intend to deposit it."....

In a letter to Dr. Morgan, vicar of Wisbeach, under date, Feb. 4, 1799, the Bishop thus writes:

..... "Whilst Mr. Rand resided with bishop Greene as his chaplain, he examined the ancient "as well as the modern register books of the See of Ely, and made long extracts from them which "chiefly related to benefices in the patronage of the See. These extracts were bound up and made "a thick 4to. volume, *which is now deposited in the Library of Bene't College.*".....

The Bishop no doubt had good reasons for concluding that this was the case, but I can find no proof that the book ever reached its destination; there is no College entry of any kind about it; no one ever saw it in the possession of the College, and so far back as 1802, or 1803, Dr. Jobson recollects having applied at the College for a sight of the book, but it was not forthcoming.

It is not improbable, that in answer to the Bishop's letter of July 1791, Mr. Mayer wrote that the MS. should immediately be sent; but from some mistake or accident it never reached its destination, and his Lordship, writing to Dr. Morgan after the interval of nearly eight years, might take for granted, that it had been deposited in the College Library in consequence of Mr. Mayer's statement.

1722. AYLMER, FRANCIS, B.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Richard Sheldrake.

Mr. Aylmer was appointed Lady Margaret's preacher in 1734. After being president of the College for several years, he was presented by the Society in 1740 to the rectories of Fulmodeston cum Croxton, and Thirning in Norfolk, being the first incumbent presented by the College. He married in 1744, Miss Elizabeth Daniel, who only lived two years. He died in 1758, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

1722. STEPHENS, THOMAS, M.A. London. Succeeded Mr. William Bradford.

Mr. Stephens was rector of Sherfield in Hampshire, and Lecturer of the New Church in the Strand. He died 1747.

1723. ROWEL, THOMAS, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Herring.

Mr. Rowel was rector of Horseheath in the county of Cambridge, to which he was presented by the governors of the Charterhouse.

1724. BUTLER, JOHN, M.A. London. Succeeded Dr. Clarke.

He was vicar of Barton, Cambridgeshire, and of King's Teynton, Devonshire. He became vicar of Wateringbury in 1736, of Stockbury in Kent, the following year, and died a Prebendary of Canterbury in 1747.

1724. **Mawson, Matthias,** D.D. London. XXXI[st] Master. Succeeded Mr. Beck in his fellowship 1707.

1724. LUCAS, WILLIAM, M.A. London. Succeeded Dr. Mawson.

He was rector of Bennington, Hertfordshire. Died 1753.

1726. SKOTTOWE, CHARLES, B.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Rand.

He was presented by the Society in 1747, being president of the College, to the united rectories of St. Mary, Abchurch, and St. Lawrence, Pountney, which he soon afterwards exchanged with Dr. Thomas Doyly, for the rectory of Radmell in Sussex. In 1748, his patron, bishop Mawson, gave him the rectory of Slinfold, together with a Prebendal Stall in the Church of Chichester, and about the same time he was presented to the Mastership of the Hospital of the Earl of Leicester, in the town of Warwick, by his friend and cotemporary in this College, William Perry, Esq. of Penshurst, Kent. In 1750, he had the mastership offered to him upon the death of Dean Castle. (See page 240.)

1729. BEACON, EDWARD, M.A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Mickleburgh.

He was rector of Wattsfield, Suffolk, and afterwards of Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight. Died 1767.

1729. HARE, RALPH, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Kerrich.

He was the first incumbent presented by the Society to the rectory of Duxford. He married during his year of grace. He died 1761, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the Chancel of Duxford Church. His widow survived him nine years.

1729. BOLTON, STEPHEN, B.D. London. Succeeded Mr. Stephens.

He was Proctor of the University in 1738. He was presented by the Society to the rectory of Stalbridge in 1750, where he died in 1773.

1729. DISNEY, SAMUEL, M.A. Nottinghamshire. Succeeded Mr. Castle.

He was rector of Kirkby on Bain, Lincolnshire, and removed thence to St. Mary's, Nottingham.

1732. GREENE, THOMAS, D.D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Butler.

He was the eldest son of Dr. Greene, master of the College and bishop of Ely. He held his fellowship three years, when it was declared vacant upon his not having taken orders. The following year he was appointed Bishop of Ely's Fellow at Jesus College, and soon afterwards was presented by his father to the rectory of Cottenham, and to a Prebendal Stall in the Church of Ely. He became Chancellor of the Church of Litchfield in 1751, and a Prebendary of Westminster in 1756. He was one of the Chaplains to King George II., and accompanied His Majesty in his visit to Hanover in 1755, and upon his return was made Dean of Salisbury. He died a bachelor at his house in Gerard street, Soho, London, in 1780. It appears from a letter written by Samuel Denne to Gough, and preserved in the Bodleian Library, that Dr. Thomas Greene was very near being chosen master of the College, upon the death of Dean Castle in 1750. (Vid. page 242.) He gave ten guineas to the fitting up of the MS. Library in 1747, and a large bible.

1732. CLARKE, JOHN, M.A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Thomas Aylmer.

He was vicar of Sunning, Berkshire, and Prebendary of Salisbury. He died 1741.

1732. ELLISTON, JOHN, M.A. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Disney.

He died in College two years after his election, and was buried in the ante-chapel.

"Feb. 14, 1734.

"Whereas Mr. Elliston, late fellow of the College, died insolvent by reason of "a very long and chargeable illness, it was agreed that the charge of his funeral "be paid out of Dr. Spencer's chest." [Coll. Ord. Book.]

1733. RAY, CHARLES, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Rowell.

He was a Minor Canon of the Cathedral of Norwich, vicar of Calthorp and Thwait; also Chaplain to Dr. Butts, bishop of Ely, who preferred him to the vicarages of Codicote and King's Langley, Hertfordshire, and afterwards to that of St. Peter's in St. Albans. He died 1754.

1733. ASHBURNHAM, WILLIAM, D.D. Sussex. Succeeded Mr. Lucas.

He was of the family of the Earl of Ashburnham, of which Fuller says "*My "poor and plain pen is willing though unable to add any lustre to this family of "stupendous antiquity,*" and descended from Sir Denny Ashburnham, of Bromham in Sussex, bart. who married Frances, sister to William Ashburnham, father to the first Peer of that name, created May 20, 1689. He took the degree of B.A. in 1732, and had a mandate from the King for that of M.A. the year following. His fellowship became vacant two years after his election, by his acceptance of the livings of Gamston and Cromwell in Nottinghamshire. These he soon afterwards exchanged for the vicarage of Bexhill in his native county, which he held with the rectory of Gestling, a living belonging to the family. He was appointed one of the Chaplains of Chelsea College in 1737, as also one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty. In 1741 he was installed Dean of Chichester, of which church he was appointed bishop in 1754, upon the promotion of Dr. Mawson to the See of Ely, with a licence to hold his livings in commendam for three years.

He married Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Pelham, Esq. of Lewes, by whom he had several children. His lordship died in 1797, after having held the bishoprick of Chichester forty-three years.

1734. PEARSON, THOMAS, B.D. London. Succeeded Mr. Fawcet.

He was presented by the Society to the rectory of Wilbraham in 1752, where he died after holding the living ten years.

1735. BRIDGES, EDWARD, M.A. Kent. Succeeded Dr. Ashburnham.

Mr. Bridges' fellowship was declared vacant December 21, 1738, he not having produced before the Society his letters of orders within three years after his admission.

1735. HEATON, HENRY, B.D. Yorkshire. Succeeded Dr. T. Greene.

Mr. Heaton was a native of Doncaster. He took an active part in the election of Dr. John Green to the mastership, upon the death of Dean Castle, and two years after was collated by Archbishop Herring, to whom he was domestic chaplain, to the vicarage of Boughton under Blean and Herne Hill in Kent. The following

year he was promoted to the mastership of Eastbridge hospital; and to the rectory of Ivechurch in 1754, for which he resigned Herne Hill. He was preferred in 1757 to the first stall in the Cathedral of Ely (being an option), by the Archbishop's executors. From 1757, the year in which the Archbishop died, Mr. Heaton resided chiefly at Boughton, where he died July 7, 1777, and was by his own desire buried in that parish Church, where a mural monument is thus inscribed:

"Near this place lie the Remains of HENRY HEATON, B. D. late Prebendary of Ely, "Master of Eastbridge Hospital in the City of Canterbury, Rector of Ivechurch and Vicar "of this Parish. He was a great example as well as an admirer of the ancient simplicity "of manners, which he thought had been unhappily exchanged for the vicious refinements "of the present age. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor and distressed; and being "attentive only to the duties of Christianity he sought not the praise of man; and as he "was good himself, not from ostentation but from religion, so he censured not the failings "of others, but beheld them with compassion. Actuated by this spirit of universal charity "he died as he lived, in peace with all the world, on the 7th day of July, M.DCC.LXXVII. "aged LXVII."

1735. SALTER, SAMUEL, D.D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Beacon.

He was eldest son of Samuel Salter, D.D. prebendary of Norwich, and archdeacon of Norfolk, by Anne Penelope, the daughter of Dr. John Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich. He was educated for some time in the free school of that city, whence he removed to that of the Charter-house, where he laid a good foundation in the learned languages. Soon after his election to a fellowship he was recommended to Sir Philip Yorke, then chief justice of the King's Bench, and afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, as a tutor to his eldest son, who with three of his brothers was educated at this College. As soon as that eminent lawyer was made Lord Chancellor, he appointed Mr. Salter his domestic chaplain, and gave him a prebend in the Church of Gloucester, which he afterwards exchanged for one in that of Norwich. Mr. Salter's fellowship was declared void Jan. 22, 1738; he having enjoyed his prebend of Gloucester a year. About the period of his quitting Cambridge, he was one of the writers in the Athenian Letters. It may here be remarked that out of nine literary characters who contributed to that interesting and learned work, five were members of this College; viz. the Honorable Philip Yorke, (afterwards Lord Hardwicke); the Honorable Charles Yorke; Dr. John Green, afterwards master; the Rev. Henry Heaton, fellow, and Dr. Salter: the other writers in this agreeable collection, were the Rev. George Henry Rooke, D.D. master of Christ's; the Rev. John Lawry, M.A. afterwards prebendary of Rochester; Daniel Wray, Esq.; and Dr. Heberden.

To the Stall at Norwich was added the rectory of Burton Coggles in the county of Lincoln, in 1740, where he went to reside soon after; and marrying

Miss Secker, a relation of the then Bishop of Oxford, continued there until 1750, when he was nominated minister of Great Yarmouth, by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. He performed the duties of that large parish with great diligence till his promotion to the preachership at the Charter-house, in January 1754. He was presented by his patron the Lord Chancellor, to the rectory of St. Bartholomew near the Royal Exchange in 1756, which was the last ecclesiastical preferment he obtained; but in November 1761, he succeeded Dr. Bearcroft, as Master of the Charter-house.

He printed several Sermons preached upon public occasions. And in 1751 he published "A complete collection of Sermons and Tracts" of his grandfather Dr. Jeffery, in 2 Volumes 8vo, with his life prefixed. In 1776 Dr. Salter printed for private use, the first hundred and six lines of the first book of the Iliad, nearly as written in Homer's time and country. These together with Dr. Salter's Sentiments on the Digamma, have been copied into the Oxford Edition of "Dawes' Miscellanea Critica." In the discussion of philological subjects, Dr. Salter proved himself a very accurate Greek scholar; his reading was universal, and extended through the whole circle of ancient literature; he was well acquainted with the Poets, Historians, Orators, Philosophers and Critics of Greece and Rome; his memory was naturally tenacious, and it had acquired great artificial powers (if such an expression may be allowed) by using no notes when he delivered his Sermons. To preaching *extempore*, or more properly *memoriter*, he had accustomed himself for a long course of years. And so retentive were his faculties, that, till a short time before his death, he could quote long passages from almost every author, whose works he had perused, even with a critical exactness. Nor were his studies confined to the writers of antiquity; he was equally conversant with English literature, and with the languages and productions of the learned and ingenious in various parts of Europe. In his early life he had been acquainted with Dr. Bentley, and cherished his memory with profound respect. He died May 2, 1778, and was buried by his own express direction in the most private manner, in the common burial ground belonging to the poor brethren of the Charter-house.

1735. PYLE, THOMAS, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Ray.

He was second son of Dr. Pyle (preacher at St. Nicholas, and vicar of St. Margaret, Lynn, the friend and correspondent of archbishop Herring.) He was instituted to the rectory of St. Mary's, Marlborough, in November 1740, and by favour of bishop Hoadly obtained the following year a canon residentiary's stall at Salisbury, and afterwards a prebend at Winchester. He was likewise rector of

Huish in Wiltshire, and vicar of West Allington and Yealmpton, Devonshire. He died 1806, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

1737. NICHALLS, JOHN, M. A. Canterbury. Succeeded Mr. Elliston.
He died fellow in 1743.

1738. MASTERS, ROBERT, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Clarke.

He was the great grandson of Sir William Masters, bart. of Cirencester, Gloucestershire. He continued to reside in College until he was presented by the Society to the rectory of Landbeach in 1756. In 1753, he published the first part of his History of the College, viz.; "Of the Founders, Benefactors and Masters;" and two years after the second part, viz.; "Of its Principal Members." (See preface to this work.) Dr. Mawson, bishop of Ely, collated him to the vicarage of Linton, which he exchanged soon afterwards for that of Waterbeach, this latter in 1784, he resigned in favour of his son. In 1797, Mr. Masters also resigned the living of Landbeach in favour of the Rev. T. Burroughes, senior fellow of Caius, upon Mr. Dixon, the senior fellow of this College, being presented to the rectory of Bincombe and Broadway, then vacant, and in the gift of that Society. Mr. Burroughes immediately upon his presentation to Landbeach, married Mary the second daughter of Mr. Masters, who continued to live in the parsonage with his son-in-law and daughter until his death, which took place July 5, in the following year.

The following notice is taken of Mr. Masters by the compilers of Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary: "As a divine, he published only one Sermon, '*The Mischief* "*of Faction and Rebellion considered,*' preached at Cambridge in 1745. He is "chiefly known as an Antiquary, by his valuable History of the College of Corpus "Christi, 1753, 4to, the most complete account ever published of any College in either "University, and upon the best plan; that which includes the lives of the principal "members, as well as the foundation and progress of the College. We have been "too much indebted to this work, not to bear this testimony to its satisfactory "information and accuracy."

To the Archæologia Mr. Masters contributed, "Remarks on Mr. Walpole's Historic Doubts." "An account of Stone Coffins found near the Castle, Cambridge; and of an ancient Painting on Glass, representing the pedigree of the Stuart Family." In 1784 he published "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Thomas Baker, B.D. of St. John's College, from the papers of Dr. Zachary Grey, with a Catalogue of his MS. Collections;" and in 1790, "A Catalogue of the several Pictures in the Public Library and respective Colleges in the University of Cambridge," 12mo. His last work was, "A short account of the

Parish of Waterbeach in the Diocese of Ely, by a late Vicar, 1795;" 8vo. with a slight Sketch of Denny Abbey, but of this only a few copies were given as presents.

Mr. Masters married a grand-daughter of one of his predecessors in the rectory of Landbeach, and daughter of the Rev. John Cory, vicar of Impington and Waterbeach, who died August 29, 1764, leaving him one son and two daughters; his son died vicar of Waterbeach in 1794. Anne married the Rev. Andrew Sprole, and Mary the Rev. T. Burroughes. Mr. Masters was buried at Landbeach, where there is the following inscription to his memory:

Sacred to the Memory
of ROBERT MASTERS, B.D. F.S.A,
the faithful and diligent Rector
of this Church 41 years
whose Charity to the poor
and Humanity to the distressed
rendered his life truly
exemplary
and his death lamented.

He died July 5th 1798
Aged 84 years.

1738. NEWCOME, DANIEL, M. A. Gloucestershire. Succeeded Mr. Low.

He was son of Dr. Newcome, Dean of Gloucester, by Anna Maria, daughter of Noah Neal of Stamford, Esq. In 1745 he succeeded his father in the rectory of Whimple, Devonshire; where he died on the 2nd of February, 1781, aged 65, being much regretted by all who knew him. His monument declares that "he was "a sincere friend, a faithful pastor, and a good benefactor to the needy."

1738. MEGOE, EPHRAIM, M.A. Norwich. Succeeded Dr. Salter.

He was minister of St. John's Sepulchre and St. Martin's by the Oak, Norwich, minor canon of that Cathedral and vicar of Worstead, Norfolk. He was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Spexhall, Suffolk, in 1751. He died June 14, 1786, in his seventy-fifth year.

1738. JONES, JOHN, M.A. Bristol. Succeeded Mr. Bridges.

He was instituted to a living, Aug. 22, 1746.

1740. HAMMOND, HORACE, D.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Hare.

He became rector of Harpley and Great Bircham, Norfolk, in 1744; prebendary of Bristol 1754, and afterwards of Norwich. He died October 13, 1786.

1741. HERRING, HENRY, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Pyle.

He was nephew to the Archbishop of Canterbury, vicar of Eynesford, Kent, and rector of Toppesfield, Essex.

1743. HERRING, THOMAS, M. A. Cambridgeshire. Succeeded Mr. Nichalls.

He was nephew to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Rector of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, and of Harbledown, Kent; afterwards rector of Cullesdon, Surry; prebendary of York and Southwell; rector of Chevington in Kent, and treasurer of Chichester. He was one of the Archbishop's executors. He married a daughter of Sir J. Torriano's and died at Kensington 1774.

"March 11, 1788.

"Agreed that ten pounds be given out of Dr. Spencer's chest, to Mrs. Herring, "widow of the Rev. Mr. Herring, late fellow of the College." [Coll. Ord. Book.]

1744. GORDON, WILLIAM, B. D. London. Succeeded Mr. Francis Aylmer.

He was admitted into a Norwich fellowship, having been a scholar on that foundation. He served the office of Proctor in the University in 1748.

1745. **Castle Edmund**, B. D. Kent. XXXII[nd] Master. Succeeded Mr. Denne in his fellowship, 1722.

1745. HUMFREY, RICHARD, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Megoe.

Mr. Humfrey vacated his fellowship in 1749, by marriage. He was rector of Thorpe near Norwich, and of Smallburgh; to the former of which livings he was instituted in 1753, on the presentation of Thomas Vere, Esq.; to the latter in 1762, on that of Archbishop Secker, in right of an option. He died at the former place on the 16[th] of January, 1813, in his ninety-second year.

"The long life of this revered and excellent man was devoted to the active and "zealous discharge of his pastoral duties, till rendered incapable by the infirmities of "extreme age. Piety and Benevolence strongly marked his character; they were con-"spicuous in his private as well as in his professional relations; they shone in the "christian meekness of his deportment, in his numerous benefits to individuals, and "his active support to public charities, not less than in the powerful enforcement by "precept and example of the duties and the graces of that religion, which he found "an unfailing support to decaying nature through a tedious bodily affliction, and "which enabled him to abide in patience and hope of immortality that solemn hour, "which should call him to the participation of an eternal reward."

1746. Cox, Hadley, M. A. London. Succeeded Mr. Thomas Herring.

He became rector of Fordham near Colchester, July 13, 1750; and married April 1754, Miss Charlotte Parslow.

1746. Oram, Richard, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Hammond.

He was examining chaplain to bishop Mawson, who preferred him in 1759 to the rectory of Outwell, Norfolk, and to that of Bexwell in the same county in 1769. He resigned these two pieces of preferment the following year, upon his collation to the rectories of Leverington and Northwold, at the latter of which places he died, February 13, 1774, in his fiftieth year.

1746. Pyle, Philip, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Henry Herring.

He was third son of Dr. Thomas Pyle, and brother to Thomas the late fellow. He was presented to the living of Melksham, Wiltshire, in 1750, by the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, to the rectory of Castle-Rising in Norfolk, 1755, and of North Lynn the following year. He published four volumes of Sermons, 8vo. among which are some of his father's; the profits were designed for the Norfolk and Norwich hospital. He died June 12, 1799, aged 76 years. (Vid. page 240.)

1747. King, John, M. A. Lancaster. Succeeded Mr. Jones.

He vacated his fellowship the following year, being presented to the vicarage of Preston cum Hove, and to the rectory of Waltham, Sussex.

1749. Denne, John, M. A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. King.

He was the eldest son of archdeacon Denne, formerly fellow, and was born at Bromley, July 21, 1726. He became perpetual curate of Maidstone in 1753, being presented to it by archbishop Herring, upon which he resigned his fellowship in favour of John Herring a near relation to His Grace. He was at the same time appointed chaplain to the Gaol in that city; and the following year he became rector of Copford, Essex.

In August 1765, two desperate Italians, under sentence of death in Maidstone Gaol, having stabbed their keeper to the heart, seized his arms, and together with the other prisoners sallied forth firing on all who opposed them, and marched to Sevenoaks, where these two ruffians were shot dead. Mr. Denne who was attending the malefactors officially previous to their execution, had so narrow an escape with his life, that the fright brought on, what his brother Samuel emphatically styled "*an intermitting fever of the mind*," in which melancholy state he continued the last thirty-five years of his life. He died in his seventy-fourth year, at Maidstone, March 1800. His wife, Mary, the second daughter of George Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury, died three years before him. (Vid. page 242.)

1749. GREENE, JOHN, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Humfrey.

He was senior wrangler in 1748, and vacated his fellowship in 1756, upon his marriage with Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. Thomas Browne, rector of Causton. The following is an extract from the "*Life of J. Duncombe.*"

"The first and strongest attachment in which he most delighted, and which "reflected honour on his own merit was the uninterrupted friendship and constant "correspondence, which continued to the last, with Mr. John Greene, a very re- "spectable clergyman of the diocese of Norwich, a man whose character for learning "and abilities, goodness and virtue, justly gained him the esteem and love of all "who had the happiness of his acquaintance, whose testimony is real praise, who "acknowledged the worth of his valuable friend, and loved his amiable and be- "nevolent spirit."

Mr. Greene died November 11, 1786, in the fifty-eighth year of his age; and was buried in the Church of St. George's, Tombland, Norwich, of which parish he had been the loved and respected minister for thirty years. He had also been rector of Marsham in the county of Norfolk, for nearly the same time. Of his six children, five daughters and a son, only one daughter, Elizabeth, survived him, who died in her thirtieth year, November 1792. His widow died in 1803, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

1750. Green, John, D. D. Yorkshire. XXXIII[rd] Master.

1751. DUNCOMBE, JOHN, M. A. London. Succeeded Mr. Cox.

He was entered at this College at the age of sixteen, upon the recommendation of archbishop Herring, who was the intimate friend of his father, William Duncombe, Esq.[q] He was ordained two years after being elected fellow to the curacy of Sundridge, Kent, and soon afterwards became assistant preacher at St. Anne's Soho, in which parish his father resided. In this situation he acquired great reputation as a powerful and eloquent preacher. In 1757 he was presented by archbishop Herring to the united livings of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, in Canterbury. This benefice was bestowed in the most friendly manner by his patron, who called it "only something to begin with;" but his Grace did not live to accomplish his kind intentions. This preferment enabled Mr. Duncombe to marry the daughter of Mr. Highmore,

[q] "DEAR SIR, "Lambeth, May 15, 1750.

"Be assured that I want no remembrancer to serve you, or the very "deserving young man your son. He shall not lose the fellowship at Bene't, through any failure in "me to help him, and I know you will leave the manner of it to me." .....

[Archbish. Herring's Letters to William Duncombe, Esq. Page 116.]

to whom he had long been attached. He settled upon his marriage at Canterbury, and in 1766 was appointed by Archbishop Secker, one of the six preachers in that Cathedral. In 1773 Archbishop Cornwallis presented him to the vicarage of Herne, about six miles from Canterbury, where during the rest of his life he generally resided during the summer months. His Grace also granted him a chaplainship. He had, previously to his being presented to his last living, been entrusted with the Mastership of Harbledown and St. John's Hospital, places of trust, not of emolument. He died in 1786, leaving an only daughter. His widow survived him and died at an advanced age in 1812.

Mr. Duncombe was author of several poetical works, and of many detached poems which appeared in the periodical publications of the day. He published likewise several works connected with History and Antiquities: "Letters from Eminent Men;" and together with his father, a "Translation of Horace." A long list of his writings may be seen in Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary. He also conducted for several years before his death the department of Essays and Reviews in the Gentleman's Magazine, in which office Mr. Gough succeeded him.

1751. CLAGETT, WILLIAM, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Skottowe.

Mr. Clagett was rector of Mundesley and Trimingham, Norfolk, and married Miss Barnes of Norwich 1757, who died the following year. He became curate of St. Andrew's, Norwich in 1767, and married a second wife in 1773. He died suddenly on Monday, December 14, 1774, in the forty-eighth year of his age, having preached in his Church the day before his death. The shock was so great to his wife that she only survived him seven months. He was buried in the Church of St. Michael at Pleas, Norwich, where there is an inscription in verse to the memory of himself and his wife.

1752. COTT, JOHN, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Philip Pyle.

Mr. Cott, son to the town-clerk of Lynn, removed to this College from St. John's in 1750, a short time before taking his B. A. degree. He served the office of Moderator in 1760, and was presented by the Society to the rectory of Braxted in 1762. He held the vicarage of Coggleshall for a short time, and also the rectory of Rettendon. He married in 1771, Miss Eyre, a niece to Dr. Keene, bishop of Ely. He died October 13, 1781, aged fifty-three. He published an Assize Sermon, preached at Chelmsford 1769.

1753. SHARP, JOHN, D. D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Pearson.

He held his fellowship five years after taking his degree of D. D. and was preferred by the Society in 1770, to the united rectories of St. Mary Abchurch and

St. Lawrence Pountney. He died at Canterbury, March 2, 1772, and was buried in St. George's Church of that city. The following curious entry appears in the College Order Book, Dec. 10, 1768; "Present: the Master, the President, Dr. Sharp, "Mr. Temple, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Nasmith and Mr. Tyson;

"Dr. Sharp having highly affronted the Master and refused to ask pardon of "him for the offence, it is the unanimous opinion of the other Fellows present, that "this entry be made, as a testimony of their resentment of his behaviour."

1754. FISHER, EDMUND, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Gordon.

He was presented by the Society to the rectory of Duxford, St. Peter's, in 1761; and resided in the vicarage house of Duxford, St. John's, of which he was curate. In 1764 he married Miss Trott, who died in 1787, leaving him one son, who was afterwards a member of this College, and three daughters. In 1789 he was presented by the Bishop of Ely, Dr. James Yorke, to the vicarage of Linton, to which place he shortly after removed; and continued to reside there until his death. Mr. Fisher died March 29, 1819, in his ninetieth year. He was a friend and cotemporary in College with Gough, who left him a legacy of £100.

1754. INGRAM, ROBERT, M. A. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Heaton.

He vacated his fellowship upon being instituted to the vicarage of Wormingford, Essex, 1760. He married Miss Aclam.

1754. HERRING, JOHN, M. A. London. Succeeded Mr. Denne.

He was a nephew of Archbishop Herring, and was presented by his Grace a very short time before his death, to the rectory of Great Mongham, Kent. He died at his rectory-house in 1802. His second wife was a daughter of Dr. Lynch, Physician at Canterbury. Archbishop Herring's library was, by his Grace's Will, divided amongst his three nephews, who had been fellows of this College.

1758. TEMPLE, THOMAS WILLIAM, D.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. J. Greene.

He continued to reside until 1769, when he vacated his fellowship by marrying Miss Dalbee, of Mutford, Suffolk, a lady with a very large fortune. He was afterwards vicar of Newton in Norfolk, and rector of Whepstead, Suffolk.

1758. HAINSWORTH, GEORGE, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Masters.

Mr. Hainsworth died a fellow 1761.

1758. LYNCH, GEORGE, M. A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Duncombe.

He was one of the two sons of George Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury, and younger brother of Dr. Lynch, Archdeacon of Canterbury 1788. His fellowship became vacant in 1765, as appears from the following entry in the College Order Book:

"Mr. Lynch having been Master of Arts eight years complete this commence-"ment; and having not proceeded in Divinity, his fellowship is declared vacant by "the Statute, De qualitatibus eligendorum in Socios."

Mr. Lynch was at this time in his year of grace, having been presented by the Archdeacon of Canterbury to the vicarage of Lympne, near Hythe. He married a sister of —— Brockman, Esq. of Beachborough, and widow of William Smith, Esq. of Canterbury. In 1771 he obtained a dispensation to hold with Lympne, the vicarage of Newington cum Cheriton, Kent, in the patronage of his brother-in-law; and to his successor in this benefice, he bequeathed £700. towards the rebuilding of a parsonage house. Mr. Lynch being blessed with many amiable qualities, lived much beloved by those who had the happiness of his friendship, or the pleasure of his acquaintance. He died at Ripple House near Deal, November 29, 1789. His wife died two years before him, leaving no family.

1758. HOOKE, JOHN, M.A. Nottinghamshire. Succeeded Mr. John Herring.

Mr. Hooke was presented by the Society to the rectory of Wilbraham, and vicarage of Grantchester in 1763. Upon Mr. Hooke's ceasing to be a fellow, he wished to have his name placed on the College boards as a Master of Arts. To this Dr. Sharp and Mr. Temple objected, and succeeded in persuading the Society to concur with them in refusing to re-admit Mr. Hooke. Mr. Cole gives a full account of the proceedings upon this occasion in a letter to Gough, in which he speaks of Sharp and Temple in no qualified terms of reproach. "Robert Masters," he adds, "detests their procedure, is ashamed of the old house, and thinks it an "unprecedented piece of violence to any person, who offered to continue among "them, when he was under no other obligation to do so than that of having been "formerly a member and receiving two livings from them; and a mean compliance "to two such worthless members." Gough has the following manuscript note at the end of Masters' account of the rectory of Wilbraham. "Thomas Pearson, B.D. "died September 17, 1762, and was succeeded by John Hooke, A.M.; who to the "immortal disgrace of the Society was refused re-admission for refusing to associate "with a madman and a brute, and removed to Pembroke Hall." In 1772 Mr. Hooke was appointed preceptor to the Princess Elizabeth and Prince Ernest Augustus, with a salary of £300. a year for life. He died in 1777.

1759. EMERIS, JOHN, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Oram.

He was born at Southwood in 1735, and at an early age being intended for the Church, was sent to the Grammar school at Norwich. Here he received a good classical education, and at the age of eighteen was admitted of this College. Soon

after his election to a fellowship, he offered himself a candidate for the undermastership of the Grammar school at Lincoln, which he obtained through the favourable recommendation of the master Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln. He only continued in this situation a few years; for upon the head-mastership of the Grammar school at Louth becoming vacant, he was invited to become a candidate for it; and obtained it in a manner highly creditable to himself and to those who appointed him. In this situation he laboured with unwearied diligence and paternal solicitude for the space of thirty years; and that he obtained the grateful affections of his pupils is evident from the handsome mural monument which they erected to his memory in the Chancel of Louth Church.

Mr. Emeris shortly after his appointment to the mastership of Lowth school vacated his fellowship by marriage (April 5, 1768) with Miss Hobman, niece of David Atkinson, Esq. of Fanthorp, by whom he had three children. The only preferment he obtained in the Church was the rectory of Tetford in the county of Lincoln, to which he was presented by J. Harrison, Esq. of Norton Place, and which he held about twenty-five years. He resigned the mastership of Lowth school in 1795, and died September 6, 1819, in his eighty-fifth year.

His son, the Rev. John Emeris, B.D. of Louth, is perpetual curate of Alvingham cum Cockerington.

1759. UNDERWOOD, BENJAMIN, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Clagett.

He was a nephew to Dr. Keene, bishop of Ely, born at Lynn, and educated at Bury school. After being elected a fellow, he served for some time the curacy of Basingstoke, Hampshire. In 1769, he was presented by the King to the rectory of East Barnet; and at the commencement the same year, his fellowship was declared vacant, as he had then been M.A. eight years, and had not proceeded in divinity. In 1774, he was presented by the Society to the united rectories of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Lawrence, Pountney, Dr. Warren resigning them in his favour. In 1780, he was collated to a prebendal stall at Ely, by his uncle, bishop Keene, to whom he was chaplain. Mr. Underwood died at an advanced age in 1815. He published "a Treatise on the Sacrament for the use of his Parishioners" in 1772, and "a Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Cambridge, for the benefit of Addenbrooke's Hospital" in 1803.

1760. WEBSTER, JOHN, M.A. Yorkshire. Succeeded Dr. Barnardiston.

He was Senior Wrangler and Senior Medallist of his year 1756. He was chaplain for a short time to bishop Green, and died a fellow 1766. Gough says in a fragment of his own memoirs: "I shall for ever regret Mr. Webster and

"Mr. Cowper, the former by a habit of study brought a weak constitution to a "premature end; the latter lived to make a greater progress, when he was carried "off by a violent fever."

1760. FORSTER, BENJAMIN, B. D. London. Succeeded Mr. Ingram.

He was a cotemporary in College of Gough, with whom he formed a friendship, which, cemented by the similarity of their tastes and pursuits, even a separation to distant parts of the kingdom could not weaken, and which death alone could dissolve, as may be seen from the interesting correspondence between these two learned antiquaries, preserved in the fifth volume of Nichol's Literary Anecdotes. Mr. Forster the year he was elected fellow, became curate of Bromfield and Chignel Smeely, Essex. In 1766 he was elected to the lectureship of Wakefield, on the foundation of Lady Camden, and in the gift of the Mercer's Company, London. In this situation he continued for a short time. In 1772 he was presented by this Society to the united rectories of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Lawrence Pountney, but he resigned them the following year, upon being preferred by Lord Camelford to the consolidated rectory of Boconnoc and Broadoake, in the county of Cornwall.

Mr. Forster died at Boconnoc, December 2, 1805, aged seventy years; and the following tribute was paid to his memory in one of the Western Provincial Journals: "He was a man of genius, accomplishments, learning and the first taste, "and in him the possession of these advantages was wholly unaccompanied by that "arrogance and pedantry by which the lustre of talents and learning is so frequently "tarnished. His benevolence and politeness in social intercourse never permitted "him to display his superiority at the expence of another's feelings, or his own "good breeding as a gentleman. The delicacy of his wit, the brilliancy of his "fancy, his poignant humour, and that happy variety of allusion by which his con-"versation was distinguished will long be remembered and regretted. One who has "frequently derived from him instruction and delight pays this tribute to the me-"mory of the friend of Mason and Gray, of him whose name (but for the obscure "retirement in which he was lost) would have been handed down to posterity as "one of the most shining ornaments of his age and country."

1761. RAND, BROCK, M. A. Cambridgeshire. Succeeded Mr. Hainsworth.

He was son of the fellow of the same name in 1719. He vacated his fellowship at Michaelmas 1767, having been instituted to a living a full year.

1764. COWPER, JOHN, M. A. Hertford, Succeeded Mr. Hooke.

He was younger son of the Rev. J. Cowper, D. D. rector of Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, and brother to William the celebrated poet, who published an

interesting and affecting sketch of the latter days of his brother's life, entitled, "A sketch of the Character and an Account of the last Illness of the late Rev. JOHN COWPER, A. M. fellow of Bene't College, Cambridge, who finished his course with "joy, March 20, 1770."

John Cowper was highly distinguished for his classical acquirements and obtained the Chancellor's medal upon taking his degree. He continued to pursue his studies and became critically skilled in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Syriac languages. He was also perfect master of French and Italian, the latter of which he could speak fluently. In the autumn of 1769 he caught a cold during a tour in Wales, and fearing lest he should be laid up at a distance from home, pushed forward as fast as he could from Bath, with a fever upon him. After his arrival in Cambridge he was dangerously ill for some time, but was apparently recovering from this attack, and had every symptom of returning health and spirits, when at the beginning of the following February his disorder returned with increased violence, and he died in College March 20, 1770. His brother William was his constant attendant during his last illness, and administered to him the consolations of religion, with that zeal and piety which distinguished him as a christian and a poet, and the effects of which upon the mind of his dying brother, he has detailed in the sketch before alluded to. In a letter to his friend Joseph Hill, Esq., shortly after his brother's death, the poet thus writes; "from the study of books, he was brought upon his "deathbed to the study of himself, and there learnt to renounce his righteousness, "and his own most amiable character; and to submit himself to the righteousness "which is of God by faith. With these views he was desirous of death. Satisfied "of his interest in the blessing purchased by the blood of Christ, he prayed for "death with earnestness, felt the approaches of it with joy, and died in peace."

He was by his own desire buried in the Chancel of the Church of Foxton, of which village he had been curate for some years. He died regretted by the University in general, and by his own College in particular. The master and fellows attended his funeral as pall-bearers. The poet in the second book of his Task, has written the following beautiful lines to the memory of his brother:

"Peace to the memory of a man of worth,
"A man of letters, and of manners too!
"Of manners sweet, as Virtue always wears,
"When gay good nature dresses her in smiles.
"He graced a College, in which order yet
"Was sacred; and was honour'd, lov'd and wept
"By more than one, themselves conspicuous there."

1764. **Barnardiston, John,** D. D. London. XXXIV[th] Master. Succeeded Mr. Newcome in his fellowship 1745.

1764. SIMPSON, JOHN, M. A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Fisher.

He vacated his fellowship September 1769, by marriage with Miss Branch of Cheapside, London. In 1775, he became minister of St. Andrew's, Norwich, and died May 14, 1782, at the age of forty-four. He was buried under the altar in St. Andrew's Church. On the south wall there is a tablet inscribed to his memory.

1765. HEALD, WITLEY, M. A. London. Succeeded Mr. Lynch.

He vacated his fellowship the eighteenth of November 1768, by marriage with a daughter of Isaac Preston, Esq. of Bearton, Norfolk. He was one of the preachers at Long Acre Chapel, London.

1765. NASMITH, JAMES, D. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Cott.

"James Nasmith, junior Proctor 1771. Born at Norwich of dissenting parents, "whose father is a considerable carrier from Norwich to London, whose father came "out of Scotland. His father sent him for about a year to a school at Amsterdam, "and then admitted him at College. He is my particular friend and acquaintance; "a very worthy and honest man; no great admirer of the present Church establish- "ment, as may be conjectured, yet not outrageous as many whose education was "not with dissenters" [Cole.]

Mr. Nasmith upon Mr. Forster's resignation of the united rectories of St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Lawrence Pountney in 1773, was presented to them by the Society, and succeeded in effecting an exchange with Dr. Warren, for the rectory of Snailwell in Cambridgeshire, before his institution. The vicinity of this place to the University rendered it very convenient to Mr. Nasmith, as he was now engaged in the publication of the Catalogue of archbishop Parker's Manuscripts. He was occupied about this work nearly five years; and when we recollect the inconvenience of the room, over the old ante-chapel, in which these manuscripts were deposited, and likewise the strictness of the rules under which they are necessarily kept by the Will of the donor, we must admire the diligence and perseverance of Mr. Nasmith in accomplishing his undertaking. This work does much credit to the learning and ingenuity of the author. It has been the means of bringing to notice several curious manuscripts, and of greatly facilitating the researches of those who have had occasion to consult this valuable collection. In 1775 Mr. Nasmith finished his work, and presented it to the College: upon which it was agreed, "That the thanks of the

"Society be given to Mr. Nasmith for his present of his Catalogue of archbishop "Parker's Manuscripts, and that the copy be printed at the College expence under "Mr. Nasmith's directions, and that the profits arising from the sale of the im- "pression be given to Mr. Nasmith." In 1787, Mr. Nasmith published a new edition of bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica" with various additions and corrections: also "the Itineraries of Symon son of Symeon" and of "William of Worcester." In 1774, he married Susan daughter of the Rev. John Salmon, rector of Shelton, and sister to the Rev. Benjamin, fellow of this College. "On the "decline of Dr. Barnardiston in spring 1778, he was thought to have pretensions "to the headship of his College, as a decent man, of a good temper, and beloved "in his College: but Dr. Colman was elected in consequence of his refusal; he "being then taken up with improving his living of Snailwell, and farming; and "the mastership not being worth above £120. or £130. per annum, and engaging "the occupier in an expensive way of living, which he had no taste for." [Cole.]

In 1796, he was presented to the rectory of Leverington, in the Isle, by bishop Yorke; and at the commencement of the following year proceeded to the degree of D.D. He was chairman at the county sessions for a number of years, which post he filled with equal honour to himself and advantage to the public. He died the sixteenth of October 1808, in his sixty-eighth year, after a long and painful illness. He was buried in the chancel of Leverington, where there is a monument to his memory. His widow survived him about six years, dying November 11, 1814, in her seventy-sixth year. [See Restituta III. 221.]

1767. TYSON, MICHAEL, B.D. Lincolnshire. Succeeded Mr. Webster.

He was son of the Rev. Michael Tyson, Dean of Stamford, Archdeacon of Huntingdonshire, rector of Gretford, Lincolnshire, and of Wittering, Northamptonshire, who long survived his son, dying in 1794, in the eighty-fourth year of his age,

Mr. Tyson continued to reside as fellow until the year 1776, although, as appears from his correspondence with Gough, very tired of a College life, being anxious to fulfil an engagement with Miss Margaret Wale[r], daughter of Hitch Wale, Esq. of Shelford, and having lost nearly all his early associates. At this time the rectory of Lambourne became vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Tooke, and the presentation to that living, according to the Will of Dr. Tooke, uncle to the last incumbent, belonged to the College. Mr. Tyson being senior fellow, rejoiced at the prospect of retiring into the country; and the vicinity of Lambourne to the residence of his friend Gough, considerably enhanced the value of that preferment in his estimation.

[r] "One of the prettiest and most amiable women I ever met with." [Cole.] [See Restituta, Vol. IV. p. 238.]

He was however involved in all the anxiety and uncertainty of a lawsuit by Mrs. Calvert (sister and heiress of Mr. Tooke) putting in a claim to the right of presentation. After some delay a hearing of the cause was obtained and a verdict was given in favour of the College. Mrs. Calvert however made an appeal; and, although it was perfectly clear that she had no legal claim whatever, she had it in her power to put Mr. Tyson to considerable expence and to delay his institution for some time. Under these circumstances Mr. Tyson entered into a compromise; and agreed, upon her withdrawing the appeal and giving up all claim to the presentation, to pay her law-expences £63. and to allow her the use of the house and the emoluments of the living up to Michaelmas 1778. This was a private agreement on the part of Mr. Tyson, and although the College bore the expences of the lawsuit, they refused to allow him the sum he had thus paid to Mrs. Calvert[s]. As soon as this troublesome affair was thus arranged, Mr. Tyson married and settled at Lambourne, with every prospect of domestic happiness; but how frail and uncertain are all our joys here below! In the spring of 1780, Mr. Tyson was attacked by a fever which proved fatal. He died May 4, leaving his widow with one child.

Mr. Gough in the preface to his "Sepulchral Monuments," thus acknowledges the obligations to which he was under to his friend, and the regret which he felt at his loss:

"To Mr. Tyson I am indebted for several drawings, and had he lived to enjoy "his long wished for retreat, I should have received many more," ..... and again; "Had my ingenious friend Mr. Tyson been living, his taste in drawing "and his knowledge of these subjects would have corrected innumerable errors, "which now obtrude themselves. It is enough for me to bewail my loss by his "death and to add to it, and the instances of mortality I am here contemplating, "those of our common friend Mr. James Essex, and the Rev. Sir John Cullum, "bart. Deprived of these aids,

———— "Ferimur per opaca locorum,
"Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
"Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
"Nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis,
"Suspensum, et pariter comitique onerique timentem."

Mr. Tyson was generally allowed to be a good antiquary, and an excellent gentleman artist. He engraved a remarkable portrait of Jane Shore: portraits of

[s] After Mr. Tyson's death, in consideration of the very short time which he had enjoyed the living, they reimbursed his widow.

bishop Jegon and dean Love, from paintings in the Master's Lodge; and one of archbishop Parker from the illuminated copy of the statutes belonging to the College; also of some of the noted characters in and about Cambridge. The engraving of the old Horn given in the Archæologia (Vol. III. page 19) is from a drawing by Mr. Tyson. The following letter to Mr. Gough accompanied this drawing, and may be taken as a specimen of his lively and playful style.

"C. C. C. C. Monday, Dec. 7, 1772.

"The venerable Horn of the Gild is now before me, and I have got a very "accurate measured geometrical outline of it, which I shall immediately finish and "send to you. But are there materials sufficient to fabricate an Essay on this Horn? "I can tell you from the '*Historiola Jocelyni;* Johannes de Goldcorne, quum suo "tempore fuit Aldermannus Gilde dedit magnum Cornu Potatorium ornatum operculo "cum suis appendicibus ex argento deaurato quo usi sunt ejusdem Gildæ Fratres in "festo præcipuè Corporis Christi sanè liberaliter."

"And I can tell you, this said Maister Goldcorne was Alderman in Edward the "Third's time—but what more? 'Why,' quoth Robert Masters, 'at their general "meeting they usually feasted together, when they drank their ale (*of which they "kept good store in their cellars*), out of a great horn, &c.;' 'Tis a marvellous "pithy and pleasant observation! No less facetious is that wight hight Tom Fuller; "Then in Corpus Christi Colledge was a dinner provided them, where, good *stomacks* "meeting with good *cheer* and *welcome*, no wonder if *mirth* followed of *course*. "Then out comes the cup of John Goldcorne."

Mr. Tyson's son died at the age of twenty. His widow in 1784, married Mr. J. Crouch, a gentleman who held an appointment in the Custom House.

1767. CREMER, JAMES, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Rand.

Mr. Cremer was instituted to the rectories of Fulmodeston cum Croxton and Thirning, in 1778, upon the death of Dr. Barnardiston. Mr. Cremer died during his year of grace.

1769. HESLOP, LUKE, B. D. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Heald.

He was Senior Wrangler of his year, 1764. He served the honourable office of Moderator of the University two successive years, 1772 and 1773. Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, appointed him his examining chaplain, and soon afterwards raised him to the dignity of archdeacon of Bucks. In 1776, the bishop, as dean of St. Paul's, conferred on him a prebendal stall in that Cathedral, together with the vicarage of St. Peter le Poor in the city of London. This vicarage he resigned for the rectory

of Adstock, Buckinghamshire, in the gift of the same patron. Upon this living Mr. Heslop resided upwards of twenty-five years as an active parish priest and useful magistrate; during the latter part of this time he held also the rectory of Addington. His residence in Buckinghamshire introduced him to the acquaintance of the Duke of Portland, to whose interests in the county he attached himself. In 1803 he was presented by his Grace, then prime minister, to the valuable rectory of Bothall, in Northumberland; but this preferment he soon resigned, being appointed minister of Marylebone and vicar of St. Augustine's, in Bristol. In 1809, Dr. Heslop finally settled himself in the parish of Marylebone, and gave his whole attention to the various concerns of that vast and overgrown parish. To his disinterested suggestions and exertions may be attributed the success of that important measure which Government have lately carried into effect, namely, the division of Marylebone into separate parishes[t]. Such was the extraordinary vigour of his constitution, that for the first eighty years of his life he was never confined a single day by sickness, nor ever had recourse to medical remedies or advice. He married in 1773, Dorothy, a daughter of Dr. Reeve, a physician of eminence in London. He died June 23, 1825, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the new Church of St. Marylebone. His widow survived him two years, dying in her eightieth year, at Bury, December 28, 1827. He left one son, and a daughter married to Henry Partridge, Esq. of Hockham Hall, Norfolk. Dr. Heslop published several charges, two sermons, one preached at the assizes, and the other at the visitation of the bishop of Durham, and several pamphlets on subjects connected with political economy.

1769. SALMON, BENJAMIN, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Emeris.

He was third son of the Rev. John Salmon, rector of Shelton, (who took the name of Wymberley, his mother being a co-heiress of Bevil Wymberley, Esq. of

[t] "In 1817, the Duke of Portland sold the extra-episcopal rectory of Marylebone to the Crown. "This property comprised, besides the patronage, four freehold private chapels, and also a leasehold "chapel for fifty-five years' term. These chapels produced to the Duke a net income of nearly £1,100 "a year, after paying the officiating ministers and other charges."

"The patronage consisted of the perpetual right to appoint the ministers and officers of the Mother "Church, and of two parochial chapels, and also to licence ministers to his own and all other chapels "of the established Church in the parish."

"In selling all his rights as lay rector, his Grace stipulated that none of the existing incumbents "should be disturbed. Dr. Heslop the then incumbent of the parish Church, was at the time about "seventy-seven years of age, and this valuable presentation on his death fell in to the Crown."

"The whole property and ecclesiastical patronage was sold by the Duke to the Crown at the reduced "price of £40,000."

"The parish has since been divided into five distinct rectories, and four additional Churches have "been built." [Times Newspaper, April 5, 1830.]

Weston, Lincolnshire). He was admitted of this College in 1761, at the age of eighteen. He took his degree of M. A. the same year as he was elected fellow, and having obtained the appointment of chaplain to the forces serving in the presidency of Madras, he went to India, where he remained seven or eight years. Soon after his return, he vacated his fellowship by marriage, March 19, 1777, with Mary, daughter of Richard Little, Esq., of Chelsea, by whom he had one son and one daughter. In 1780 he married a second wife, Marianne, widow of James Bedingfeld, Esq., by whom he had no family. He succeeded Mr. Clayton in the rectory of Caister near Yarmouth, the following year, and was presented by Robert Woolmer, Esq. to the rectory of Thrigby, Norfolk, in 1805; and the same year was appointed domestic chaplain to his late majesty, then Prince of Wales. He was for many years an able and active magistrate for the county of Norfolk, and died Aug. 11, 1821, aged 78, beloved, respected, and lamented by his parishioners, and was buried in the churchyard of Caister; where there is an inscription to his memory. His son, William Orton, went out to India in 1795, as a writer in the civil service of Bengal, and became president of the board of revenue of the central provinces of British India: married a niece of archdeacon Pott, and died at Cromer in 1828. Mary Anne his daughter was married in 1798 to the Rev. Gibson Lucas, rector of Stokesby and Filby, in the county of Norfolk.

1771. GREENE, CHARLES, M. A. London. Succeeded Mr. Cowper.

Mr. Greene was grandson to Dr. Greene, master of the College and bishop of Ely. He was presented by —— Brand, Esq. to the vicarage of Kimpton, Hertfordshire, the year after his election. His uncle the dean of Salisbury, gave him the rectory of Chiddingfold, Surry, to which was annexed the curacy of Haslemere. This preferment he resigned in 1796, for the rectory of Hemingford Abbots, Huntingdonshire, to which he was presented by General Sparrow. He married in 1773, Matilda,[u] the youngest daughter of Francis Nailor, Esq., and died July 14, 1803, leaving one daughter, since married to George Thornhill, Esq., of Diddington, Huntingdonshire.

1771. BUTTS, WILLIAM, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Temple.

He was presented by the Society to the rectory of Wilbraham and the vicarage of Grantchester, in 1778. He built the present parsonage at the former place. Mr. Butts died by the bursting of a blood-vessel in his head, while driving his niece in a gig, May 19, 1806.

[u] A Letter from this lady to Dr. Gooch is printed in Restituta, Vol. iv. p. 376.

1772. SANDIFORD, PETER, D. D. London. Succeeded Dr. Sharp.

Dr. Sandiford is son of the late Rev. Rowland Sandiford, vicar of Christ Church, Newgate Street. Soon after his election, he became lecturer in his father's Church. In 1778 he succeeded Mr. Cremer in the rectories of Fulmodeston and Thirning. In 1795 he was appointed Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College. In 1799 he was chosen by Dr. Moore, archbishop of Canterbury, for his domestic chaplain, and continued to reside in his Grace's family until his death in 1805. In 1810 Dr. Sandiford was presented by his friend Dr. Dampier, bishop of Ely, to the valuable living of Newton in the Isle, upon which occasion he resigned the rectory of Thirning. In 1820 he succeeded to the sinecure rectory of Ashbury, Berkshire, being an option of archbishop Moore, left by will to Dr. Sandiford.

1773. HUMFREY, RICHARD, M. A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Humfrey was associated with Mr. Hook, as tutor to the Princes, William Henry, our present most gracious Sovereign, and Edward, the late Duke of Kent. He died March 1780. "Poor Humfrey, the senior fellow of Bene't, died much "lamented. He was to have married a young lady[x] of Norwich. His strict atten- "tion at court brought on a slow fever. He has long complained of the confine- "ment of his situation." [Tyson to Gough, March 1780.] Mr. Humfrey was held in the highest estimation by his Majesty, George III., who is reported to have said, upon some mention being made of finding a proper successor to him in his office of tutor to the Princes, "I can easily procure another *Tutor* for the Princes, but "I shall never meet with another *Humfrey*."

1773. BRYANT, GEORGE, M. A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Charles Greene.

He vacated his fellowship in 1776. He afterwards became the incumbent of Wootton, Somersetshire, and chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough. He died in 1800.

1774. WALSBY, EDWARD, D. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Underwood.

Mr. Walsby was son of a bookseller at Norwich. He served the office of Proctor in 1779, and the following year succeeded Mr. Tyson in the rectory of Lambourne. He returned to Cambridge in 1787, being appointed preceptor to His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, now Duke of Gloucester and Chancellor of the University. Upon this occasion Mr. Walsby admitted himself of Trinity College, and at the Commencement in 1790, when H. R. H. took the degree of M. A., proceeded to that of D. D. In 1793, Dr. Walsby was made prebendary of

[x] Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Maltby, Esq. of Germans. This lady in 1784, married Dr. Prettyman (Tomline,) who afterwards became bishop of Lincoln and Winchester.

Canterbury, and the same year he married Miss Henrietta Bisset of Green Street, Grovesnor Square. He died at Canterbury the 7th of June 1815. His widow survived him about six months. He was buried in the Chapter-house of the Cathedral.

1775. WALLACE, JOB, M.A. Essex. Succeeded Mr. Forster.

Mr. Wallace was the eldest son of the Rev. Job Wallace, rector of Liston and vicar of Messing, both in the county of Essex. His grandfather was John Wallace, M.D. of St. John's College, who according to the inscription on a marble slab in St. Helen's Church, Ipswich, was "ex antiquâ Wallaceorum gente longo sanguine "census et multis imaginibus illustris." Mr. Wallace was educated at Harrow, and admitted of this College at the age of eighteen. Soon after taking his degree, he was elected fellow, and appointed Classical Tutor. He continued in College and served the curacies of Sawston and Pampisford, which he held under a sequestration, until 1781, when he succeeded to the living of Braxted, in the county of Essex. In 1794, he became rector of Rayne Parva, in the same county, on the presentation of the Right Hon. William Anne-Hollis, Earl of Essex, to whose son, the present Earl, he had been Tutor during his residence in this College, and in 1804, he resigned it in favour of the Hon. and Rev William Capel, his lordship's youngest son. Dr. Tomline, bishop of Lincoln, with whom he lived upon terms of friendship while at the University, presented him in 1813 to the vicarage of Sandon in Hertfordshire, in right of the deanery of St. Paul's. This together with Braxted he retained till his death, which took place February 7, 1828, at Ipswich. He was buried on the north side of the chancel of his own parish Church of Braxted.

Mr. Wallace married, first, Elizabeth daughter of Golden Griggs, Esq. of Messing, by whom he had one daughter, who died an infant; secondly, Mary Anne daughter of Gibson Lucas, Esq. of Filby House in the county of Norfolk, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters. His eldest son the Rev. Arther Capel Job Wallace, is now a member of this College, and curate of Hadleigh, Suffolk.

1776. BRADFORD, EDWARD, B.D. Norwich. Succeeded Dr. Nasmith.

Mr. Bradford after his election to a fellowship became Tutor to —— Graham's Esq. children at Harrow, and continued in this situation until 1780, when he returned to College and succeeded Mr. Walsby as Tutor. Upon the death of Dr. Colman in 1795, Mr. Bradford succeeded him in the rectory of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire. In 1802, he married Miss Paget, who died in 1810, leaving him a son and a daughter; the former, a most promising youth, was carried off by

a fever in 1822, at the age of seventeen. In 1811, Mr. Bradford mindful of the favours which he had received from the Society, gave a splendid proof of his liberality and gratitude by the free gift of £500, under the condition that it should accumulate until the annual income arising from it amounted to £50; the said income to be then applied to whatever purpose the Society at the time being may think fit. We have had occasion to notice several liberal *bequests* from members of the College, but seldom do we meet with such an instance of liberality as this which I have just recorded.

1776. HUSSEY, WILLIAM, M.A. Sussex. Succeeded Dr. Heslop.

Mr. Hussey was presented to the rectory of Sandhurst, Kent in 1781, and vacated his fellowship, December 4, of the same year, by marriage with Miss Twopenny of Rochester.

1777. HEWIT, THOMAS, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Salmon.

Mr. Hewit died a fellow in 1787.

1778. FARHILL, JOHN, M.A. Sussex. Succeeded Mr. Bryant.

Mr. Farhill endeavoured to retain his fellowship without taking orders within the period prescribed by the Statutes; he made two appeals to the Visitors to induce them to rescind the interpretation given upon this point in 1607. (Vid. p. 261.) His fellowship was declared vacant by the Master in 1781. He afterwards became secretary to the commissioners for the reducing of the national debt.

1778. HESLOP, THOMAS, B.A. Yorkshire. Succeeded Dr. Colman.

Mr. Heslop died within six months of his election. He was nephew to Dr. Heslop.

1778. **Colman, William,** D.D. Northamptonshire. XXXV[th] Master. Succeeded Mr. Bolton in his fellowship 1752.

1779. SHELFORD, LEONARD, B.D. Norfolk, Succeeded Mr. Butts.

Mr. Shelford vacated his fellowship in 1789, by marriage with Ellen, daughter of William Grigson, Esq. of West Wretham. He was rector of North Tuddingham, Norfolk, of which living he was the patron. He died April 2, 1813, after a few days illness, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. "He was a sincere christian, "exemplary in the discharge of his parochial duties, and a faithful guardian to his "flock, over which he presided many years with constant vigilance and unblemished "integrity. An affectionate husband, kind parent, and of a cheerful generous dis-"position, that gained him the esteem of a respectable and extensive circle of friends,

"amongst whom, the author of this humble tribute had enjoyed his acquaintance "from their early years at school, and in the University." [Gent. Mag.] His eldest son is the present Fellow and Tutor of this College; another son was a Fellow of Emmanuel, and has lately been presented by that Society to the rectory of Preston, in the county of Suffolk. One of his daughters is married to the Rev. William Pearson, a worthy member of this College, rector of Hanwell, Oxfordshire, and perpetual curate of Sturston, Norfolk.

1779. TAYLOR, WILLIAM, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Cremer.

Mr. Taylor vacated his fellowship, September 1785, by marriage with Mary, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ewin, late rector of Swanton Morley. He was rector of Bracon Ash, and afterwards of Hockering, in Norfolk, which latter he resigned for the rectory of St. George Tombland, in Norwich. He died suddenly on Sunday morning, March 18, 1787, on which day he was to have performed the service of his Church.

1779. DIXON, FRANCIS, B.D. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Heslop.

Mr. Dixon was presented in 1797, by the Society of Caius College, to the united rectories of Bincombe and Broadway, Dorsetshire, in exchange for the rectory of Landbeach, to which the Rev. T. Burroughes was presented by the Master and Fellows of this College. He held also the chapelry of Bradfield in the parish of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, which he resigned in 1799, in favour of Mr. Newton, who had married his niece. He also held the curacy of Henham, near Stansted Mount Fitchett, Essex. He married October 1798, Susan Dorothy, daughter of Edward Forster, Esq., and niece of Mr. Forster the late fellow. He died at Walthamstow, July 26, 1801.

1779. MANTELL, THOMAS, B.D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Tyson.

Mr. Mantell's fellowship became vacant at Michaelmas, 1788. He purchased the great tithes of Frensham and Elstead, in Surry, with his patrimony; and died at the former place, December 1804.

1781. PORTER, JOSEPH, B.D. Middlesex. Succeeded Dr. Sandiford.

Mr. Porter died a fellow in 1813, at Streatham, Surry, in his fifty-seventh year.

1783. WALTER, JAMES, B.A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Walter is son of William Hampson Walter, Esq., of Shipbourne, Kent. He was educated at Tunbridge School, under Dr. Knox, and admitted of this College at the age of eighteen. He was elected to a fellowship two years after taking his degree of B.A. but only held it about a year, marrying his cousin, Frances Walter.

In 1787 he was elected head master of the endowed free grammar school of Glandford Bridge, Lincolnshire; and soon afterwards was presented by the Crown, to the vicarage of Market Rasen in the same county, to which the Trustees of the school added the endowed lectureship of Barrow, in 1828.

1785. LANCE, WILLIAM, M. A. Hampshire. Succeeded Mr. Farhill.

Mr. Lance was presented to the vicarage of Horsford, Norfolk, December 1787, and the same month married a daughter of Gavin Eliot, Esq. In 1792 he resigned this preferment upon his institution to the rectory of Faccombe, Hampshire.

1786. HEWITT, JOHN, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Dr. Walsby.

Mr. Hewitt was presented by the Society to the vicarage of Grantchester in 1806. He has also the vicarage of Walcot, Norfolk.

1786. DE HAGUE, GEORGE, B. D, Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Humfrey.

Mr. De Hague is the second[y] son of Elisha De Hague, Esq. formerly Town-clerk of Norwich.

The ancestors of this gentleman were originally of France, from which country they were driven, with many others who professed the reformed religion, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Lewis XIV, in 1685. The wanton acts of cruelty exercised by that monarch on the Protestants of his kingdom, obliged not less, it is said, than half a million of his best and most useful subjects, to seek an asylum in foreign realms. Nearly forty thousand came over to England; and several families settled in Norwich, to which city they brought the knowledge of many useful arts and manufactures. John, son of Lewis De Hague, was one of these persecuted Christians, and it is from him that Mr. De Hague is lineally descended.

Mr. De Hague was presented by the Society to the rectory of Wilbraham in 1806. He was senior to Mr. Hewitt, although elected and admitted subsequently, his seniority having been reserved. [See Wilbraham.]

1788. EDWARDS, EDWARD, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Thomas Hewit.

Mr. Edwards vacated his fellowship, February 3, 1796, by marriage with Anne daughter of Benjamin Pead, Esq. of Hull, who died in 1826, leaving him two sons and three daughters.

He is rector of St. Edmund's, Lynn; and lecturer at St. Nicholas' chapel in the same place, the duties of which important situation he has long discharged with the highest credit to himself, and advantage to the inhabitants of that populous town.

[y] See a memoir of Elisha De Hague, Esq. the elder son, in Gent. Mag. for 1826. Part II. p. 560.

1789. OWEN, JOHN, M.A. London. Succeeded Mr. Walter.

John Owen was born in London, about 1765. His father was a man of pious habits, and being particularly anxious for the propagation of the Gospel among Heathen nations, was in the constant habit of domestic and private prayer for the success of Missionaries and others engaged in that sacred vocation. The impressions, which were thus made upon the mind of his son, were never obliterated, and probably had a considerable influence upon his character in after life. At an early age he evinced a strong inclination for the Christian Ministry; and his father, happy in encouraging it, sent him to St. Paul's school, whence he removed to this College in 1784, and the year after taking his degree of B. A. became fellow.

In the spring of 1791, Mr. Owen commenced the tour of Europe, having engaged himself as tutor to a young gentleman of fortune. In September 1792, on his return from Italy, it having been determined that his pupil should remain abroad the winter Mr. Owen was at liberty to pursue any route that he might please. Upon this he resolved to visit France, and if possible to reach Paris. Accordingly he started from Geneva and took under his escort some English Ladies, who were desirous of wintering in the south of France. His party arrived at Lyons; from which city, after witnessing some of the barbarities of the revolutionary mob, they escaped with considerable difficulty and peril, and were glad, after ten days of constant alarm, to find themselves safe again at Geneva. Upon this Mr. Owen determined to return home by a circuitous route through Germany, and started alone for Vienna, with a very imperfect knowledge of the German language. After various interesting adventures he arrived in England the following Christmas. In 1796 he published an account of this tour, under the title "*Travels into different parts of Europe, in the years* "1791 *and* 1792, *with familiar Remarks on Places, Men, and Manners. By* "*John Owen, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College.*" These letters abound with entertaining matter, and evidently prove the writer of them to have been of an enlarged, liberal, and cultivated mind. Mr. Owen thus concludes his work: "My travels are now at an end, and the last page of my continental adventures "is written. Reflection naturally carries me over the past, and I am disposed to "think that I have not sustained in the varieties of my lot, an useless or unprofit-"able discipline; the maxim of Rousseau is frequently before me, *Quiconque revi-*"*ent de courir le monde est a son retour ce qu'il sera toute sa vie.* I can only "express my wishes, that it may be found applicable to myself in its best interpre-"tation. My study has been in the route I have pursued, to decypher man under "all the varieties of his natural disposition or artificial disguise. And if I have "acquired any useful knowledge, or established myself in the belief of any prac-"tical truth; if I have learned to moderate my expectations, or to temper my

"regrets; if I have made any advances in patriotism and philanthropy, and "strengthened my attachment to my country and to mankind, the great object of "my ambition will have been fully attained, and I shall have neither travelled nor "suffered in vain."

Mr. Owen was ordained soon after his return, but did not retain his fellowship long, as he married September 1, 1794, Miss Charlotte Green of Cambridge. He had already acquired considerable celebrity as a preacher. Such was the matter of his sermons, and such the eloquence of his extemporaneous delivery, that "it "was impossible" (according to the words of his friend and contemporary, the Rev. W. Dealtry) "to listen to one of his discourses without the conviction that he "was a man of no common abilities, and of no ordinary character." His fame soon reached the ears of Dr. Porteus, the bishop of London, who by procuring for him the curacy of Fulham, placed him in a sphere of great usefulness. Here Mr. Owen continued to discharge his clerical duties, to the highest satisfaction of the parishioners, until the death of that pious Prelate in 1809, when the rector of the parish dispensed with Mr. Owen's further assistance. The inhabitants testified their sense of his past services, and their regret at his departure, by presenting to him a handsome testimonial of their attachment. The bishop the year before, had preferred him to the rectory of Paglesham, Essex. After leaving Fulham he became minister of Park Chapel near Chelsea, where he continued in the active and zealous discharge of his sacred functions, as long as his health permitted him.

But the fame of Owen is altogether identified with that of the British and Foreign Bible Society. From its first establishment in 1804 until his death, Mr. Owen employed the best faculties of his mind and energies of his body in its cause. In the words of that venerable patron of every object, which can promote the temporal or spiritual good of mankind, W. Wilberforce, Esq.: "He laid the "foundation; he was permitted to see the superstructure rise to heaven itself; and "still more, he was enabled to complete the History of our Achievments in a work, "which though laborious, could not even to the compiler himself be without grati-"fication. For it is always gratifying to trace any great work from its outset to "its consummation; to mark its gradual progress; to see the obstacles it has over-"come. And this work of our friend's will hereafter, I doubt not, be justly ac-"counted through succeeding ages, an imperishable record of one of the most "extraordinary dispensations of providence, which ever was vouchsafed to enlighten "and to bless the world." Had Mr. Wilberforce spoken these words a few years later he might have added, that his friend had died also a martyr to the same cause; for the extraordinary exertions of body, and incessant excitement of mind, which his zeal in this cause occasioned, probably hastened his death. Nor can we

wonder that such should have been the case, when we reflect upon the laborious duties attached to his situation of Secretary to the Society, and the uncompromising hostility, which, as its most efficient agent, he met with from a powerful party; amongst whom (as he himself said) "there were some individuals whom no explanation could satisfy, whom no concessions could soften, no forbearance could conciliate, and no confutation could silence; and who in the restless persecution of their purpose of hostility, were found to spare neither his private or his professional character." When he, *who wrought at the work with one of his hands*, was compelled *with the other to hold a weapon*, we cannot be surprised that the operation of labour and of conflict, of building and of defending, should exhaust the strength of the most vigorous.

If however his exertions in this cause hastened his death, it was a cause to which he had willingly dedicated himself, and for which he had sacrificed many advantages of a temporal nature. The name of JOHN OWEN will be known and revered *as far* as the exertions of the British and Foreign Bible Society shall extend, and *as long* as its effects shall be visible; that is, to the uttermost corner of the earth, and until time shall be no more.[z]

Mr. Owen died at Ramsgate, where he had removed for the benefit of sea air, September 26, 1822, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He left a widow and

[z] The following summary, which has lately been published, affords some notion of the extent of the operations of the BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

ISSUE OF BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

	Bibles.	Testaments.	Total.
1804.....1805.....	.....	.....	.....
1805.....1808.....	16,544	64,613	81,157
1808.....1809.....	35,910	41,362	77,272
1809.....1810.....	18,662	45,806	64,468
1810.....1811.....	33,609	69,009	102,618
1811.....1812.....	35,690	70,733	106,423
1812.....1813.....	81,319	121,261	202,580
1813.....1814.....	167,320	185,249	352,569
1814.....1815.....	126,156	123,776	249,932
1815.....1816.....	138,168	110,068	248,236
1816.....1817.....	92,239	100,782	193,021
1817.....1818.....	89,795	104,306	194,101
1818.....1819.....	123,247	136,784	260,031
1819.....1820.....	115,775	141,108	256,883
1820.....1821.....	104,828	142,129	246,957
1821.....1822.....	118,766	136,973	255,739
1822.....1823.....	123,127	136,723	259,850
1823.....1824.....	123,197	167,298	290,495
1824.....1825.....	116,539	164,116	280,655
1825.....1826.....	110,963	175,439	286,402
1826.....1827.....	127,142	166,864	294,006
1827.....1828.....	137,162	199,108	336,270
1828.....1829.....	164,193	201,231	365,424
1829.....1830.....	162,299	272,123	434,422
Total issued in Great Britain..	2,362,650	3,076,861	5,439,511
Ditto in Foreign parts.....	221,059	893,228	1,114,287
Total.....	2,583,709	3,970,089	6,553,798

EXPENDITURE.

		£.	s.	d.
I.	Year.	691	10	2
II.	.....	1,637	17	5
III.	.....	5,053	18	3
IV.	.....	12,206	10	3
V.	.....	14,565	19	7
VI.	.....	18,543	17	1
VII.	.....	28,302	13	7
VIII.	.....	32,419	19	7
IX.	.....	69,496	13	8
X.	.....	84,652	1	5
XI.	.....	81,021	12	5
XII.	.....	103,680	18	8
XIII.	.....	89,230	9	9
XIV.	.....	71,099	1	7
XV.	.....	92,237	1	4
XVI.	.....	123,547	12	3
XVII.	.....	79,560	13	6
XVIII.	.....	90,445	6	4
XIX.	.....	77,076	0	10
XX.	.....	89,493	17	8
XXI.	.....	94,044	3	5
XXII.	.....	96,014	13	7
XXIII.	.....	69,962	12	3
XXIV.	.....	86,242	9	8
XXV.	.....	104,132	6	11
XXVI.	.....	81,610	13	6
Total.....		£1,696,970	14	8

several children. One of his daughters is married to the eldest son of W. Wilberforce, Esq.

Mr. Owen published, besides his two volumes of Travels, "The Christian Monitor." "The Fashionable World Displayed, 1804." "The History of the Origin, &c. of the Bible Society, 2 Vols. 1816." And "a third Volume, 1820."

1790. CHAPMAN, CHARLES, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Chapman was educated at the Free School, Norwich, during the mastership of the late celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr. He took his degree of B. A. in 1789, and the following year was elected a fellow upon archbishop Parker's foundation. In 1792, he was chosen by the parishioners of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, under minister of that parish, and in 1804 he was unanimously elected the upper minister of the same parish. Soon after this appointment, February 11, 1806, he vacated his fellowship by marriage with Jane Emily, daughter of the Rev. Lawrence Gibbs, rector of Brockdish, Norfolk, by whom he had twelve children, nine of whom survived him. Being now settled as a parish priest in a populous city, he indefatigably laboured to promote the spiritual and temporal good of his fellow-creatures. He took a lively interest in the various public charities of his native city, devoting his whole time to them, and to his parochial duties. In the midst of so much usefulness he was cut off in his fifty-ninth year, to the deep regret of all who knew him.

A handsome monument was erected to his memory by public subscription, on the north side of the altar of St. Peter's Mancroft, near the steps of which he was buried.

1790. SUTLEFFE, ROBERT, B. D. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Shelford.

Mr. Sutleffe was presented by the Society to the rectory of Lambourne in 1815. He married Miss Wodehouse of Norwich.

1793. CURREY, JAMES, B. D. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Lance.

He was son of the Rev. J. Currey, vicar of Dartford, Kent, who survived his son two years, dying at the advanced age of eighty-nine in 1825.

Mr. Currey served the office of Proctor in the year 1799. He succeeded to the rectory of Thirning upon the resignation of Dr. Sandiford in 1811, and in May of the following year married Mary the daughter of the Rev. J. Swaine, rector of Streatham, Cambridgeshire. Within a month of his marriage, he was appointed preacher at the Charter-house. He died August 8, 1823, at Epping, after a lingering illness, leaving a widow and several children.

1793. RICHARDSON, ALEXANDER, D. D. Bermuda. Succeeded Mr. Mantel.

Mr. Richardson married, July 31, 1797, Miss Hague of Cambridge. While fellow, he was appointed one of the Travelling Bachelors on Mr. Worts' foundation. The bishop of London presented him to the vicarage of Great Dunmow, Essex, in 1804; and in 1813 he became head master of the school at Dedham, which situation he resigned after holding it ten years. He died, April 20, 1829, from the rupture of a blood vessel.

1795. **Douglas, Philip,** D. D. Essex. XXXVI[th] Master. Succeeded Mr. Hussey in his fellowship 1782.

1796. HENDRY, NICOLAS LANGLEY, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Hendry died in College, March, 1814, and was buried in the chancel of the Church at Foxton, of which village he had been curate for some years.

1796. WILKINSON, JOSHUA, B. D. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Owen.

Mr. Wilkinson died in College, June 1814, and was buried in the Churchyard of St. Benedict, to the south-west of the tower.

1798. D'OYLY, JOHN, M. A. Westminster. Succeeded Dr. Douglas.

Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. was the second son of the Rev. Matthias D'Oyly, archdeacon of Lewes, and grandson of a niece of bishop Mawson. After receiving the rudiments of his education at a preparatory school, he was sent to Westminster, where he made great proficiency in classical attainments. He removed to this College in 1792, and by his diligence maintained the high character which he had already acquired among his contemporaries. He obtained one of Sir William Browne's medals for a Latin Ode, and also a Chancellor's medal at the time of taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the end of three years from his election, his fellowship became vacant, in consequence of his determination not to take orders, from a predilection which he indulged for a life of enterprise, and a desire to engage in some active scenes of public life. With these feelings he gladly embraced the offer of a situation in the Isle of Ceylon, under the appointment of the Governor, the Hon. F. North, afterwards Earl of Guilford.

As soon as his destination was fixed, he applied all the energies of his mind to the studies and pursuits connected with his new situation, and made a rapid progress in the acquirement of several Oriental languages. He arrived in Ceylon in February 1802. Upon his settlement in this Island, he devoted himself to the study of the language and character of the people, their civil and religious institutions, the history, and natural productions of the Island. He soon became perfect master of the Cingalese language, and was in consequence at an early period of his residence

appointed chief translator to the Government. By his abilities, integrity and attention to business, he recommended himself to his superiors, and was advanced to different stations. In 1815, an opportunity was afforded him of exerting with great success his talents and activity in conducting an expedition against the reigning King of Kandy. The chief management of this expedition was intrusted to Mr. D'Oyly, whose familiar acquaintance with the language and popularity with the natives, afforded him great advantages. With such skill and ability did he make all the arrangements, that in a few days the troops reached Kandy, the King was dethroned, and the Kandyan Provinces brought under the British dominion. Mr. D'Oyly although in the civil employment accompanied the expedition, and having joined himself to a detachment of the troops, was the person who made captive the king. Upon the Kandyan Provinces being brought under the British dominion, Mr. D'Oyly was appointed resident at Kandy, and first commissioner for the government of the provinces, and took up his residence in the palace formerly occupied by the King. He made it his peculiar study to acquire a thorough knowledge of the character and genius of the people committed to his government; and by his kindness towards them, by his care not to shock their prejudices, and by an unfeigned zeal for their welfare, he gained their confidence, esteem and affection to an extraordinary degree. The Government at home were fully aware of the merits of Mr. D'Oyly, and amongst other testimonies of their approbation, elevated him to a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom in 1821.

To the inconceivable grief and irreparable loss of his countrymen, and of the natives, who considered him their best friend, benefactor, and protector, he was carried off May 25, 1824, by a fever, which he caught in a visit of official business to one of the provinces. It was known that a malignant fever raged there, and his friends endeavoured to prevent his going; but he never suffered any considerations of a private nature to interfere with his public duties. To his honour it may be added, that, considering the length of time during which he had served in the Island and the advantages which he possessed, he had amassed but an inconsiderable fortune. His liberality was such, that he appeared scarcely to think of providing the means of retiring with that affluence, which he deserved, to his native country. His remains were interred, with military honours, in the burial ground of the garrison; an immense concourse of natives joining the procession. Sir John was never married, and consequently the title became extinct in his person.

1798. ADDISON, EDWARD, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Bradford.

Mr. Addison was presented by the Society to the rectory of Landbeach in 1821.

1798. HODGSON, EDWARD, M. A. Derbyshire. Succeeded Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Hodgson was presented by the bishop of London, to the vicarage of Rickmansworth in 1803.

1801. D'OYLY, GEORGE, D. D. London. Succeeded Mr. Dixon.

Dr. D'Oyly is brother to the late Sir John D'Oyly. He highly distinguished himself as a Mathematician when he took his degree of B. A. in 1800, and the following year obtained the Members' prize for a Latin Dissertation. He served the honourable office of Moderator for three successive years, 1807, 1808 and 1809; during the second of which he was also Proctor. In 1811 he was appointed Christian Advocate, by the Trustees of Mr. Hulse's bequests; which office he held for several years, discharging the duties of it highly to his own credit and to the satisfaction of the University. In February 1813, Dr. Sutton, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, from a consideration of his merits offered him the situation of domestic chaplain to his Grace. Upon his acceptance of this appointment, Dr. D'Oyly left Cambridge, and on the ninth of the following August married Maria Francis, daughter of William Bruere, Esq., of Argyle Street, London. The Archbishop collated him to the rectory of Buxted, in Sussex; and in 1820, upon the promotion of Dr. Wordsworth to the mastership of Trinity College, he was selected by his Grace for the arduous and responsible situation of rector of Lambeth; and at the same time exchanged his living in Sussex, with the Master of Trinity, for the more contiguous one of Sundridge in Kent.

Dr. D'Oyly, together with Dr. Mant, the present bishop of Down and Connor, compiled the Family Bible, which has been published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The public approbation of this work has been most clearly evinced by the unprecedented demand for it. From its first publication in 1814 to the present time, nearly thirty-three thousand copies have been sold. Dr. D'Oyly has likewise published "Letters to Sir W. Drummond, on his Œdipus Judaicus," 1812. "Life of W. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury," 1821; and a volume of Sermons, 1827.

1802. HENSMAN, JOHN, M. A. Bedford. Succeeded Mr. John D'Oyly.

Mr. Hensman vacated his fellowship by marriage with a daughter of R. Vaughan, Esq. of Bristol, September 1808.

1807. FINCH, EDWARD CHARLES, B. D. Cambridge. Succeeded Mr. Hodgson.

Mr. Finch died in Cambridge, May 1, 1818, in his thirty-fifth year; and was buried in the south aisle of St. Benedict's Church.

1809. HERRING, THOMAS, B. D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Herring removed to this College from Trinity, a short time before taking his B. A. degree. He was presented by the Society to the rectory of Braxted, in 1828.

1810. MARKBY, WILLIAM HENRY, B.D. Cambridge. Succeeded Mr. Hensman.

Mr. Markby was presented by the Society to the rectory of Duxford, in 1819. He built the present excellent parsonage-house. In January 1823, he married Sophia, the eldest daughter of John Randall, Esq. of Wincanton, Somersetshire.

1814. ELWYN, WILLIAM, M.A. Kent. Succeeded Mr. Porter.

Mr. Elwyn was presented by the Society in 1816, to the consolidated rectory of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Lawrence Pountney, which preferment he exchanged before institution for the perpetual curacy of Loose, in Kent. Dr. Cherry the Master of Merchant Tailor's School, resigning this latter piece of preferment in favour of Mr. Elwyn, upon condition of the College presenting the Rev. J. W. Bellamy,[a] son-in-law of Dr. Cherry, to their living. In August of the same year he married Miss Fanny Curling, a grand-daughter of Captain J. Harvey, formerly of H. M. S. Brunswick.

1814. *GREENE, THOMAS, B.D. Huntingdonshire. Succeeded Dr. D'Oyly.

Mr. Greene is a grandson of Charles, second son of Thomas Greene, formerly Master of the College and Bishop of Ely.

1814. *POWYS, LITTLETON CHARLES, B.D. Northamptonshire. Succeeded Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Powys served the office of Proctor in 1822.

1814. *SHELFORD, THOMAS, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Hewit.

Mr. Shelford is son of the late Rev. Leonard Shelford, formerly fellow of the College.

1815. HOLMES, JOHN, B.D. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Hendry.

Mr. Holmes inherited a considerable landed property in 1826, upon the death of his uncle, Seaman Holmes, Esq. of Brook, in the county of Norfolk; upon which his fellowship was declared vacant agreeably to the statute: "De salario mensâ, et Cubiculis Sociorum." [Vid. Coll. Ord. March 29, and May 12, 1827.]

1818. GREENWOOD, WILLIAM, M.A. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Elwyn.

Mr. Greenwood was presented by the late Lord Chancellor, Lyndhurst, to the rectory of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, in 1828; and, on the thirtieth of July in the same year, married Catharine, second daughter of John Otter, Esq., of Clayworth, Nottinghamshire.

[a] Mr. Bellamy succeeded to the mastership of the School, upon the resignation of Dr. Cherry in 1819.

1822. *Lamb, John, D.D. Suffolk. XXXVII[th] Master. Succeeded Mr. Currey in his fellowship, 1813.

1822. *Wilkinson, William Farley, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Sutleffe.

1822. Blake, Henry William, M.A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. De Hague. [This fellowship had been vacant sixteen years.]

Mr. Blake was presented by the Society to the rectory of Thirning in 1824.

1822. Peacock, Mitford, M.A. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Finch.

Mr. Peacock removed to this College from Clare Hall. He was eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Mitford Peacock, who was Senior Wrangler in 1791, and was himself second Wrangler of his year. He died at Hastings, to which place he had removed in the hope of recruiting his health, May 23, 1828.

1823. *Gooch, Coppinger Henry, M.A. Suffolk. Succeeded Mr. Markby.

Mr. Gooch removed to this College from Clare Hall. He is Proctor of the University for the present year.

1824. *Brett, William, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Addison.

1824. *Bowstead, James, M.A. Cumberland. Succeeded Dr. Lamb.

Mr. Bowstead is Moderator of the University for the present year, this being the second time of his serving that honourable office.

1826. *Calthrop, Henry, M.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Blake.

Mr. Calthrop is Pro-Proctor of the University for the present year.

1829. *Goodwin, James, B.A. Norfolk. Succeeded Mr. Holmes.

1829. *Tinkler, John, M.A. Yorkshire. Succeeded Mr. Peacock.

1829. *King, George, M.A. Oxfordshire. Succeeded Mr. Greenwood.

1830. *Booth, Philip, M.A. Norwich. Succeeded Mr. Herring.

THE SUCCESSION OF THE IXth AND Xth AND THE TWO NORWICH FELLOWS.

IX.			X.			NORWICH.			NORWICH.	
1569	Willoughby,	Norf.	1569	Housego,	Norf.	1569	Fletcher,	Kent.	1569	Gooch, Suff.
1579	Harrys,	.....	1571	Swett,	Camb.	1573	Kett,	Norf.	1575	Thaxter, Norf.
1586	Elwyn,	Norf.	1579	Bate,	.....	1580	Reade,	Norf.	1580	Dix, Norw.
1598	Chapman,	Norf.	1588	Coldwell,	Kent.	1586	Sethell,	Yorks.	1588	Mihell, Norw.
1602	Wace,	Norf.	1593	Willan,	Norw.	1597	Butts,	Norf.	1601	Starkey, Norw.
1605	Stone,	Norf.	1599	Hall,	Norw.	1606	Burgis,	Norf.	1605	Bate. Norf.
1613	Browne,	Norf.	1606	Anguish,	Norw.	1609	Rawley,	Norw.	1613	Taylor, Norf.
1616	Jegon,	Essex.	1616	Margery,	Norw.	1618	Hembling,	Norw.	1618	Spendlove, Norw.
1620	Tunstall,	Notts.[b]	1625	Briggs,	Norw.	1624	Booty,	Norw.	1619	Osborne,[d] Norw.
1622	Palgrave,	Norf.	1644	Fairfax, J.	Norf.	1628	Dobson,	Norf.	1623	Gunning, Norw.
1644	Johnson,	Norf.	1650	Whitehead,	Hunts.[c]	1663	Sheldrake, R.	Norw.	1650	Smith, Norw.
1650	Kitchin,	Derb.	1655	Chapman,	Norw.	1722	Aylmer, F.	Norw.	1662	Tenison, Camb.
1657	Robarts,	Norw.	1662	Lane.	Norf.	1744	Gordon,	Lond.	1668	Briggs, Norw.
1667	Gostling,	Norf.	1682	Hawys,	Norf.	1754	Fisher,	Norf.	1682	Briggs, Norw.
1675	Cory,	Norw.	1685	Kidman,	Norf.	1764	Simpson,	Norw.	1685	Kemp, Norw.
1690	Haslewood,	Norw.	1710	Ganning,	Norw.	1773	Humfrey,	Norf.	1691	Oliver, Norw.
1698	Scott,	Norw.	1719	Kerrich,	Norf.	1786	De Hague,	Norw.	1718	Aylmer, T. Norf.
1706	Ibbott,	Norf.	1729	Hare,	Norf.	1822	Blake,	Norw.	1732	Clarke, Norw.
1707	Norgate,	Norw.	1740	Hammond,	Norf.	1826	Calthrop,	Norf.	1738	Masters, Norf.
1709	Deane,	Norw.	1746	Oram,	Norf.				1758	Hainsworth, Norw.
1716	Herring, T.	Norf.	1759	Emeris,	Norf.				1761	Rand, Camb.
1723	Rowell,	Norf.	1769	Salmon,	Norf.				1767	Cremer, Norf.
1733	Ray,	Norf.	1777	Hewit, T.	Norf.				1779	Taylor, Norf.
1735	Pyle, T.	Norf.	1788	Edwards,	Norf.				1790	Chapman, Norw.
1741	Herring, H.	Norw.	1796	Hendry,	Norf.				1809	Herring, Norf.
1746	Pyle, P.	Norf.	1815	Holmes,	Norf.				1830	Booth, Norw.
1752	Cott,	Norf.	1829	Goodwin,	Norf.					
1765	Nasmith,	Norw.								
1776	Bradford,	Norw.								
1798	Addison,	Norf.								
1822	Brett,	Norf.								

[b] Tunstall was removed from this fellowship into one on the old foundation in 1622.

[c] "Reservatâ libertate Norfolciensibus privilegia sua vindicandi."

[d] See page 162.

COLLEGE PATRONAGE.

St. MARY ABCHURCH and St. LAWRENCE POUNTNEY in LONDON.

St. Mary Abchurch is a Rectory in the diocese and archdeaconry of London. The patronage of this Church was in the possession of the Master and Chaplains of the College of Jesus and Corpus Christi near the Church of St. Lawrence Pountney, at the general suppression of religious houses, upon which it came to the Crown, where it continued until the tenth of Elizabeth, when archbishop Parker procured the Queen to grant the perpetual advowson to the College of Corpus Christi in Cambridge, in exchange for the rectory of Penshurst, Kent, which belonged to the archbishoprick.

St. Lawrence Pountney* was a Rectory, the patronage of which was likewise in the hands of the Master and Chaplains of the College of Jesus and Corpus Christi, this together with the former, at the dissolution of religious houses, devolved to the Crown. After the fire of London in 1666, this Church was united to that of St. Mary Abchurch, which is made the Parochial Church for both parishes, and together they are fixed at the yearly value of £120. in lieu of tythes.

In 1693 the Churchwardens of this parish leased the parsonage-house, rebuilt since the fire, to H. Whistler, Esq. by indenture dated June 24, 1677, for the term of sixty years, (twenty years being by a decree of Chancery added to the term of forty years allowed by Act of Parliament,) the ground-rent reserved to the rector during the said term, being £5. per annum. Upon the presentation of Mr. Oliver to this living in 1713, a dispute was renewed, which had originated on a former occasion between the College and the parishioners, as to the right of presentation to the curacy of St. Lawrence Pountney, and also respecting the lease of the parsonage-house. These matters were by the consent of each party put to reference, when Dr. Moss, Dean of Ely, on the part of the College agreed to give the parishioners £150. for the former; and the latter was purchased some years after of Henry

* So called from *Sir John Poultney*, Founder of the College of Jesus and Corpus Christi, who was Lord Mayor four times, viz. in 1330, 1331, 1333, and 1336; and who was buried in this Church. (See Newcourt's Repertorium.)

Whistler, Esq. at the expence of £400: the College paying £250., and the parish the remainder.[f]

Archbishop Parker procured the insertion of the following clause in the new statutes, after the oath of office taken by the Master upon his election: "Quo "præstito admittatur a socio seniore sed in propriâ personâ in ipso Collegio, *qui* "*plenum jus habeat ad* Rectoriam de Abchurch Londini *absque consensu Soci-* "*orum, si uti velit, alioquin ad aliquem Socium seniorem, devolvatur cum assensu* "*Magistri et Sociorum.*"

As will be seen from the following list of incumbents, this rectory has never yet been taken by the Master.

1597 Ralph Dawson, B. D. President.
1611 Samuel Walsall, D. D. President.
1613 Benjamin Stone, A. M. Fellow.
1655 John Kitchen, A. M. Fellow.
1660 Benjamin Stone, reinstated.
1661 John Gardiner, D. D. Fellow.
1681 Thomas Whincop, B. D. Fellow.
1713 Edward Oliver, B. D. Fellow.
1733 Christopher Fawcet, B. D. Fellow.
1747 Charles Skottowe, B. D. President.
1749 Thomas D'Oyly, LL. D. Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. In exchange with the last Incumbent for Radmell, in Sussex.
1771 John Sharp, D. D. Fellow.
1772 Benjamin Forster, B. D. Fellow.
1773 James Nasmith, B. D. Fellow, (not instituted).
1773 John Warren, D. D. of Caius. In exchange for Snailwell, Cambridgeshire.
1774 Benjamin Underwood, M. A. late Fellow.
1816 William Elwyn, M. A. Fellow, (not instituted).
1816 James William Bellamy, M. A. of Queen's College. In exchange for the perpetual curacy of Loose, in the Diocese of Canterbury.

[f] See Coll. Orders. July 3 and 11, 1717. Feb. 16, and Aug. 7, 1723. May 13, 1732. Feb. 15, 1734.

SAINT BENEDICT IN CAMBRIDGE.

St. Benedict in Cambridge, was a Rectory valued at £4. 7*s.* 11*d.* in the King's Books. This advowson was purchased by some of the members of the Gild of Corpus Christi, of John D'Argentine, knight, of Horseheath in this county in 1350, and upon the foundation of the College soon after, they obtained the appropriation of it, as appears from the Licence granted by the King for that purpose. (Page 21.) At this time William D'Eyton, presb. was in possession of the rectory, who upon the College being founded resigned it into the hands of the Society. From this period there was a regular succession of rectors, chiefly fellows of the College, until the visitation of bishop Cox in 1561, when it was vacant by the death of the last incumbent, Edmund Edwards. It probably continued vacant until 1578, when upon a petition of the Society to the Bishop of the Diocese, setting forth that, "Their revenues consisted chiefly of ruinous old houses: that some of "the buildings belonging to the Church, were convenient to be added to the "College: that the number of scholars be so much increased, it was become too "small to hold them, without putting so many together in a chamber, as might "endanger breeding pestilential diseases: that the revenues of the College were so "diminished without any fault of theirs, as to be insufficient for supporting the "number appointed by the foundations, &c.:" a licence of appropriation was granted by him (as had been done at the foundation of the College) upon the following conditions:

"Quod providerent seu procurarunt quod dicta Ecclesia Sti Benedicti in "perpetuum futuris temporibus divinis non destituetur officiis, quod cogi possint "per Episcopum Cancellos dictæ Ecclesiæ propriis sumptibus emendare, reparare, "restaurare vel reficere, quod solvent Episcopo et Successoribus suis Procuraciones "Visitacionum et præsertim xx*d.* singulis Visitacionibus Episcopalibus et Archidia-"conis et Successoribus suis Procurationes omnes et singulas, et Synodalia ex an-"tiquâ consuetudine debita et consueta, et præsertim IIs. IIIId. annuatim."

From this period the Church has been served, for the most part, by fellows of the College, who had for their salary four pounds per annum, three paid by the College, and one by the master, together with a contribution from the parishioners.

In 1729, Dr. Thomas Greene, bishop of Ely, who had himself been minister of this parish, gave two hundred pounds for the augmentation of the curacy, and obtained the like sum from the governors of Queen Anne's bounty. This sum,

£400. was laid out in the purchase of an estate[g] at WILLINGHAM, in this county in 1757; consisting of twenty acres of common field arable land dispersed, and of one acre one rood of meadow-ground, to which are attached five cow-goings in middle fen. (See page 249). Upon this occasion the governors of Queen Anne's bounty required a legal security from the College, for the usual annual payment of four pounds to the curate of St. Benedict's Church, and accordingly a proper Instrument for this purpose was executed. [Coll. Ord. May 15, 1760.] In 1826 the sum of two hundred pounds, a further grant from the same bounty, was laid out in the purchase of two acres of land bordering on the west of the foot path, leading from CAMBRIDGE to CHERRYHINTON. The curacy has also been augmented by a Parliamentary grant of £1200, lately vested by the commissioners in the 3 per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, where it purchased £1357. 17*s*. Stock. In 1825 the parishioners without any solicitation on the part of the minister, and even without his knowledge, agreed to add five pounds a quarter to their usual contribution.

This curacy has been served by several individuals of distinguished name and character.

1625—1626 RICHARD STERNE, afterwards Archbishop of York.
1630—1633 THOMAS FULLER, of Queen's College, the celebrated Historian.
1657—1662 JOHN SPENCER, afterwards Master of the College and Dean of Ely.
1687—1688 THOMAS GREENE, afterwards Master of the College and Bishop of Ely.
1697—1699 ROBERT MOSS, Fellow, and afterwards Dean of Ely.
1699—1702 ELIAS SYDALL, Fellow, and afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.
1752—1757 ROBERT MASTERS, Fellow, and Historian of the College.

It is now held by the Master of the College, who was presented to it by the Society in 1821, being then a fellow.

The Tower of this Church is a very ancient structure, and corresponds in some respects with the towers of the four celebrated Northamptonshire Churches. The balustres of the belfry windows, the mouldings and corbels of the tower-arch are worthy of the antiquary's attention. It is probably one of the few remains of Saxon architecture in this country. The nave is neat and plain, of the age of Henry III. The Chancel small and destitute of all ornament; behind the wainscotting on the south side, are the remains of three pointed arches. Before the building of the Tower of St. Mary's (1608) the University had the use of the bells of this Church for Acts and Congregation, and paid annually an acknowledgment of 6*s*. 8*d*. to the parish for this privilege, by an old compact dated 1273, which is

[g] The Land-Tax, £1. 10*s*. was redeemed for the benefit of the Curacy, in 1807.

preserved in the Black Parchment Book kept by the Vice-chancellor. (Page 117.) At the end of the same book is the following entry:

"May 31, 1655.

"Memorand: That whereas the Bells[h] of Bennet Church which the Universitie "also useth to ring to actes and congregations, were now much out of frame and "almost become uselesse: And whereas RICHARD BERRY, churchwarden of the said "parish (as he said in the name of the parish which appeareth not) did earnestly "solicite for some contribution towards their repairing not demanding it as due, "but requesting it as a free gift: It was consented to at a Consistory of Heads "and Presidents, May 7, that thirty shillings should be given towards that worke "as a free gift of the University: which accordingly being paid the day first above "written to the churchwardens RICHARD BERRY and THOMAS GRAVES, they gave "this acknowledgement under their hands of it:

"May 31, 1655.

"Whereas, we whose names are underwritten, churchwardens of the parish of "St. Bene't in Cambridge, have the day and yeare abovewritten received from the "hands of Dr. Lightfoote, Vice-chancellor of the University, the summe of 30*s*. "which the University has been pleased freely to contribute towards the repaire of "our bells: we do in the name of the said parish thankfully receive it as a free "gift of the University. In witness whereof we have hereunto put our hands the "day and yeare above written."

RICHARD BERRY,
THO. GRAVES, } Churchwardens.

The College by an ancient contract, pays four shillings annually towards the repairs of the Church; and the proprietor of the chamber adjoining thereto, five

[h] On the first Bell is the following inscription:

Of all the Bels in Bennet, I am the best
And yet for my casting the Parish paid lest.
1607.

On the sixth Bell:

This Bell was broke and cast again
By JOHN DRAPER, in sixteen hundred and eighteen
as plainly doth appeare;
Churchwardens were
EDWARD DIXON
for one
who stood close to his Tacklyn
and he who was his Partner then
was ALEXANDER JACKLYN.

Among the disbursements of the University in 1493, I find the following item, "Pro amendatione le "clapour campanæ Sti Benedicti, 20*d*. Pro una corda campanæ magnæ ecclesiæ Sti Benedicti, 4*d*."

shillings, the old vestry having formerly stood on part of the ground whereon it is built. In 1621, the path leading to the College was separated by a wall from the churchyard.[k] Leave was given to the parish by the Society, in 1755, to open a door opposite the west end of the Church, into the passage leading to the College.

The register books of this parish commence 30 Hen. VIII, and have been regularly kept since.[l]

The number of inhabitants according to the last census in 1821, was, males 462, females 505; total 967. In 1676 the population only amounted to 181.

Mr. MERE, was an inhabitant of this parish. He was a native of Mayfield, in Sussex, and admitted of King's College in 1521. He was elected Bedel of Divinity in 1530, and soon after one of the University Appraisers. He became Registrary in 1542, and died 13th of April, 1558, being Wednesday in Easter week. By his Will which bears date April 1, he ordered his body to be buried in St. Benedict's Churchyard, by that of his late wife; where it was laid with this inscription over it:

"Here lyeth the Body of JOHN MERE one of the Esquier Beadles of this University "who gave An°. 1558 his two dwelling Houses in this Parish to the University, and "a Remembrance to the Vice-chancellor and all the Officers of this University here present "upon the day of his Commemoration in this Church."

He bequeathed to the University the house in which he dwelt, lying in St. Benedict's parish; and a term of years in certain garden-grounds and houses over

[k] "1621, Oct. 29. Conclusum est per unanimem consensum ad ornatum transitus ex Collegio per Cœmeterium plumbum et lapidem quadratum comparandum esse, et parietem sive luteum sive lateritium a sinistris recta protendendum esse versus plateam; et hujus respectu summam £5. pendendam tenenti Wardall, cum conditione favoris in renovandâ ejus indenturâ quandocunque postulaverit, et universum sumptum commodioris et speciosioris transitus partim ex pecuniis Magri Benedicti partim ex majoribus commitiis levandum et ferendum."

"1622, Jan. 6. Sumptus parietis lateritii in cœmeterio, viz. £22. 12s. 2d. approbatus per unanimem consensum." [Coll. Ord. Book.]

[l] This is the earliest period at which parish registers commence. There are indeed a few instances of entries of rather an earlier date, but these were probably inserted from private memoranda, after the establishment of public registers.

In the 30th Hen. VIII. Sept. 1538, an injunction was issued by Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal and Vicegerent to the King's Highness, to this effect: "That every Parson, Vicar, or Curate shall keep one Book or Register wherein he shall write the day and year of every Wedding, Christening, and Burial, and also there insert every person's name, that shall be so wedded, christened, and buried. And for the safe keeping of the said book, the parish shall provide a coffer with two keys, whereof one shall remain with the Clergyman, and the other with the Wardens; which book the Clergyman shall take forth every Sunday, and in the presence of the said Wardens or one of them, record in the same, all the weddings, christenings and burials made the week afore, and for every time that the same shall be omitted, the party that shall be in fault thereof, shall forfeit IIIs. IIId. to be employed on the reparation of the Church."

See an account of Parish Registers, and much curious matter concerning them, in "REGISTRUM ECCLESIÆ PAROCHIALIS," lately published by John Southerden Burn.

against it. He appointed Dr. Parker and Mr. Leeds the Supervisors of his Will, to whom he referred the disposal of the profits arising from this estate. Accordingly they covenanted with the University as follows:

"That the Vice-chancellor for the time being should preach or cause to be "preached, an English Sermon in St. Benedict's Church, on the Wednesday or on "some one day within the holidays in Easter-week, yearly: wherein a grateful re- "membrance is to be made of this benefaction, and the necessity and usefulness of "hearing and reading the scriptures to be set forth; or obedience of subjects to "their princes, of pupils to their tutors, and of servants to their masters, is to be "taught; with some lessons for magistrates, tutors and masters, for the well-ordering "their subjects, pupils, and servants; or he is to exhort to charity, or to a daily "preparation against the fears of death:" for which he is to have *3s. 4d.* for his labour; the Vice-chancellor, *6d.*; the Proctors, Taxors, Orator, Scrutators, Curate, the four Bedels and Bellringer, *4d.* each, [*4s. 4d.*]; the Parish Clerk, *2d.* the Castle, Tolbooth, and Spittal house, *3s.*; to be distributed at the discretion of the Vice-chancellor or Chaplain of the University for the time being, who shall have for his pains in receiving the yearly rent and making this distribution, *2s.* In failure of the Sermon, the penalty of ten shillings is to be levied by the Churchwardens of St. Benedict, upon the University tenant.

In 1615 this house was let to Dr. Davers for forty years at the annual rent of forty shillings, on condition of his keeping it in repair. In 1625, Alice the widow of Dr. Davers, resigned the remainder of her lease to the University, upon their granting a fresh one of ninety-nine years to Dr. Samuel Ward and his successors in the Lady Margaret's Professorship, at the annual rent of three pounds; and at the same time she conveyed to the said Samuel Ward, Lady Margaret's Professor, and his successors for ever in that office, the garden opposite, which her late husband had purchased in 1613, of Stephen Perse and W. Beck, for forty pounds.

In 1722 this lease was renewed, at the same rent and for the same period, to Dr. Robert Jenkin, then Lady Margaret's Professor, and his successors in that office. The lease has now expired; and the bishop of Peterborough, the present Lady Margaret's Professsor, is an annual tenant of the University at the old rent of three pounds. [See XIX. 24 and C. 19. Univ. Rec.]

Dr. Stephen Perse, M.D., on the foundation of his six Almshouses (at the corner of Freeschool Lane) in 1615, directed that the inmates thereof, in default of a competent number from St. Edward's and St. Michael's, should be chosen from this parish.

Thomas Hobson of famous memory, lived in this parish. He was at the sole expence of erecting the Conduit on the Market Hill. He died January 1630, and was buried in the Chancel of this Church. He bequeathed *seven Leys of Pasture lying in St. Thomas' Leys*, towards the maintenance of the Conduit for ever, and £200 to the Corporation, for the maintenance of the House of Correction.

By an indenture bearing date 16th Jan. 1582, John Skott, Alderman of Cambridge, together with Thomas and William, sons of Thomas Skott of Cambridge, baker, deceased, assigned over, "*all that Barne and Barneyard in Cambrydge, lying* "*in the Parysh of lytle St. Maryes, without Trumpyngton gates*, to Thomas "Hobson Caryer, he covenanting yearly for ever, in accomplishment of the last "Will and Testament of the said Thomas Skott, deceased, to dystribute or cause "to be dystributyd twentye shyllynges of lawfull currant mony of England, amongst "the poore inhabytantes of the sayd towne of Cambridge. And also pay fyve shyl- "lynges yearely to some learned preacher that shall make a sermon in the Church "of St. Bennett's in the sayd towne of Cambridge, accordyng to the appointment "and devyze of the said Thomas Skott, deceased."

At the back of the indenture is an agreement that after the death of John Skott, ten shillings of the within-named sum shall be given to the poor of St. Benedict's, yearly; five to those of St. Edward's, and five to those of Trinity parish, on the Sunday before St. Michael. Mr. Hobson gave to the parish a large Bible, for the Churchwarden's Pew[m].

Elizabeth Knight of Denny Abbey, Spinster, left by Will, dated May 1647, four hundred and forty pounds for the building of an Almshouse, with six firings for six poor people, and for the purchasing of lands to pay three pounds a year a piece, to the said six poor people; and further ordered, that there should be always placed in the said Almshouse, two poor Widows and four poor godly ancient Maides, *whereof one of the said Maides to be of Bene't parish*, if there be any that are capable and will accept of it. She further ordered that her Executor should have the placing of the said six poor people during his life, and after his decease the said six poor people to be placed by her brothers and sisters, or any two of them; and after the decease of all her brothers and sisters, then by the Mayor and Aldermen of Cambridge, for ever.

This Almshouse is situate at the bottom of Jesus Lane. In 1818 the whole was rebuilt by a liberal donation from W. Mortlock, Esq. one of the Aldermen.

[m] See an account of Mr. Hobson in "Ray's Collection of English Proverbs:" in Spectator, No. 509. The celebrated Poet Milton honoured him by writing two copies of verses upon his death, which abound with that sort of wit, which was then in request at Cambridge.

Gilbert Ives who died June 16, 1825, was one of the oldest inhabitants of this parish. Having acquired a considerable fortune (between four and five thousand pounds) by selling old Books, Prints, &c., to which occupation he turned his attention upon the decline of his business as barber and hair-dresser; he gave by Will to the Churchwardens and Overseers of this parish (after the decease of certain annuitants), £800. for the erection and endowment of four Almshouses for the reception of aged or infirm persons of either sex, as they in their discretion shall think most proper.

Also the sum of £100. to the said Churchwardens and Overseers, the interest of this sum together with the interest of the same sum, given during his life-time, to be distributed about St. Thomas' day to the necessitous and deserving poor of the parish, of which sum the sexton is to have ten shillings annually, for keeping up Mr. Ives' grave.

In 1806 Mr. Ives had given £30. to the acting Overseer for the time being, to be by him transferred to his successor, so that each Overseer might constantly have in hand £30. upon coming into office.

Also in 1818, a piece of Freehold Ground at Barnwell, within this parish, for the purpose of building a Workhouse thereon.

Also in 1824 the sum of £100. for purposes recited in his Will, and a large Prayer Book for the use of the Churchwarden's Pew, to be kept there with the Bible heretofore given by Thomas Hobson.

Mr. Ives gave also by his Will (after the decease of certain individuals) "five "hundred pounds to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi or Bene't College, "Cambridge; In Trust, that they apply the interest thereof to such charitable "purposes as in their opinions will relieve the greatest sum of human wretchedness.

He also gave to Addenbrooke's Hospital, £100.

To the Parish of St. Edward, Cambridge, £200.

To the Literary Society at the Black Bull, in aid of their Benevolent Fund, £200.

To the Benevolent Society of Cambridge, for the relief of sick and aged poor at their own habitations, £100.

To the Hospital at Norwich, £200.

To the Parish of St. Peter's Mancroft in that city, £200.

Mr. Ives gave legacies, chiefly under twenty pounds, to nearly every individual with whom he was acquainted.

In his Will was the following item:

"To Mr. Thomas Case of St. Andrew's Street, taylor, towards supporting his "Asylum for destitute animals, I give nineteen guineas."

GREAT BRAXTED.

Great Braxted is a Rectory in the county of Essex, diocese of London, and Archdeaconry of Colchester, valued in the King's Books at £19.

The perpetual advowson of this living was purchased of the Duke of Norfolk, for the sum of eighty pounds, by Dr. Thomas Tooke, formerly Fellow of the College. The next turn had been previously sold in 1714, to Robert Rogers, Clerk, the Incumbent, whose son succeeded him.

By Will bearing date December 1719, Dr. Tooke thus bequeaths it to the College:

"Item, Whereas I sometime since purchased of the Duke of Norfolk, to the "use of me and my heirs, all that advowson, patronage, and free gift, perpetual "donation, nomination, and right of presentation of and to the Rectory and parish "Church of Great Braxted, in the county of Essex: I give, will, and be-"queath the same perpetual advowson to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi "College in the University of Cambridge, commonly called Bennet College, and to "their successors for ever."

Mr. Rogers who succeeded his father, died in 1761; upon which

1762 John Cott, B.D. Fellow, was instituted.
1782 Job Wallace, M.A. Fellow.
1828 Thomas Herring, B.D. Fellow.

The Church of Braxted is small, of one pace with the chancel. The parsonage house is pleasantly situated at some distance from the Church in the centre of the glebe, which (including the garden and premises) consists of 64a. 2r. 26p.; of this fourteen acres are pasture. According to the survey made in 1808 upon the inclosure, the parish contains 2,172 acres (exclusive of the glebe), of which 212 acres are woodland; and the park put down in the survey at 150 acres, pays a modus of five pounds; other lands have at different times been taken into it, but these remain subject to tithe.

The parish is situated a little to the east of the turnpike road leading from London to Colchester; being forty miles distant from the former, and eleven from the latter.

Peter Ducane, Esq., M.A. of St. John's College and member for Steyning, Sussex, in the last Parliament, has a park and mansion called Braxted Lodge, in this parish, lying between the parsonage and the Church.

The number of inhabitants at the last census was 508.

DUXFORD.

Duxford, St. Peter's, is a Rectory in the county of Cambridge, and in the Deanry of Camps, valued in the King's Books at £21. 6*s*. 8*d*. The advowson of this Rectory was purchased by Archbishop Tenison, of Sarah Harris, widow, and Thomas Harris, clerk, the Incumbent in 1704; and was bequeathed to the College according to the following Clause in his Grace's Will:

"Item, I do hereby give, devise and bequeath the perpetual advowson, rectory "and rights of patronage of Duxford, St. Peter's, in the county of Cambridge, "which I have with all the tythes and rights, members and appurtenances to the "same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to the foresaid master, fellows and "scholars of the aforesaid College, [Corp. Christ. Coll. Cambridge] and to their "successors for ever in trust, and upon condition; that the said master and fellows "or the major part of them for the time being, as often as the said rectory of "Duxford shall become void, shall present either the master of the said College "for the time being, or one of the twelve fellows to the same such an one as "they think fit as aforesaid, and is most likely to promote the glory of God and "the good of the people within the said parish, without respect to seniority, or else "some other pious clergyman who has been educated within the said College."

The Rev. Thomas Harris, the Incumbent when the living was purchased, died in 1738.

1738 Ralph Hare, M. A. Fellow, was instituted.
1761 Edmund Fisher, M. A. Fellow.
1819 William Henry Markby, M. A. Fellow.

Mr. Markby upon his presentation to this living, found the parsonage totally unfit for the residence of a clergyman, having been let by the late Incumbent for many years as two cottages. He has built the present excellent house upon the old site: the total cost of the new parsonage, barn, stable, &c. was £2075. 14*s*. 6*d*.; towards which sum the College gave £600, the dilapidations were estimated at £440, and the old materials sold for £20; so that the Rector expended himself £1015. 14*s*. In consideration of the amount which Mr. Markby laid out upon the Rectory, the Society in 1822, redeemed the land-tax at the sum of £474. 18*s*. 4*d*. by which they relieved the Incumbent of the annual payment of £16. 5*s*. 4*d*.

When Mr. Markby took the living of Duxford, the home premises occupied about an acre, and the glebe consisted of about twenty-eight acres variously dispersed in small portions through the open fields, and the tithes were a moiety of

the tithes of the two parishes, Duxford St. Peter's, and Duxford St. John's, the lands being so intermixed that the parishes could not be separated. In 1822 an inclosure took place, and it was the desire of this Society, and of the master and fellows of Clare Hall the proprietors of the Rectory of Duxford St. John's, to have some line of division drawn between the two parishes by the commissioners under the Act. But this apparently reasonable request was rejected by the committee of the House of Commons, through the influence of the land proprietors, who did not wish to afford any greater facility than was already possessed for the collection of the tithes.

By this Act each separate allotment is divided by an imaginary line, one part tithable to the parish of St. Peter's, and the other to that of St. John's. Even this was a great improvement upon the former condition of the parishes, as now each Rector can act independently of the other, which was not the case before the inclosure. But a far greater improvement was made to the living by allotting to it 13A. 0R. 24P. immediately around the house in lieu of the dispersed glebe.

Duxford is situated in the best part of Cambridgeshire, nine miles from Cambridge, seven from Saffron Waldon. A branch of the Cam (not navigable) runs through the Village. The Church is small, has aisles and a south porch. The Tower is built of pebbles with corners of stone: the Tower arch is semicircular with Norman shafts: the nave has three equilateral arches. At the end of the north aisle are two niches with triangular crocketed canopies, pinnacles, and angel corbels.

The emoluments of the living arise from 13A. 0R. 24P. of glebe, and the tithes of 1424A. 0R. 9P. of arable land.

The population of the two parishes is 620. They are so intermixed that the rates, &c. are necessarily levied upon them as upon one parish.

FULMODESTON CUM CROXTON.

Fulmodeston St. Mary cum Capellâ de Croxton, is a Rectory in the Deanry of Burnham, and county of Norfolk; valued in the King's Books at £16. 13*s.* 4*d*[n]. This living together with Thirning, was purchased of Robert Wace, clerk, the Patron and Incumbent in 1718, for the sum of £500.

Two Fellows, who were sent over by the Society "to view and make enquiry "into the condition and value of the livings," reported as follows: "The names "of the two livings are Fulmodeston and Thirning; the glebe and tithes of "Fulmodeston are let for seven years at the rate of £125. 1*s.* 8*d.* besides twenty-"one acres in the hands of the present Incumbent: the glebe and tithes of Thirn-"ing are let for seven years at £46. 6*s.* 6*d.*; there is a very good new built house "upon the former, and the latter has neither chancel or house belonging to it."

The Rev. R. Wace died in September 1740, and in

1741 Francis Aylmer, B. D. Fellow, was presented to these livings. An exchange of a small portion of the glebe took place during this Incumbency.

1759 John Barnardiston, B. D. Fellow, who was elected Master in 1764. In a letter to his friend Gough, dated April 14, 1759, he gives the following description of the parsonage-house and living:

"I found an handsome, or rather, considering it is a Norfolk parsonage, a mag-"nificent house, well built of brick and well tiled, all in good repair. There are "seven windows in front; on the ground-floor I have a large hall, two parlours, a "kitchen, a back-house as they call it, and good brewhouse. Over these are three "handsome chambers, two middling ones and a study. Up two pair of stairs there "are four good garrets. Thus much for my mansion. Before my house there is "a handsome court-yard or rather garden, walled in on the sides and white pali-"sades towards the street. The gravel-walk from the hall-door to the palisades, is "somewhat longer than our long walk in the College garden. The main garden "runs the length of this court-yard and house parallel to it, and consists of some-"what more than an acre of ground. There is in one part of my garden an island, "the surface of which is covered with strawberries. On the other side of my house "and court-yard is my farm-yard, in which there is a noble parson's barn, built "of brick, two stables, one for two horses only, the other new built last summer,

[n] Fulmodeston R. £10. Croxton V. £6. 13*s.* 4*d.*

"for eight horses, these are also of brick. The tithes and glebe are let for some-
"what more than two hundred pounds a year, and I am informed are very improvable."

1778 JAMES CREMER, B.D. Fellow, who died the same year.

1778 PETER SANDIFORD, M.A. Fellow. In 1811 Dr. SANDIFORD was collated to the living of NEWTON in the Isle, upon which he vacated the living of THIRNING.

The emoluments of this living arise from 64A. 0R. 16P. of glebe, and the tithe of 2251A. 3R. 35P.; of this latter about 1240 acres are arable, the remainder consists of pasture and woodlands. A modus is claimed on cows. An engraving of the Church may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1792, page 612.

The Chapel of CROXTON is near the parsonage, a small thatched building.

The population at the last census was 331.

THIRNING.

THIRNING, ST. ANDREW, is a Rectory in the diocese of Norwich and county of Norfolk, valued in the King's Books at £7. and discharged from the payment of first-fruits. The land-tax was redeemed by the College for the benefit of the Living, at the sum of £109. 10*s*. in 1811.

This living was purchased by the College with Fulmodeston, to which it was annexed until the collation of Dr. Sandiford in 1811 to the Rectory of Newton, when he resigned it, and the College presented:

1811 JAMES CURREY, B.D. Fellow.

1824 WILLIAM BLAKE, M.A. Fellow.

There is no parsonage house upon this living, and no chancel to the Church. There are 18 acres of glebe, and about 1300 acres subject to tithe.

The Village is situate about six miles to the east of Fulmodeston, and contained at the last census 112 inhabitants.

GRANTCHESTER.

Grantchester St. Andrew's, is a Vicarage in the county of Cambridge and Deanry of Barton, valued in the King's Books at £7. 14*s*. 4½*d*., but discharged from first-fruits. It is supposed to be the Camboritum of Antonine. In Bede's time it was "a little but desolate city; out of this ruined city the University of "Cambridge is believed to have had its original." In ancient documents it is called *Grantesete*, *Grandchester*, *Grancester*, *Grandcister* or *Grandcittye*. Newenham was formerly an hamlet of this parish, as was likewise Cotes (Coton). In an inquisition taken in the reign of Edward I, it is said, "*Capella de Cotes pertinebat ad "Maner. de Grancester donec amissa fuit tempore Henrici Patris Domini Regis.*" And, in a dispute about the right of presentation 6 Edw. I. (1277), it is asserted, "*Non est Matrix Ecclesia, immo Capella pertinens ad Ecclesiam de Grantesete;*" but Coton was then determined to be a separate parish.

The Advowson of this living came into the hands of the College, probably by purchase, in 1364: the Society soon after, by the interest of John Duke of Lancaster, got the rectory appropriated to their own uses,° paying the annual pension of 3*s*. 4*d*. to the Bishop, and 2*s*. to the Prior and Convent of Ely, and allotting a proper portion to the Vicar; viz. all the altarage or small tithes valued at about nine marks, (£6.); the tithe of hay estimated at 13*s*. 4*d*., with twenty acres of arable land, worth 16*s*. 8*d*.; and two acres of meadow rated at 6*s*. 8*d*., together with a stipend of 40*s*. per annum, to be paid quarterly; and an apartment in the rectory-house till he should be otherwise provided for. Out of this the Vicar was to pay 2*s*. 4*d*. for synodals, and 1*s*. for procurations to the Archdeacon; the College took upon themselves the finding new books for the Church as oft as there should be occasion, and repairing of the chancel, all which was confirmed by Pope Urban in 1384. The Rectory was then valued at £32. 14*s*. 8*d*. per annum.

Thomas De Eltisle, the first Master of the College, who was Rector of this parish soon after the purchase of the advowson, gave the vicarage-house and two acres two roods and a half of land adjoining.

° "24 Feb. 39 Edw. III. Licentia Regis concessa Alano Banister Parsonæ Eccl. de Lolleworthe, "Johan. Vic. Sti. Botolphi, Johan. de Tamworth Cler. quod ipsi Advocationem Eccles. de Gran-"cester quæ de Rege tenetur ut de Honore Bonõii. dare possint et assignare Magº et Schol. Collegii "Capellanorum Domus Corporis Jhũ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Matris suæ in Cantebrigia," &c.
[Baker's MSS. xxx. 106.]

The following have been the Vicars since the Reformation:

1561 JOHN BUNGEY, M.A. Fellow.

1564 THOMAS CORKER, (or CARTER).

1565 EDMUND BYSHOPPE.

1572 EDWARD BRAINE. He was appointed the first Registrary of the College Acts in 1569. On his coming to this living he carefully transcribed the old parish register from 1539, and continued it with accuracy throughout his whole time. He was engaged in a long contest in the Vice-chancellor's Court with JAMES ANSELL, of Trumpington, Gent. about the tithe of hay growing upon Dryholme and Fludgate-close, which was referred to arbitrators, who determined in favour of the Vicar, 27th May, 1594, [Arch. Acad.] He died May 14, 1613, and was buried here.

1613 MERLIN HIGDEN, B.D. Fellow.

1616 THOMAS COLBY, M.A. Fellow.

1621 THOMAS OSBORNE, B.D. Fellow.

1622 SAMUEL WALSALL, D.D. Master of the College.

.... RICHARD PALMER, B.D. Fellow.

1623 THOMAS ROWE, M.A. Fellow.

1634 THOMAS WHATTON, ——— He was ejected in 1644 by the Earl of Manchester, for observing the ceremonies of the Church, neglecting his cure, frequenting taverns, and being a very vicious person. [Walker.]

1644 ISAAC DOBSON, B.D. Fellow. He was not instituted till after the Restoration. He had a dispute with Mr. JOHN BYNG, the lessee of the College, about the tithes of a thousand acres of land, when converted into pasture by being laid down with clover or hayseeds. How the matter was determined is not known. In 1664 a malthouse belonging to the Rectory was given to Mr. DOBSON, to build a barn and out-houses to the Vicarage.

1678 MATTHEW SHORTING, M.A. Fellow of Pembroke. Mr. Shorting held the living for the convenience of the Society, giving up to them the cure and the profits, as appears from the following College Orders:

"April 16, 1702.

"Agreed that the parish of GRANTCHESTER, after Mr. FAWCETT's course be held "by the senior Fellow then resident, with the approbation of the Master and "Fellows."

"Also, that he be obliged to stand at all repairs during his time, and no deputy "to be put in without the approbation of the Master and Fellows."

"Sept. 27, 1703.

"Agreed that Mr. FAWCETT have the parish of Grantchester for the ensuing "year."

"Sept. 27, 1703.

"Agreed that the cure of the parish of GRANTCHESTER be given to Mr. KIDMAN, "as senior Fellow then resident, according to an interpretation made by the Master "and Fellows of their decree made concerning it, April 16, 1702."

"Jan. 11, 1707.

"Agreed that upon Mr. KIDMAN's collation to the living of STISTEAD, by my "Lord Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the cure of the parish of GRANTCHESTER be "given to Mr. WILLIAMS, being the next in seniority to Mr. KIDMAN; upon the "same conditions as Mr. KIDMAN enjoyed it."

"Jan. 31, 1707.

"Agreed then that upon Mr. WILLIAMS's resignation of the cure of the parish "of GRANTCHESTER, it be given to Mr. WALLER, being the next in seniority upon "the same conditions as Mr. KIDMAN enjoyed it.

"Aug. 6, 1707.

"Agreed unanimously that Mr. SELBY, Fellow of PEMBROKE HALL, be pre-"sented to GRANTCHESTER vicarage, in trust and confidence that he will permit the "Fellows to serve the cure, and enjoy the profits of the living, as Dr. SHORTING did."

1707 CHRISTOPHER SELBY, M. A. Fellow of Pembroke Hall. Mr. WALLER held the curacy until 1716, when upon the death of ERASMUS LANE he succeeded to the rectory of LITTLE WILBRAHAM; upon this Mr. SELBY vacated the vicarage of Grantchester, to which the College presented Mr. WALLER, and these two pieces of preferment were henceforth held by the same person until 1806.

1716 WALLER, JOHN, B. D. Fellow, cum Wilbraham.

1718 CHARLES SHELDRAKE, M. A. Fellow, cum Wilbraham.

1752 THOMAS PEARSON, B. D. Fellow, cum Wilbraham.

1762 JOHN HOOKE, M. A. Fellow, cum Wilbraham.

1778 WILLIAM BUTTS, M. A. Fellow, cum Wilbraham.

1806 JOHN HEWITT, B. D. Fellow.

The Church of Grantchester is a large and handsome building. The Steeple [if not the Church] was probably rebuilt by Bishop FORDHAM, his Arms (*sab.* a chevron bet. 3 crosses flory *or.*) and those of the See of Ely being carved in stone

on the opposite sides of the door of the tower. He was Bishop of Ely from 1388 to 1425. The Chancel is of an earlier date. The east window is a good specimen of the age of Edward III. There is a view of this Church in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1801, p. 1073.

The parsonage house is small, in a low bad situation. There was a notion of removing the parsonage in 1800, as appears by the following College Order, but for some reason this desirable object was not accomplished:

"Jan. 30, 1800.

"Agreed to remove the present site of the Parsonage at Grantchester, to a "situation nearer to Cambridge, as the premises are too small and not so convenient "for the allotment to be made to the Rectory," (Qy. Vicarage), "in consequence "of the new Inclosure."

The population at the last census was 344.

The emoluments of the living arise from glebe;

	A.	R.	P.
1. Allotment abutting on Barton road.....	87	2	7
2. Homestead.....	8	0	39
3. Pasture between Mill and Trumpington Bridge	4	3	34
Total.....	100	3	0

In 1806 it was agreed to allow the Vicar from the surplus of the Rectory £120. a year.

The land-tax has been redeemed by the College for the benefit of the living.

The Widow of Mr. Robert Butts, brother to the late Incumbent, left £30.; the interest arising therefrom to be paid the Clerk of the parish. The College have taken this money in trust, and allow annually £1. 10*s*.

There are about twenty acres of land belonging to the parish, but the memory of the persons who left them is lost through length of time.

LAMBOURNE.

LAMBOURNE, ST. MARY'S and ALL SAINTS, is a Rectory in the diocese of London and county of Essex, valued in the King's Books at £14. The perpetual advowson of this living was purchased by THOMAS TOOKE, D. D. the Incumbent and late fellow in 1712, of Mr. NICHOLAS STAPHURST, of Billericay, Surgeon, for the sum of £400. and bequeathed to the College by Will bearing date, December 7, 1719, as follows:

"Item, Whereas I have purchased to the use of me and my heirs all that the "advowson, patronage and free gift, perpetual donation, nomination and right of "presentation of and to the rectory and parish Church of Lambourne in the county "of Essex, whereof I am now Rector, I give, will and bequeath the same to "my dear brother Mr. JOHN TOOKE, and to his heirs for and during the term "of fifty years to be computed from the day of my death, and at the full expiration "of the said fifty years to be computed from the day of my death, I give, will, "and bequeath the said advowson, patronage and free gift, perpetual donation, right "of presentation of and to the said rectory and parish Church of LAMBOURNE "aforesaid, to the master and fellows of Corpus Christi College in the University "of Cambridge, commonly called Bennet College, and to their successors for ever."

Dr. TOOKE died in 1721, and was succeeded in the living of Lambourne by his brother JOHN, who dying in 1764, was succeeded by his son ROBERT, who died in 1776, when the College was involved in a troublesome law-suit with Mrs. CALVERT, sister to the late Incumbent, who claimed the right of presentation. The cause was finally decided in favour of the College: and,

1778 MICHAEL TYSON, B. D. Fellow, was instituted.
1780 EDWARD WALSBY, M. A. Fellow.
1825 ROBERT SUTLIFFE, B. D. Fellow.

The Church of LAMBOURNE is small, of one pace with the chancel; it contains some handsome modern monuments. The parish is pleasantly situated on the verge of EPPING Forest, about fourteen miles from London. The little river RODEN bounds the parish at Abridge, which is an hamlet of LAMBOURNE.

The total number of acres in the parish is 2414A. 3R. 33P. of which there are

	A.	R.	P.
Tithe-free	32	2	7
Forest	229	0	30
Woodlands	108	3	12
Glebe, Garden, &c.	34	1	16

The glebe consists of rich pasturage, and lies contiguous to the parsonage, which is a good substantial brick house.

The population at the last census was 729.

LANDBEACH.

Landbeach, All Saints, is a Rectory in the Deanry of Chesterton, in the diocese of Ely and county of Cambridge, valued in the King's Books at £10. 1*s*. 3*d*. This advowson has been in the possession of the College since the year 1360, when it was purchased of the Chamberlayne family. The following have subsequently been the Rectors of this parish:

1371 Sir John Atte Church, of Teversham.
1374 Mr. Thomas De Eltesle, Jun. J. U. B.
1375 Mr. Thomas De Eltesle, Sen.
1375 Sir John Champion, Priest.
1379 Sir Adam de Leverington, Priest.
1392 Mr. John Neketon, Master.
1398 Mr. Thomas Bodney, Clerk.
1429 Adam Clerke.
1462 Richard Brocher, B. D. Fellow.
1489 Thomas Cosyn, B. D. Master.
1512 John Sayntwary, M. A. Fellow.
1516 Peter Nobys, B. D. Master.
1523 John Cuttyng, B. D. Fellow.
1528 William Sowode, B. D. Master.
1544 Thomas Cobbe, M. A. Fellow.
1545 Matthew Parker, D. D. Master.
1554 William Whalley, Cl. a Canon of Lincoln.
1558 John Porie, B. D. Master.
1569 Henry Clifford, M. A. Fellow.
1616 William Rawley, B. D. Fellow.
1667 John Spencer, D. D. Master.
1683 William Spencer, M. A. Fellow.
1688 John Cory, B. D. Fellow.
1727 John Mickleburgh, B. D. Fellow.
1756 Robert Masters, B. D. Fellow.
1797 Thomas Burroughes, M. A. Caius Coll.
1821 Edward Addison, B. D. Fellow.

The house and out-buildings have been put by the present Incumbent into perfect repair at a considerable expence.[P] Landbeach is situate on the north east of Cambridge, on the turnpike road to Ely. The Church has a handsome exterior and some good tracery in the windows. In 1759 Mr. Masters in repairing the chancel, found in a cavity of a pillar, a human heart wrapt up in something fibrous like hair or wool, perhaps spikenard, and inclosed between two dishes or bowls of sycamore, or some other soft wood cemented together by linen. The cavity of the pillar was covered by a square stone carved with a rose, behind which was another stone four inches and a quarter by three inches and three quarters, and one inch thick, cemented to the first with pitch. This heart had probably belonged to some Crusader, or to one of the Chamberlayne family; perhaps to Henry, whose father Walter le Chamberlayne, held a Knight's fee here with the advowson. By Will bearing date on the feast of St. Vincent, 1344, he orders his body to be buried in the south Chapel of the Chancel of Landbeach, his best horse to be led before his corpse at his funeral, for a mortuary; £30. to be distributed among the poor and laid out upon his exequies, with other legacies, and £10. for masses after his death. This relict was sent by Mr. Masters to the British Museum, where it is still preserved.

The parish of Landbeach was inclosed in 1808, when the Rector received an allotment of land in lieu of tithes. The emoluments of the Living arise from 438A. 1R. 2P. of glebe; included in which are:

	A.	R.	P.
The Homestead of	2	1	1
Small Fields near the Parsonage	4	2	0
Field of old inclosure obtained by an exchange with the College in 1808	8	3	2

The population of Landbeach at the last census was 371.

		£.	s.	d.
P	Dilapidations received	797	2	3
	Timber sold	25	0	0
	Expended by Mr. Addison	512	0	0
	Total	1334	2	3

WILBRAHAM.

Wilbraham, St. John's, or Wilbraham Parva, is a Rectory in the Deanry of Camps in the diocese of Ely, and county of Cambridge, valued in the King's Books at £19. 16*s.* 8*d.* During the mastership of Mr. Thomas Aldrich, [1570] a sum of money arising from the sale of houses in Cambridge, was laid out in the purchase of the manor of Ricottes, with the advowson of the rectory of Little Wilbraham. This purchase was made of Thomas and Francis Hynde at the price of £830.

The following have since been presented to this Living:

1570 Robert Willan, B. D. Fellow.
1612 Samuel Walsall, D. D. Fellow, afterwards Master.
1626 John Munday, B. D. Fellow, elected Master but ejected.
1653 Isaac Dobson, B. D. Fellow, resigned, probably before institution.
1654 Thomas Whitehand, M. A. Fellow.
1679 Erasmus Lane, B. D. Fellow.
1716 John Waller, B. D. Fellow, cum Grantchester.
1718 Charles Sheldrake, M. A. Fellow, cum Grantchester.
1752 Thomas Pearson, B. D. Fellow, cum Grantchester.
1763 John Hooke, M. A. Fellow, cum Grantchester.
1778 William Butts, M. A. Fellow, cum Grantchester.
1806 George De Hague, B. D. Fellow.

In 1778, upon Mr Butts' presentation to the living, the College gave £100. towards the building of a new Rectorial house, upon condition of the Incumbent's laying out £600. In 1806, another grant was made of £200. towards the improvement of the house. During the incumbency of Mr. Butts (1803), the parish was inclosed, and land allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes. Wilbraham is situate to the east of Cambridge, at the distance of about seven miles, and six from Newmarket. The Church is small, consisting of a nave, chancel and north aisle. It has some remains of good architecture. The east window is a beautiful specimen of the age of Edward III. The parsonage is a well built convenient house, very pleasantly situated.

The emoluments of the living arise from 323A. 1R. 32P. of glebe, as follow:

		A.	R.	P.
1.	Homestead	7	0	27
2.	Two fields in front of house	8	3	23

These fields were purchased by the College in 1793, for one hundred and twenty pounds six shillings, and annexed to the Rectory.

		A.	R.	P.
3.	Three allotments to the east of the Church	173	2	8
4.	Allotment to the south	49	0	2
5.	Four allotments to the west	84	3	12

In 1819, Mr. De Hague exchanged a small quantity of land, about an acre in No. 3, for an equal quantity belonging to the Rev. Mr. Hicks, adjoining No. 1. and lying in the parish of Great Wilbraham.

The population at the last census was 274.

RICHARD JOHNSON of this parish, whose Will here follows, was a considerable Benefactor thereto.

"In the Name of God Amen, the XXIIII day of October in the yer of our "Lord God MCCCCCI, I RICHERT JOHNSON of Lyttyll-Wylbram in the diocese of "Ely, beyng of god mynd and memory, make my testament in this wysse, fyrste "I bequeth my Sowll to God and to our Lady Sayntt Mary, and to all the "holy company of hewyn, and my Body to be beryd in the Chyrche-yard of Saynt "John the Evangelyst of Wylburham forsayd."

"Item. I beqweth to the hy Awter of the same Chyrche for Tythys for-"gotten XII*d.*"

"Item. I beqweth VIII*s* to by an Awter cloth for the hy Awter, and VIII*s* for "an Awter cloth for our Ladys Awter."

"Also I wyll that an honest Priest shall syng at Wyllburham forsayd for my "Sowll and for the Sowll of Ihone my Wyffe by the space of on oll yer."

"Also I beqweyth to Eliz. Taylyor and Alys Taylyor my Wyffs Systers, my "Wyffs gerdell and odyr clothys that pertenyd to hyr body."

"Also I beqweyth to Ihon Ihonson my Brodyr, my best Gown and IIII Marks "in mony."

"Also I beqweyth to Thomas Taylyor my Wyffs Brodyr my Maser."

"Also I woll that my Executors do make a Tabernakyll of the Holy Trinyte, "and I woll that thai shall spend ther wppon x^{li}."

"And morover I wyll that all my Londs and Tenements, Medows, Lays and "Pasters be in the hands of my VI Feoffes to this intent, to do syng every yer "a Deryge and Masse of Requiem in the morow, for my Sowll and for the Sowll "of Ihone and Lucie my Wyffs, and to spend every yer at the sayd Dirige a "quarter of Whett, a quarter of Malt and VIII^{d} in Chesse, and also fynd onys in "the yer v Tapers, every Taper of a pound of Wax byrnyng afor the sayd "Tabernakyll, and the resydew of the ferme ther offe to pay the xv called the "Taske, for all the inhabitants of Wylbrame aforsayd, except the Lordschypps."

"Also I beqweth to Ihon Kottyng my seruant XXI*s.* VIII*d.*, x Scheypp, "v quarters of Malt and a Gown, except the best."

"Also I beqweth to the sayd Ihon Kottyng and Marie my seruants part of "my Howssald after dyscrecion of my Executors."

"The residew of all my Goods forthermer nott dyssposyd I gyffe and beqwehe "to my Executors, that thai may ordant and dysspose ytt for the helht of my "Sowll, whom I make my Executors Thomas Taylyor, Ihon Hulloke, Ric. Coke."

"Thes are wyttnesse

"Ihon Hankoke the older.

"Ihon Hankoke the odyr."

The abovementioned lands and tenements, now of the annual value of between £60. and £70., have been conveyed from time to time to divers feoffees in trust for the uses of the parish till the year 1688, when by new indentures then made, three pounds of the annual profits were ordered to be applied to the repairing and adorning of the Church, and 10*s.* to that of the Chancel, and the residue thereof to the discharge of such publick rents, rates, taxes and assessments as should at any time be laid upon the inhabitants.

The Commissioners for charitable uses, sitting at Cambridge on June 5, 1729, confirmed the former manner of disposing of the profits; and added, to prevent any future abuse, that the trustees should keep a book of their receipts and disbursements, meet every year to audit their accompts on the 24th of June, and deliver a true copy thereof to the chairman at the next Quarter Sessions, with 2*s.* 6*d.* to the Clerk of the Peace for its safe keeping and inspection of such as should apply to him for that purpose. It was also then farther decreed, that whenever three of the six feoffees should be dead, the others should transfer their trust to six other honest and substantial persons, who should always lease out the premises according to their true yearly value.

But notwithstanding these useful regulations, the parishioners reaped little benefit for many years from so valuable a benefaction, till in 1743, the feoffees who were then found to be reduced to three, were called upon to give up their accompts and trust, as they did soon after with no small reluctance; when about fourscore pounds of the arrears were recovered, and laid out upon the repair of the houses, then in a ruinous condition.

Since this period the annual profits have been applied to relieving the sick and distressed, to providing blankets, fuel, bread and potatoes for the poor, and to the repairing and rebuilding of the cottages upon the estate. At the audit of 1829, a considerable expence having been incurred by the erection of two new tenements, the annual expenditure exceeded the receipts by £120., which sum was liberally presented to the charity by the Rev. G. De Hague.

The present Trustees are:

Peter Allix, Esq. Swaffham.	Rev. J. Lamb, D. D. Corp. Chr. Coll.
George Jennings, Esq. Bottisham.	Mr. Peter Kent, Wilbraham.
Greaves Townley, Esq. Fulbourn.	Mr. Henry King, Wilbraham.

Erasmus Lane, a former Rector, left by Will £20. which he requested the master and fellows to receive in trust, and to pay annually into the hands of the rector for the time being, twenty shillings on the feast of Whitsuntide for him to distribute equally amongst ten of the poorer inhabitants who constantly attend their parish Church. This sum is annually allowed by the bursar.

Mrs. Butts, widow of Robert Butts, brother to the last Incumbent, left an annuity of forty shillings for the clerk of Wilbraham, and thirty shillings for the clerk of Grantchester. In 1813 the College received of the Executors of Mrs. Butts, the sum of seventy pounds, and engaged to pay the above annuities. This money was placed to Dr. Spencer's account, whence the payment is annually made.

In 1809 the College gave ten pounds towards building a tenement for the clerk at Wilbraham.

STALBRIDGE.

Stalbridge, St. Mary, or Staplebridge, is a Rectory in the deanry of Shaftsbury, the diocese of Bristol, and county of Dorset; valued in the King's books at £27. 4*s*. 7*d*.

The perpetual advowson of this living was purchased by Archbishop Tenison in 1697, of John Clements, Esq. and Lord Shannon, and was bequeathed by his Grace to this College, as follows:

"I give, devise and bequeath to the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the Col-"lege of the Body of Christ, and of the blessed Virgin Mary in the University "of Cambridge, and to their Successors for ever, the Rectory and perpetual advow-"son of Stalbridge, in the county of Dorset, with all the tithes, rights, members "and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining: In Trust "and upon the following conditions, viz. That the said Master and Fellows, and "their Successors, or the major part of them, as often as the said Rectory shall "become void, shall present one of the twelve Fellows for the time being of the "said College, to the same, such an one of them as they in their consciences shall "think most fit, as is most likely to promote the glory of God and the good of "the people within the said parish, without respect to seniority; or else some other "pious clergyman who has been educated within the said College. But my intent "is, and I do hereby declare my Will to be, that no person shall be by them "presented to the said Rectory, who is a dignitary of any Church, or has any "other rectory or vicarage, with cure of souls in his possession at the time of such "presentation, the said parish of Stalbridge being a very populous place, and of "such value, as is a very good subsistance alone for a clergyman. I do therefore "appoint and do hereby declare my Will to be, that the said Master and Fellows "aforesaid, and their Successors, or the major part of them, as often as they shall "have occasion to present to the said Rectory of Stalbridge, shall take a solemn "promise in writing under the hand of the person so be presented, to be entered "in the register of the said College, that he will not during the time he shall "continue rector of Stalbridge aforesaid, accept of any rectory or vicarage, with "cure of souls, or that then he shall and will within two months after his accep-"tance of any such rectory or vicarage, effectually resign the said rectory of Stal-"bridge into the hands of the Bishop of that diocese for the time being, or Guar-"dian of the Spiritualities for the time being, and actually make the said Rectory

"void, so as it may be lawful to and for the said Master and Fellows for the time "being, or the major part of them, to present another fit person in manner afore-"said to the said Rectory."

The following are the Incumbents who have been presented to the Rectory by the Society:

1737 WILLIAM LOWE, B. D. Fellow.
1750 STEPHEN BOLTON, B. D. Fellow.
1773 WILLIAM COLMAN, B. D. Fellow, afterwards Master.
1795 EDWARD BRADFORD, B. D. Fellow.

The Church is a large ancient structure consisting of a Chancel of three arches, a nave, aisles and transepts. The parish is very extensive, and was famous for a manufacture of stockings. The hamlets, farms and manors belonging to the parish, are as follows:

1 GOMERSEY, ... a tithing, manor and hamlet.
2 THORNHILL, ... a tithing, manor and hamlet.
3 STALBRIDGE-WESTON, a tithing, hamlet and farm.
4 ANTIOCH, ... a farm, formerly a manor.
5 HARGROVE, ... formerly a manor.
6 HYDE, ... a farm.
7 NEWNHAM, ... a farm.
8 PRIORS' DOWN, ... a farm of sixty acres. The late Dr. Colman maintained that this farm was part of the glebe, but he had no legal proofs of such being the case.
9 CALLOW WESTON, ... a farm, formerly a manor.

STALBRIDGE is considered one of the best livings in the county of Dorset. Dr. Colman raised it from £300. to £700.; and Mr. Bradford at his first going advanced it to £1000. a year. It has since that period been considerably higher, and may probably, communibus annis, be valued at the latter sum.

The glebe is about fifty-two acres, and the whole parish titheable.

The population at the last census was 987.

For a full account of Stalbridge, see *Hutchin's History of Dorset, Gough's Edition.*

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* Page 147, line 3, after Sizar add "or Puer Cubiculi."

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